

THE
BENGAL ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1835

WITH

A Companion and Appendix

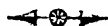
CONTAINING

CELESTIAL & TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA; CHRONOLOGICAL INFORMATION;
EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA;
CIVIL, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS;
REGULATIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;
&c. &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

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. 1835.

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LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Local Observations.

JANUARY.

This is one of the most pleasant months in the year; its temperature is cool and refreshing; and extremely congenial to all but the victims of gout and rheumatism. The air at mid-day is generally clear and wholesome but the mornings and evenings are some times damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges, in the shade, from 52 in the morning to 65 in the afternoon.

A northerly wind prevails during this month, but seldom blows with much strength. When it does and is accompanied with rain, the cold is very disagreeable.

Vegetables of all kinds are now in the highest state of perfection, the markets abound with green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, yams, carrots, spinach, greens, cucumbers, radishes, celery, lettuces, young onions, old corn, locchoo, french beans, secin, brinjalls, red and white beet, &c. &c.

In the meat market there is a plentiful supply of beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork, kid, poultry, &c. of the most superior kind.

Game also is to be had in great abundance—sawpe, duck, teal, &c.

The fish market is well supplied at this season, with beekty, (the salmon of the East) moonjee, rowe, cullah, quoye, sowle, selish, bholah, eels, bomsputtah, and many others of inferior descriptions.

Fruit trees, in general, begin to show their buds and blossoms this month; mangoe, peach, pumpleuose, (shaddock), rose apples, &c.

The fruits in season are China oranges, loquats, plantains, pine apples, sugar cane, country almonds, limes, and tipparah.

The following fruits and vegetables, are procurable not only in this month but throughout the whole year, viz.—plantains, sugar canes, cocoanuts, guavas, pine apples, papaws or papials, custard apples, jack, country almonds, tamarinds, omrah, barbutty, mint, sage, cives, parsley, onions, &c.

FEBRUARY.

The commencement of this month is generally cool and comfortable, particularly if the Northerly wind prevails; the weather afterwards becomes disagreeable, till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

When the weather is variable, the wind blows principally from the N. W. veering round occasionally to the N. E. attended with clouds and drizzling rain, this continues till about the 20th, when the Southerly wind sets in. The weather now becomes mild and genial.

The days are sometimes hot, and the nights cold, with heavy dews.

The Thermometer, in the shade ranges on a medium, from 58 in the morning to 75 in the evening.

The measles, in children, are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

Rheumatism and gout become less troublesome after the southerly winds have set in. Warm clothing at this period is rather unpleasant to new comers, but not so to old Indians, whose blood is not so easily heated. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which protracts the cold season till the middle of the following month.

The fish market has the addition of the small lulsah, (the herring.)

Meat and vegetables continue good and abundant.

The additional vegetables are asparagus, pumpkin and young cucumbers; and fruits, custard apples, mulberries, and small water melons.

The weather, during the greater portion of this month, is just pleasantly warm, at least to old Indians; towards the latter part of it however the heat becomes occasionally oppressive even to them.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

MARCH.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 68 in the morning to 82 in the afternoon.

Various operations of husbandry, generally commence this month, so soon as the ground is moistened by rain; this however sometimes happens at the latter end of February, and then it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

The meat market continues good.

Fish to be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the gootcab, a small and well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear this month; sallad, cabbages, carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent: green mangoes and mripe footee are to be had, also omral, greens, and watercresses.

Fruit is also plentiful—large water melons appear about the middle of the present month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June.

The North-westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally appear towards the end of this month.

APRIL.

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant, particularly if the North-westers are frequent; but the middle and latter part are disagreeable in the extreme, it is one of the worst months in the year.

The Thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 92 in the afternoon, but when exposed to the sun, it rises to 110.

The wind blows from the south, and is very strong throughout the month; and when the wind is hot from the absence of rain, it becomes oppressive. This state of the weather is very unfavorable to vegetation.

The North-westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents: these storms sometimes occasion much damage. The North-westers continue at intervals till the beginning, and sometimes till the middle of May.

This is an unfavorable season for meat, which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spongy and yellow.

The fish market has the addition of the mangoe fish, so called from its annual visit to all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season, to spawn, it appears as soon as the mangoe is formed on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish, has perhaps, the most agreeable flavor of any in the world, and is sought after, (by natives as well as Europeans) that, although not so large as a middle sized whiting, they are sold at the beginning of the month, at from 2 to 4 Rupees the score. Before the end of May, as they become plentiful they are sold at one Rupee the score; and in June, two to three score may be had for a Rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp, mhaagoor.

Potatoes, asparagus, onions, cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured.

Water melons and musk melons are in great perfection:—there is not much fruit now to be had in the market. Green mangoes for pickling, and corinda for tarts are in great abundance.

MAY.

The present is considered a very bad month, the weather being parching hot, with no rain.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, on a medium, from 85 in the morning to 98 in the afternoon: if exposed to the full influence of the sunbeams, it will rise to 130 degrees, and sometimes higher.

The weather, as we have already said, is most oppressive, especially the latter half of the month; the wind continues Southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable.—Of all months in the year, the present is the most trying, particularly to those whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour: from 10 to 5 o'clock, it would be ruin to any constitution, except to that of a native, inured to the climate by birth and practice; and even natives sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the sun. The heat in the

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

First half of the month is sometimes relieved by North-westers, accompanied by refreshing showers; vivid lightning and loud thunder at times attend the North-westers.

Grapes of the largest size, peaches, pine-apples, limes, rose-apples, leeches, jambrulos, wampees, together with water-melons, musk-melons, pomegranates, custard-apples, &c. are in season.

The meat market is very inferior to that of last month.

Fish continues good and abundant, the becky excepted, which from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, becomes scarce. Mango fish is in great perfection this month.

Asparagus, potatoes, and cabbage sprouts, with indifferent turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and onions are nearly all the vegetables now in the market. Pumpkins and other similar roots are however procurable.

JUNE.

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month. Refreshing showers fall occasionally, which cool the air and encourage vegetation.

The thermometer during the first half of this month, frequently rises to 90, in the shade, at noon; but in general the rains, which commence about the 15th keep the temperature much below this.

The weather throughout the whole of this month, is pleasant or oppressive, according to the quantity of rain which falls; if the weather be dry the heat is scarcely bearable; it is generally very close, not a breath of air from any quarter; but when the rains fall, the temperature is not disagreeable.

Meat, as must be expected, is now very indifferent.

The fish market is much the same as during last month.

Mangoes and mango fish are in great abundance, and perfection. The Maldah mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month, and they are considered to be the best that can be procured in Bengal. Grapes, peaches, leeches, &c. disappear this month. Custard apples, pine apples, and guavas are in great perfection.

Asparagus and potatoes, onions and Indian corn, are the principal vegetables that remain.

JULY.

This month is attended with much rain; the winds are light and variable: the weather frequently gloomy, and sometimes stormy, with heavy falls of rain; whilst at intervals it is fair, and mild.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 89 in the afternoon.

The showery weather of the present and preceding month is productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain.

Meat continues lean and poor.

The fish market continues good. The moonjee, the rowe, the cutlah, the quoye, the sowle, the mhangoor, the chingree, the tangrah, and the chunnah, are procurable in this month, and indeed all the year round. The hilsa (or sable) fish now makes its appearance. This fish is delicious, either boiled, baked, or fried. but it is generally considered very unwholesome. The natives devour it in such quantities, as to occasion great mortality among them. The fish, on being cured with tamarinds, forms a good substitute for herrings.—It is then known by the appellation of the tamarind fish.

Mangoes and mango fish disappear this month.

Pine-apples, custard-apples, and guavas continue in season.

The vegetable market is very indifferent—asparagus is in perfection, but potatoes become poor and watery. Young lettuces, cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable; also the cumruna and corinda.

AUGUST.

In the present month also there is abundance of rain;—the weather continues much the same as last—this and the preceding month are remarkable for heavy falls of rain, being the wettest in the whole year.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 70 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon.

Light and variable winds and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain, prevail at the beginning of the month; the middle is sometimes fair, mild, cool, and pleasant; the remainder variable, attended, at times, with strong winds and heavy rain.

From the combined heat and moisture, in this month and the preceding, vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

The meat and fish markets are much the same as last month.

Pumpkinose (shaddock) appears this month; pine-apples, custard-apples, and guavas continue in perfection.

The vegetables procurable are salad, asparagus, cucumber, brinjalls, muckum seem (a kind of french beans,) radishes, turnips, cabbage sprouts, and some indifferent potatoes. Indian corn, cucumbers, and spinnage, are to be had now and all the year round, but they are tasteless, except at this season, when they become firm, good, and very palatable. The avigate pear is sometimes procurable at this period.

SEPTEMBER.

The rains subside considerably during this month.

The wind continues light and variable, attended with occasional cloudy weather. The days are sometimes fair, mild, and bright,—and the temperature agreeable.

The Thermometer ranges from 78 in the morning to 85 in the afternoon.

The meat market is much the same as in last month.

The fish market experiences but slight improvement; for although there is abundance of fish, yet it is not always firm and good, except the beekty, which becomes larger and better flavored. The following are also in the market—the bholah, desay tangrah, konteh, bhonglra, gungtorah, kowell, toontee, pyarr chondah, and the shell fish, bodye chingry.

Vegetables very indifferent; potatoes not eatable,—yams come in season about this time.

In the fruit market, small oranges make their appearance, but very acid. Custard-apples, pine-apples, guavas, and pumpkinose continue in season.

OCTOBER.

The first half of this month, generally yields a good supply of rain, and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetating bodies.

The rainy season breaks up generally between the 10th and 20th of this month; sometimes, however, it continues a little longer, but this is seldom the case; the concluding showers are frequently heavy, continuing from 6 to 24 hours, incessantly; after which the weather becomes fair, calm, and settled.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 75 in the morning to 80 in the afternoon.

The winds are in general light and variable during the month, veering from south to N. W. thence to north and N. E.

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month—after which, light breezes set in from the north and north-east.

As soon as the weather sets in fair, it is the propitious season for preparing the kitchen garden.

The meat markets begin to revive, and the fish market to improve; the beekty becomes firm, and the other fish proportionably good; snipes make their appearance.

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month, till the latter end of the present month, when, if the season is favorable, both experience a considerable improvement. Oranges become larger and better flavoured, and custard-apples are in great perfection.

Young potatoes, sometimes, make their appearance this month, but they have very little flavour;—they are small and watery. Pomegrenates are procurable, also kuthail.

NOVEMBER.

The weather is clear and settled and the temperature reasonable. Sometimes the days are warm, but the mornings and evenings are cool and agreeable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

If the rains cease early in October and the cold weather follows shortly after, November becomes a beautiful and delightful month. Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of the health of the valetudinarian, after having experienced the debilitating effects of the hot weather.

Light northerly winds prevail this month.

The thermometer ranges from 70 in the morning to 75 in the afternoon.

The seeds committed to the soil during the last and present month start into life, with a vigour unknown to other climates.

The meat market looks wholesome; beef, mutton, veal, pork and poultry, become firm and good.

Game comes in also this month, in considerable quantities; wild duck, snipe, teal, &c.

Abundance of fish is procurable, also firm and good, such as beekty, bonspatah, gung-torn, mirgal, carp, and mangoe fish without roes.

The vegetable market begins afresh this month by the introduction of green peas, new potatoes, Lettuces, greens of different kinds, spinnage, radishes, and turnips.

In the fruit market may be had oranges, limes, lemons, pumplenose, pine-apples, custard-apples, papia, plantains, cocoanuts, country almonds, pomegranates, kuthall, &c.

DECEMBER.

The weather continues fair, cool, and on the whole, extremely fine, throughout the month, with a light northerly wind.

The days and nights are cold and clear; and the mornings and evenings foggy, particularly at the latter end of the month.

The thermometer ranges from 65 in the morning to 70 in the afternoon.

The meat and fish markets are in great perfection, both as to quantity and quality; game of all kinds in abundance.

The vegetable market is excellent, yielding green peas, young potatoes, lettuces, young onions, radishes, small sallad, sweet potatoes, french beans, ascom, brinjalls, yam, carrots, turnips, greens, young cabbages and cauliflowers.

The fruit market continues much the same as last month—Brazil currants (tipperahs) make their appearance this month, together with bail and other fruits.

BENGAL ALMANAC.

Memoranda.

FOR THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Thursday, .. *CIRCUMCISION. Union of Ireland with Great Britain, 1801.*
- 2 Friday,
- 3 Saturday,
- 4 D.
- 5 Monday,
- 6 Tuesday, .. *EPIPHANY. Pondichery taken, 1761.*
- 7 Wednesday, *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 8 Thursday,
- 9 Friday,
- 10 Saturday *Cape of Good Hope Captured, 1806.*
- 11 D.
- 12 Monday,
- 13 Tuesday, ... *HILARY.*
- 14 Wednesday,
- 15 Thursday, .. *Duke of Gloucester born, 1776.*
- 16 Friday, .. *Battle of Corunna, 1809.*
- 17 Saturday,
- 18 D. .. *Capture of Bhurtpore, 1826.*
- 19 Monday, .. *Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812.*
- 20 Tuesday,
- 21 Wednesday,
- 22 Thursday,
- 23 Friday,
- 24 Saturday,
- 25 D.
- 26 Monday,
- 27 Tuesday, .. *Duke of Sussex born, 1773.*
- 28 Wednesday,
- 29 Thursday,
- 30 Friday, .. *Martyrdom of King Charles I.*
- 31 Saturday,

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

☾ First Quarter,..... 7 3 34 Morning.

☾ Full Moon,..... 15 3 40 Morning.

☾ Last Quarter,..... 22 2 49 Morning.

● New Moon,..... 29 3 5 Morning.

On the 10th ♀ ☾ — On the 25th ♀ ☾

Jupiter Night Star—Venus, Morning Star.

On the 25th Venus in her greatest Brillancy.

HINDOO.	ENGLISH.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		BORE.	
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day or Night.
POUS 1241.											
	18	Thur.	1	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Even.</i>				
	19	Fri.	2	6 42	12 3 36	5 25	1 57 6	2 5	3 40	4 0	
	20	Sat.	3	43	4 4	26	2 50 5	3 5	4 19	4 38	
	21	D.	4	43	4 33	26	3 38 9	4 5	4 55	5 14	
	22	Mon.	5	43	5 0	27	4 23 8	5 5	5 29	5 48	
	23	Tues.	6	44	5 28	28	5 6 1	6 5	6 5	6 25	
	24	Wed	7	44	5 54	28	5 46 8	7 5	6 32	6 54	
	25	Thur.	8	44	6 21	29	6 27 0	8 5	7 27	7 58	
	26	Fri.	9	44	6 47	30	7 7 9	9 5	8 30	9 7	
	27	Sat.	10	44	7 12	30	7 50 4	10 5	9 50	10 26	
	28	D.	11	44	7 37	31	8 35 4	11 5	11 12	11 45	
	29	Mon.	12	45	8 1	32	9 23 5	12 5	—	0 26	
	1	Tues.	13	45	8 25	33	10 14 8	13 5	0 53	1 13	
	2	Wed.	14	45	8 48	33	11 9 0	14 5	1 37	2 0	
							♂	15 5	2 6	2 28	
Morn.											
	3	Thur.	15	45	9 32	34	0 4 7	16 5	2 43	3 4	
	4	Fri.	16	45	9 53	35	1 0 7	17 5	3 23	3 41	Night
	5	Sat.	17	45	10 14	36	1 55 3	18 5	4 2	4 20	
	6	D.	18	45	10 33	37	2 48 0	19 5	4 40	5 0	
	7	Mon.	19	44	10 52	37	3 38 5	20 5	5 19	5 39	
	8	Tues.	20	44	11 11	38	4 27 7	21 5	6 0	6 23	
	9	Wed.	21	44	11 28	39	5 16 3	22 5	6 43	7 10	
	10	Thur.	22	44	11 45	40	6 5 9	23 5	7 38	8 10	
	11	Fri.	23	44	12 2	41	6 57 2	24 5	9 0	9 44	
	12	Sat.	24	44	12 17	41	7 51 3	25 5	10 36	11 18	
	13	D.	25	43	12 31	42	8 48 0	26 5	11 59	—	
	14	Mon.	26	43	12 45	42	9 46 8	27 5	0 42	1 5	
	15	Tues.	27	43	12 58	43	10 46 1	28 5	1 32	1 59	
	16	Wed.	28	43	13 10	43	11 43 7	29 5	2 10	2 30	
Even.											
	17	Thur.	29	42	13 21	44	0 38 2	30 5	2 47	3 6	
	18	Fri.	30	42	13 32	45	1 28 9	0 9	3 24	3 42	
	19	Sat.	31	42	13 42	46	2 15 7	1 9	3 50	4 10	
MAUGH 1241.											

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 6 1 29 Morning.
- ☉ Full Moon,..... 13 4 53 Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 20 10 45 Morning.
- New Moon,..... 27 6 21 Evening.

On the 7th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 23d ♀ ♂ ☾

Jupiter Night Star,—Venus, Morning Star.

HINDOO.		ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		BORE.	
Months	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day	Night.	

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

1 D.

2 Monday,

3 Tuesday,

4 Wednesday, Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.

5 Thursday, .. *Tippoo's Lines carried by Lord Cornwallis, 1792.*

6 Friday,

7 Saturday,

8 D.

9 Monday,

10 Tuesday,

11 Wednesday,

12 Thursday,

13 Friday,

14 Saturday, .. Valentine. *Victory over Spanish Fleet, 1797.*

15 D. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

16 Monday,

17 Tuesday,

18 Wednesday, Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.

19 Thursday,

20 Friday,

21 Saturday,

22 D.

23 Monday,

24 Tuesday, .. *Duke of Cambridge born, 1774.*

25 Wednesday,

26 Thursday, .. *Battle of Orthies, 1814.*

27 Friday,

28 Saturday,

MARCH XXXI DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 D. ..SHROVE SUNDAY. ST. DAVID, Tutelar Saint of Wales.
- 2 Monday, ..Supreme Court, Term Commences.
- 3 Tuesday,
- 4 Wednesday, ASH WEDNESDAY. 1st Day of Lent.
- 5 Thursday, ..*Battle of Barossa*, 1811.
- 6 Friday, ..*Peace of Seringapatam*, 1792.
- 7 Saturday,
- 8 D. ..1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.
- 9 Monday,
- 10 Tuesday,
- 11 Wednesday,
- 12 Thursday,
- 13 Friday, ..*Georgium Sidus discovered*, 1781.
- 14 Saturday,
- 15 D. ..2D SUNDAY IN LENT.
- 16 Monday,
- 17 Tuesday, ..ST. PATRICK, Tutelar Saint of Ireland.
- 18 Wednesday,
- 19 Thursday,
- 20 Friday,
- 21 Saturday, ..*Battle of Alexandria*, 1801.
- 22 D. ..3D SUNDAY IN LENT.
- 23 Monday,
- 24 Tuesday, ..*Capture of Chandernagore*, 1757.
- 25 Wednesday, Annunciation—Lady Day,
- 26 Thursday,
- 27 Friday, ..*Defeat of Tippoo*, 1799.
- 28 Saturday,
- 29 D. ..4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
- 30 Monday, ..Supreme Court, Sittings Commence. *Capitulation of Paris*,
- 31 Tuesday, [1814.

MARCH XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 7 10 5 Evening.
- Full Moon,..... 15 4 0 Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter,.... 21 7 19 Evening.
- New Moon,..... 29 10 35 Morning.
- ☉ Sun, Enters, ♈ Aries Spring commences. 21 1 49 Afternoon.

On the 6th ♃ ♂ ☽—On the 25th ♀ ♂ ☽

Jupiter Evening Star—Venus Morning Star.

HINDOO.		ENGLISH.		SUN.		MOON.		II ICH WATER.		BORE.	
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day or Night.
FALGOON 1241.											
	19 D.		16 24	12 12 45	6 2	1 36 4	1 3	3 32	3 47		
	20 Mon.		2 23	12 33	2	2 17 6	2 3	3 56	4 12		
	21 Tues.		3 22	12 21	3	2 58 1	3 3	4 29	4 39		
	22 Wed.		4 21	12 8	3	3 39 2	4 3	4 43	4 58		
	23 Thur.		5 20	11 55	4	4 21 8	5 3	5 10	5 30		
	24 Fri.		6 19	11 41	4	5 6 5	6 3	5 46	6 10		
	25 Sat.		7 18	11 25	4	5 54 0	7 3	6 35	7 6		
	26 D.		8 17	11 12	5	6 41 3	8 3	7 44	8 20		
	27 Mon.		9 17	10 57	5	7 37 3	9 3	9 6	9 50		
	28 Tues.		10 16	10 42	6	8 32 1	10 3	11 35	11 15		
	29 Wed.		11 15	10 26	6	9 27 6	11 3	—	0 8		
	30 Thur.		12 14	10 10	6	10 22 6	12 3	0 36	1 09		
	1 Fri.		13 13	9 54	7	11 16 5	13 3	1 13	1 37		
	2 Sat.		14 12	9 37	7	—	14 3	1 50	2 15		
CHOIT 1241.											
	3 D.		15 11	9 20	8	0 9 2	15 3	2 36	2 52		} Night
	4 Mon.		16 10	9 52	8	1 16 16	3	3 12	3 31		
	5 Tues.		17 9	8 45	8	1 52 9	17 3	3 47	4 9		
	6 Wed.		18 8	8 27	9	2 45 8	18 3	4 25	4 48		
	7 Thur.		19 7	8 9	9	3 40 4	19 3	5 10	5 32		
	8 Fri.		20 6	7 51	9	1 37 1	20 3	5 55	6 24		
	9 Sat.		21 5	7 33	10	5 35 2	21 3	6 55	7 28		
	10 D.		22 4	7 15	10	6 31 2	22 3	8 10	8 54		
	11 Mon.		23 3	6 57	11	7 31 6	23 3	9 42	10 27		
	12 Tues.		24 3	6 38	11	8 25 6	24 3	11 6	—		
	13 Wed.		25 2	6 20	11	9 18 2	25 3	0 2	0 30		
	14 Thur.		26 1	6 1	11	10 6 3	26 3	0 57	1 16		
	15 Fri.		27 0	5 43	12	10 51 2	27 3	1 23	1 38		
	16 Sat.		28 5 59	5 24	12	11 33 8	28 3	1 55	2 18		
Even.											
	17 D.		29 58	5 6	12	0 15 0	29 3	2 33	2 48		
	18 Mon.		30 57	4 48	13	0 55 0	0 6	2 56	3 7		
	19 Tues.		31 56	4 29	13	1 36 31	1 6	3 20	3 33		

APRIL XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 6 3 24 Evening.
 ○ Full Moon,..... 13 1 9 Afternoon.
 ☾ Last Quarter,..... 20 5 6 Morning.
 ● New Moon,..... 28 3 13 Morning.

On the 3d ♀ ☾ —On the 24th ♀ ☾

Jupiter Evening Star—Venus, Morning Star.

HINDOO.		ENGLISH.		SUN.		MOON.		HIGH WATER.		BORE.	
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day or Night.
CHOITRO 1841.											
	20	Wed.	1	5 55	12 4 11	6 13	2 18 3	2 6	3 12	3 7	
	21	Thur.	2	54	3 53	14	3 2 1	3 6	4 6	4 2	
	22	Fri.	3	53	3 35	14	3 48 1	1 6	3 32	4 5	
	23	Sat.	4	52	3 17	14	4 36 9	5 6	5 7	5 28	
	24	D.	5	51	2 59	15	5 28 0	6 6	6 50	6 16	
	25	Mon.	6	50	2 41	15	6 20 9	7 6	6 50	7 26	
	26	Tues.	7	49	2 23	16	7 14 8	8 6	8 16	9 0	
	27	Wed.	8	48	2 6	16	8 8 6	9 6	9 12	10 6	
	28	Thur.	9	47	1 49	16	9 1 7	10 6	11 0	11 45	
	29	Fri.	10	46	1 32	17	9 53 9	11 6	—	0 5	
	30	Sat.	11	45	1 15	17	10 45 6	12 6	0 0	1 6	
	31	D.	12	45	0 59	17	11 37 6	13 6	1 20	1 50	
	1	Mon.	13	44	0 43	18	12 30 1	14 6	2 0	2 10	
BOISHAUKH 1242.											
	2	Tues.	14	43	0 27	18	0 30 8	1 6	2 36	2 52	Day
	3	Wed.	15	42	0 12	18	1 26 1	1 6	3 3	3 26	
	4	Thur.	16	41	11 59 57	19	2 23 9	17 6	3 18	4 10	
	5	Fri.	17	40	59 42	19	3 23 9	18 6	4 37	5 0	
	6	Sat.	18	39	59 25	19	4 24 9	19 6	5 26	5 52	
	7	D.	19	39	59 14	20	5 24 9	20 6	6 1	6 52	
	8	Mon.	20	38	59 0	20	6 22 2	21 6	7 39	8 8	
	9	Tues.	21	37	58 47	20	7 15 3	22 6	8 53	9 36	
	10	Wed.	22	36	58 34	21	8 4 8	23 6	10 27	11 3	
	11	Thur.	23	35	58 22	21	8 50 5	24 6	11 42	—	
	12	Fri.	24	34	58 10	22	9 33 4	25 9	0 14	0 40	
	13	Sat.	25	34	57 59	22	10 14 5	26 6	1 0	1 18	
	14	D.	26	33	57 48	22	10 54 7	27 6	1 31	1 46	
	15	Non.	27	32	47 38	23	11 35 2	28 6	1 53	2 3	
	16	Tues.	28	32	57 28	23	0 16 6	29 6	2 5	2 18	
	17	Wed.	29	31	57 19	24	0 59 7	0 9	2 31	2 46	
	18	Thur.	30	30	57 10	24	1 45 0	1 9	3 0	3 15	

APRIL XXX DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Wednesday,
- 2 Thursday, .. *Danish fleet defeated off Copenhagen, 1801.*
- 3 Friday,
- 4 Saturday,
- 5 D. .. 5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
- 6 Monday,
- 7 Tuesday, .. *Fort Badajoz surrendered, 1812.*
- 8 Wednesday,
- 9 Thursday,
- 10 Friday, .. *Battle of Toulouse, 1814.*
- 11 Saturday, .. *Abdication of Napoleon, 1814.* [Grasse 1782.
- 12 D. .. PALM SUNDAY. *Lord Rodney's Victory over Count de*
- 13 Monday, .. *Supreme Court, Sessions commence. The Roman Catholic*
- 14 Tuesday, [Bill signed, 1829.
- 15 Wednesday,
- 16 Thursday,
- 17 Friday, .. GOOD FRIDAY.
- 18 Saturday,
- 19 D, .. EASTER SUNDAY.
- 20 Monday, .. Easter Monday.
- 21 Tuesday, .. Easter Tuesday.
- 22 Wednesday,
- 23 Thursday, .. *St. George, Tutelar Saint of England.*
- 24 Friday,
- 25 Saturday .. *St. Mark. Duchess of Gloucester born, 1776.*
- 26 D. .. LOW SUNDAY.
- 27 Monday.
- 28 Tuesday,
- 29 Wednesday,
- 30 Thursday,

MAY XXXI DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Friday, .. *Abolition of Slave Trade, 1807.*
- 2 Saturday,
- 3 D.
- 4 Monday, .. *Seringapatam taken, 1799.*
- 5 Tuesday, .. *Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821.*
- 6 Wednesday,
- 7 Thursday,
- 8 Friday,
- 9 Saturday,
- 10 D.
- 11 Monday,
- 12 Tuesday,
- 13 Wednesday,
- 14 Thursday,
- 15 Friday, .. *First Battle of Seringapatam, 1791.*
- 16 Saturday,
- 17 D.
- 18 Monday,
- 19 Tuesday,
- 20 Wednesday,
- 21 Thursday,
- 22 Friday, .. *Princess of Homburg burn, 1770.*
- 23 Saturday,
- 24 D. .. **ROGATION SUNDAY.**
- 25 Monday,
- 26 Tuesday,
- 27 Wednesday,
- 28 Thursday, .. **ASCENSION DAY.**
- 29 Friday, .. *Restoration of King Charles II.*
- 30 Saturday, .. *General Peace signed at Paris, 1814.*
- 31 D.

MAY XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 6 4 36 Morning.
 ○ Full Moon,..... 12 9 7 Evening.
 ☾ Last Quarter,..... 19 4 32 Evening.
 ● New Moon,..... 27 7 25 Evening.

On the 1st ♀ ☾—On the 24th ♀ ☾—On the 29th ♀ ☾
 Jupiter Evening Star—Venus, Morning Star.

HINDOO.		ENGLISH	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		BORE.
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day or Night.
BOISHAUKH 1242.	19	Fri.	1	h. m. 5 29	h. m. s. 11 57 1	h. m. 6 24	Even. h. m. 2 32 8	d. 2 9	h. m. 3 30	h. m. 3 47	} Day
	20	Sat.	2	56 29	56 54	25 3 23 0	3 9	4 3	4 20	4 20	
	21	D.	3	56 28	56 47	25 4 14 8	4 9	4 40	5 0	5 0	
	22	Mon.	4	56 28	55 40	26 5 7 5	5 9	5 36	6 0	6 0	
	23	Tue.	5	56 27	56 34	26 6 0 1	6 9	6 43	7 13	7 13	
	24	Wed.	6	56 27	55 29	27 6 51 7	7 9	8 3	8 41	8 41	
	25	Thur.	7	56 26	55 24	27 7 42 5	8 9	9 30	10 10	10 10	
	26	Fri.	8	56 26	55 19	27 8 32 6	9 9	10 47	11 20	11 20	
	27	Sat.	9	56 25	55 15	28 9 22 8	10 9	11 51	—	—	
	28	D.	10	56 24	55 12	28 10 14 2	11 9	0 10	0 33	0 33	
	29	Mon.	11	56 24	56 9	29 11 8 0	12 9	0 53	1 18	1 18	
	30	Tues.	12	56 23	56 7	29 11 8 0	13 9	1 30	1 53	1 53	
JOIST 1242.	31	Wed.	13	56 23	56 5	30 0 4 8	Morn. h. m. 14 9	2 15	2 34	2 34	
	1	Thur.	14	56 22	56 4	30 1 5 0	15 9	2 52	3 11	3 11	
	2	Fri.	15	56 22	56 4	31 2 7 7	16 9	3 33	4 1	4 1	
	3	Sat.	16	56 22	56 1	31 3 10 7	17 9	4 23	4 45	4 45	
	4	D.	17	56 21	55 5	31 4 11 6	18 9	5 12	5 35	5 35	
	5	Mon.	18	56 21	55 6	32 5 8 5	19 9	6 0	6 30	6 30	
	6	Tues.	19	56 20	56 8	32 6 0 6	20 9	7 4	7 40	7 40	
	7	Wed.	20	56 20	56 10	33 6 48 3	21 9	8 25	9 7	9 7	
	8	Thur.	21	56 20	56 13	33 7 32 4	22 9	9 54	10 28	10 28	
	9	Fri.	22	56 19	56 17	34 8 14 2	23 9	11 5	11 36	11 36	
	10	Sat.	23	56 19	56 21	34 8 54 6	24 9	—	0 5	0 5	
	11	D.	24	56 19	56 25	34 9 31 7	25 9	0 24	0 45	0 45	
12	Mon.	25	56 18	56 30	35 10 15 5	26 9	1 0	1 18	1 18		
13	Tues.	26	56 18	56 36	35 10 57 9	27 9	1 31	1 47	1 47		
14	Wed.	27	56 18	56 42	36 11 42 5	28 9	1 53	2 8	2 8		
	15	Thur.	28	56 17	56 49	36 0 30 2	Even. h. m. 0 2	2 20	2 30	2 30	
	16	Fri.	29	56 17	56 56	37 1 19 5	1 2	2 46	3 3	3 3	
	17	Sat.	30	57 4	57 4	37 2 11 1	2 2	3 15	3 32	3 32	
	18	D.	31	57 12	57 12	38 3 3 7	3 2	3 52	4 11	4 11	

◆◆◆◆◆

D. H. M.

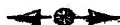
- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----|-------|------------|
| ☾ | First Quarter,..... | 4 | 1 59 | Afternoon. |
| ☾ | Full Moon,..... | 11 | 4 39 | Morning. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter,..... | 18 | 5 59 | Morning. |
| ● | New Moon,..... | 26 | 10 14 | Morning. |
| ☼ | Sun, Enters ♊ Summer Commences... | 22 | 10 48 | Morning. |

On the 23d ♀ ♂ D

Jupiter in Conjunction. inv.—Venus, Morning Star.

[illegible]

JUNE XXX DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Monday,
- 2 Tuesday.
- 3 Wednesday,
- 4 Thursday,
- 5 Friday, .. *Duke of Cumberland born, 1771.*
- 6 Saturday,
- 7 D. .. *WHIT SUNDAY. Reform bill signed, 1832.*
- 8 Monday,
- 9 Tuesday,
- 10 Wednesday,
- 11 Thursday,
- 12 Friday,
- 13 Saturday, .. *Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.*
- 14 D. .. *TRINITY.*
- 15 Monday, .. *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 16 Tuesday,
- 17 Wednesday,
- 18 Thursday, .. *Battle of Waterloo, 1815.*
- 19 Friday, .. *Magna Charta signed, 1215.*
- 20 Saturday,
- 21 D. .. *1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Victory at Vittoria, 1813.*
- 22 Monday,
- 23 Tuesday, .. *Battle of Plassey, 1757.*
- 24 Wednesday, *ST. JOHN.*
- 25 Thursday,
- 26 Friday, .. *Accession of King William, IV.*
- 27 Saturday,
- 28 D. .. *2D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Capture of Buenos Ayres, 1806.*
- 29 Monday,
- 30 Tuesday,

JULY XXXI DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Wednesday,
- 2 Thursday,
- 3 Friday,
- 4 Saturday,
- 5 D. . . 3D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 6 Monday,
- 7 Tuesday,
- 8 Wednesday,
- 9 Thursday,
- 10 Friday,
- 11 Saturday
- 12 D. . . 4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 13 Monday. . . Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
- 14 Tuesday, . . *Destruction of the Bastille and cont. of the French*
[*Revolution, 1789.*]
- 15 Wednesday,
- 16 Thursday,
- 17 Friday,
- 18 Saturday,
- 19 D. . . 5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 20 Monday,
- 21 Tuesday,
- 22 Wednesday, *Battle of Salamanca, 1812.*
- 23 Thursday,
- 24 Friday, . . *Gibraltar taken, 1704.*
- 25 Saturday, . . *Battle of the Pyrenees commend. 1813.*
- 26 D. . . 6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 27 Monday, . . Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.
- 28 Tuesday, . . *Battle of Talavera, 1809.*
- 29 Wednesday, *French Revolution of 1830.*
- 30 Thursday,
- 31 Friday,

JULY XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 3 8 34 Evening.
- Full Moon,..... 10 0 30 Afternoon.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 17 9 37 Evening.
- New Moon,..... 25 11 7 Night.

On the 23d ♃ ♂ ☽—On the 24th ♀ ♂ ☽

Jupiter Morning Star,—Venus, Morning Star.

HINDOO.		ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		BORE.	
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day or Night.		
ASSAR 1242.													
	18	Wed.	1	5 20	12	3 17	6 16	4 23 4	4 6	4 52	5 13		
	19	Thur.	2	23		3 28	46	5 10 9	5 6	5 38	6 0		
	20	Fri.	3	21		3 40	46	5 58 2	6 6	6 37	7 5		
	21	Sat.	4	21		3 50	46	6 46 6	7 6	7 42	8 15		
	22	D.	5	22		4 2	46	7 37 2	8 6	8 55	9 34		
	23	Mon.	6	22		4 12	46	8 31 3	9 6	10 16	10 50		
	24	Tues.	7	22		4 22	46	9 29 2	10 6	11 23	11 50		
	25	Wed.	8	23		4 32	46	10 30 0	11 6	—	0 21		
	26	Thur.	9	23		4 41	46	11 34 1	12 6	0 49	1 15		
	27	Fri.	10	23		4 50	46	☿	13 6	1 31	1 57		
								Morn.					
	28	Sat.	11	24		4 59	46	0 36 3	14 6	2 21	2 42	Day	
	29	D.	12	24		5 7	46	1 35 5	15 6	3 5	3 25		
	30	Mon.	13	21		5 15	46	2 29 9	16 6	3 45	4 2		
	31	Tues.	14	25		5 22	46	3 9 6	17 6	4 22	4 36		
	32	Wed.	15	25		5 29	46	4 5 3	18 6	4 53	5 9		
	1	Thur.	16	26		5 35	45	4 48 2	19 6	5 28	5 45		
	2	Fri.	17	26		5 41	45	5 29 5	20 6	6 11	6 31		
	3	Sat.	18	26		5 46	45	6 10 3	21 6	7 9	7 40		
	4	D.	19	27		5 51	45	6 51 7	22 6	8 28	8 56		
	5	Mon.	20	27		5 56	44	7 34 9	23 6	9 34	10 14		
	6	Tues.	21	28		5 59	44	8 20 2	24 6	10 48	11 22		
	7	Wed.	22	28		6 3	41	9 8 4	25 6	11 51	—		
	8	Thur.	23	29		6 5	44	9 59 3	26 6	0 18	0 38		
	9	Fri.	24	29		6 7	43	10 52 1	27 6	1 2	1 20		
	10	Sat.	25	30		6 9	43	11 45 8	28 6	1 35	1 45		
								Even.					
	11	D.	26	30		6 10	43	0 39 0	0 0	2 0	2 20		
	12	Mon.	27	31		6 11	42	1 30 7	1 0	2 44	3 2		
	13	Tues.	28	31		6 10	42	2 20 7	2 0	3 20	3 38		
	14	Wed.	29	31		6 9	41	3 9 0	3 0	3 50	4 9		
	15	Thur.	30	32		6 8	41	3 56 5	4 0	1 34	1 54		
	16	Fri.	31	32		6 6	40	4 44 2	5 0	5 14	5 20		
SHABON 1242.													
	1	Sat.	1	1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		
	2	Sun.	2	2		2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2		
	3	Mon.	3	3		3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3		
	4	Tues.	4	4		4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4		
	5	Wed.	5	5		5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5		
	6	Thur.	6	6		6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6		
	7	Fri.	7	7		7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7		
	8	Sat.	8	8		8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8		
	9	Sun.	9	9		9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9		
	10	Mon.	10	10		10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10		
	11	Tues.	11	11		11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11		
	12	Wed.	12	12		12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12		
	13	Thur.	13	13		13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13		
	14	Fri.	14	14		14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14		
	15	Sat.	15	15		15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15		
	16	Sun.	16	16		16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16		
	17	Mon.	17	17		17 17	17 17	17 17	17 17	17 17	17 17		
	18	Tues.	18	18		18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18		
	19	Wed.	19	19		19 19	19 19	19 19	19 19	19 19	19 19		
	20	Thur.	20	20		20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20		
	21	Fri.	21	21		21 21	21 21	21 21	21 21	21 21	21 21		
	22	Sat.	22	22		22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22		
	23	Sun.	23	23		23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23		
	24	Mon.	24	24		24 24	24 24	24 24	24 24	24 24	24 24		
	25	Tues.	25	25		25 25	25 25	25 25	25 25	25 25	25 25		
	26	Wed.	26	26		26 26	26 26	26 26	26 26	26 26	26 26		
	27	Thur.	27	27		27 27	27 27	27 27	27 27	27 27	27 27		
	28	Fri.	28	28		28 28	28 28	28 28	28 28	28 28	28 28		
	29	Sat.	29	29		29 29	29 29	29 29	29 29	29 29	29 29		
	30	Sun.	30	30		30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30		
	31	Mon.	31	31		31 31	31 31	31 31	31 31	31 31	31 31		
	32	Tues.	32	32		32 32	32 32	32 32	32 32	32 32	32 32		
	33	Wed.	33	33		33 33	33 33	33 33	33 33	33 33	33 33		
	34	Thur.	34	34		34 34	34 34	34 34	34 34	34 34	34 34		
	35	Fri.	35	35		35 35	35 35	35 35	35 35	35 35	35 35		
	36	Sat.	36	36		36 36	36 36	36 36	36 36	36 36	36 36		
	37	Sun.	37	37		37 37	37 37	37 37	37 37	37 37	37 37		
	38	Mon.	38	38		38 38	38 38	38 38	38 38	38 38	38 38		
	39	Tues.	39	39		39 39	39 39	39 39	39 39	39 39	39 39		
	40	Wed.	40	40		40 40	40 40	40 40	40 40	40 40	40 40		
	41	Thur.	41	41		41 41	41 41	41 41	41 41	41 41	41 41		
	42	Fri.	42	42		42 42	42 42	42 42	42 42	42 42	42 42		
	43	Sat.	43	43		43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43		
	44	Sun.	44	44		44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44		
	45	Mon.	45	45		45 45	45 45	45 45	45 45	45 45	45 45		
	46	Tues.	46	46		46 46	46 46	46 46	46 46	46 46	46 46		
	47	Wed.	47	47		47 47	47 47	47 47	47 47	47 47	47 47		
	48	Thur.	48	48		48 48	48 48	48 48	48 48	48 48	48 48		
	49	Fri.	49	49		49 49	49 49	49 49	49 49	49 49	49 49		
	50	Sat.	50	50		50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50		
	51	Sun.	51	51		51 51	51 51	51 51	51 51	51 51	51 51		
	52	Mon.	52	52		52 52	52 52	52 52	52 52	52 52	52 52		
	53	Tues.	53	53		53 53	53 53	53 53	53 53	53 53	53 53		
	54	Wed.	54	54		54 54	54 54	54 54	54 54	54 54	54 54		
	55	Thur.	55	55		55 55	55 55	55 55	55 55	55 55	55 55		
	56	Fri.	56	56		56 56	56 56	56 56	56 56	56 56	56 56		
	57	Sat.	57	57		57 57	57 57	57 57	57 57	57 57	57 57		
	58	Sun.	58	58		58 58	58 58	58 58	58 58	58 58	58 58		
	59	Mon.	59	59		59 59	59 59	59 59	59 59	59 59	59 59		
	60	Tues.	60	60		60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60		

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 2 1 43 Night.
- Full Moon,..... 8 9 32 Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 16 3 8 Afternoon.
- New Moon,..... 24 10 15 Morning.
- ☾ First Quarter, 31 6 46 Morning.

On the 20th ♃ ☾ —On the 23d ♀ ☾

Jupiter Morning Star,—Venus, Morning Star.

HINDOO.		ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		BORE.	
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day	Night.	
SRABON 1242.													
17	Sat.	1	5 33	12	6 3	6 39	5 33 3	6 0	5 59	6 29			
18	D.	2	33		6 0	39	6 25 2	7 0	6 46	7 49			
19	Mon.	3	33		5 56	38	7 19 9	8 0	8 6	8 43			
20	Tues.	4	34		5 52	38	8 18 5	9 0	9 24	10 7			
21	Wed.	5	34		5 46	37	9 19 6	10 0	10 45	11 34			
22	Thur.	6	34		5 41	37	10 21 3	11 0	—	0 3			
23	Fri.	7	35		5 34	36	11 21 1	12 0	0 31	0 58			
24	Sat.	8	35		5 27	36	☾ 13 0	1 12	1 12	1 35			
Morn.													
25	D.	9	36		5 20	35	0 17 2	14 0	2 0	2 20			
26	Mon.	10	36		5 12	34	1 9 0	15 0	2 35	2 53			
27	Tues.	11	36		5 3	34	1 56 7	16 0	3 10	3 24			
28	Wed.	12	37		4 54	33	2 41 3	17 0	3 39	3 54			
29	Thur.	13	37		4 41	32	3 23 8	18 0	4 16	4 24			
30	Fri.	14	38		4 33	32	4 5 2	19 0	4 40	4 55			
31	Sat.	15	38		4 23	31	4 46 6	20 0	5 14	5 33			
1	D.	16	38		4 11	30	5 29 2	21 0	5 56	6 17			
2	Mon.	17	39		3 59	29	6 13 7	22 0	6 45	7 11			
3	Tues.	18	39		3 47	28	7 0 6	23 0	7 58	8 50			
4	Wed.	19	40		3 34	28	7 50 1	24 0	9 40	10 29			
5	Thur.	20	41		3 20	27	8 42 1	25 0	11 2	11 30			
6	Fri.	21	40		3 7	26	9 35 1	26 0	11 57	—			
7	Sat.	22	41		2 52	25	10 29 1	27 0	0 24	0 46			
8	D.	23	41		2 38	24	11 22 3	28 0	1 6	1 29			
Even.													
9	Mon.	24	41		2 22	23	0 13 9	29 0	1 49	1 58			
10	Tues.	25	42		2 7	22	1 3 5	0 6	2 13	2 30			
11	Wed.	26	42		1 51	21	1 52 3	1 6	2 49	3 7			
12	Thur.	27	42		1 34	21	2 40 9	2 6	3 27	3 44			
13	Fri.	28	42		1 17	20	3 30 3	3 6	4 3	4 22			
14	Sat.	29	43		1 0	19	4 21 5	4 6	4 48	5 6			
15	D.	30	43		0 42	18	5 15 6	5 6	5 26	5 52			
16	Mon.	31	43		0 24	17	6 12 6	6 6	6 16	6 44			
												} Day	

} Day

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Saturday, .. *Battle of the Nile, 1798.*
- 2 D. .. 7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Battle of the Pyrennees*
- 3 Monday, [terminated, 1813.
- 4 Tuesday,
- 5 Wednesday,
- 6 Thursday,
- 7 Friday,
- 8 Saturday, .. *Batavia surrendered, 1811.*
- 9 D. .. 8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 10 Monday,
- 11 Tuesday,
- 12 Wednesday,
- 13 Thursday, .. *Birth of Queen Adelaide, 1792.*
- 14 Friday,
- 15 Saturday,
- 16 D. .. 9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 17 Monday, .. *Battle of Roleia, 1808.*
- 18 Tuesday, .. *Fiery Meteor passed over Europe, 1782.*
- 19 Wednesday,
- 20 Thursday,
- 21 Friday, .. *Birth of King Wilham IV. kept May, 28.*
- 22 Saturday,
- 23 D. .. 10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 24 Monday, .. *St. Bartholomew.*
- 25 Tuesday,
- 26 Wednesday, *Capture of Fort Cornelis, 1811.*
- 27 Thursday.
- 28 Friday,
- 29 Saturday,
- 30 D. .. 11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 31 Monday, .. *Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.*

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Tuesday,
- 2 Wednesday, *London burnt, 1666.*
- 3 Thursday,
- 4 Friday, .. *Fort of Alleghur taken, 1803.*
- 5 Saturday, .. *Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.*
- 6 D. .. 12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 7 Monday,
- 8 Tuesday, .. *Coronation of King William, IV.*
- 9 Wednesday,
- 10 Thursday,
- 11 Friday, .. *Battle of Delhi.*
- 12 Saturday,
- 13 D. .. 13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Victory and death of General Wolfe at Quebec, 1759.*
- 14 Monday,
- 15 Tuesday,
- 16 Wednesday,
- 17 Thursday,
- 18 Friday,
- 19 Saturday,
- 20 D. .. 14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 21 Monday,
- 22 Tuesday,
- 23 Wednesday, *Battle of Assye, 1803.*
- 24 Thursday,
- 25 Friday,
- 26 Saturday,
- 27 D. .. 15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Battle of Busaco, 1810.*
- 28 Monday,
- 29 Tuesday, .. *Michaelmas Day.*
- 30 Wednesday,

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M. S.

- Full Moon,..... 7 8 41 Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 15 9 37 Morning.
- New Moon,..... 22 8 19 Evening.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 29 1 1 Afternoon.
- ☉ Sun Enters ♎ Autumn commences... 24 0 42 Night.

On the 17th ♈ ☽ — On the 22d ♎ ☽

Jupiter Morning Star,—Venus, Morning Star.

HINDOO.	ENGLISH	SUN.	MOON.	HIGH WATER	BORE.						
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day or Night
BHADUR 1932.											
17	Tues.	1	11	12	9 6	16	7 12	7 9	7 36	8 20	
18	Wed.	2	44	11	59 37	16	8 12	5 6	9 7	9 53	
19	Thur.	3	44		59 28	15	9 11	7 9	10 11	11	
20	Fri.	4	4		59 9	14	10 7	9 10	11 41		
21	Sat.	5	45		58 19	13	11 0	11 6	0 3	0 32	
22	D.	6	45		58 3	12	11 49	0 12	0 53	1 12	
23	Mon.	7	46		58 10	11		3 6	1 39	1 51	
Morn.											
24	Tues.	8	46		57 59	1	9 34	5 14	2 2	2 17	
25	Wed.	9	46		57 25	9	1 17	7 15	6 2	30	2 46
26	Thur.	10	47		57 1	8	1 59	6 16	6 2	55	3 10
27	Fri.	11	47		56 48	7	2 41	3 17	6 3	29	3 32
28	Sat.	12	47		55 27	6	3 23	1 18	6 3	4	4 2
29	D.	1	47		56 6	5	4 7	3 9	6 4	18	4 38
30	Mon.	2	48		55 45	4	5 3	2 21	6 5	5	5 22
31	Tues.	3	48		55 21	3	5 1	2 2	6 5	15	6 20
1	Wed.	4	48		55 3	2	6 3	9 22	6 6	59	7 26
2	Thur.	5	48		54 42	1	7 21	7 23	6 8	25	9 8
3	Fri.	6	48		54 21	0	8 17	4 21	6 9	55	10 28
4	Sat.	7	49		54 0	5	9 10	2 5	6 11	8	11 35
5	D.	8	49		53 39	5	10 2	2 6	6		0 2
6	Mon.	9	49		53 18	5	11 52	9 27	6 0	24	0 46
7	Tues.	10	50		52 57	5	11 42	8 28	6 1	4	1 23
Even.											
8	Wed.	11	50		52 36	5	10 32	3 0	2 1	37	1 57
9	Thur.	12	51		52 16	5	1 22	6 1	2 12	2 16	2 35
10	Fri.	1	51		51 5	5	2 14	7 2	2 22	2 53	3 15
11	Sat.	2	51		51 35	5	3 9	4 3	2 32	3 39	3 57
12	D.	3	51		51 15	5	4 6	8 4	2 4	15	4 47
13	Mon.	4	52		50 54	5	5 6	7 5	2 5	4	5 33
14	Tues.	5	52		50 35	4	6 7	3 6	2 6	5	6 40
15	Wed.	6	52		50 15	4	7 6	7 2	7 25	8 12	
Day											

} Day

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- Full Moon..... 6 10 54 Night.
- ☾ Last Quarter..... 15 3 46 Night
- New Moon 22 6 10 Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter. 28 9 39 Evening.

On the 14th ♀ ♂ ☽—On the 22d ♀ ♂ ☽

Jupiter Night Star.—Venus, Evening Star.

HINDOO.		ENGLISH.		SUN.			MOON.		HIGH WATER.		BORE.	
Months.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day or Night.	
ASSIN 1242.	16	Thur.	1	5 5	11 49 30	4 47	8 56 30	8 2	8 57	9 43		
	17	Fri.	2	55	49 3	46	8 56 30	9 2	10 26	11 2		
	18	Sat.	3	53	49 17	40	9 45 3	0 2	11 32	11 58		
	19	D.	4	51	48 55	41	10 30 7	11 2	—	0 20		
	20	Mon.	5	51	48 35	4	1 15 9	2 2	0 40	1 0		
	21	Tues.	6	51	48 20	4	11 55 5	13 2	1 12	1 30		
	22	Wed.	7	55	48 0	4	11 55 5	14 2	1 45	2 0		
	23	Thur.	8	50	47 48	4	0 37 2	15 2	2 12	2 20		
	24	Fri.	9	55	47 21	3	1 19 2	16 2	2 37	2 55		
	25	Sat.	10	56	47 15	3	2 3 1	17 2	3 12	3 22		
KARTICK 1242.	26	D.	11	56	46 59	3	2 47 5	18 2	3 37	3 53		
	27	Mon.	12	55	46 41	3	3 34 7	19 2	4 10	4 27		
	28	Tues.	13	51	46 29	35	4 24 0	20 2	4 48	5 14		
	29	Wed.	14	57	46 15	31	5 15 1	21 2	5 30	6 8		
	30	Thur.	15	58	45 1	3	6 7 6	22 2	6 31	7 16		
	31	Fri.	16	58	45 4	32	6 58 8	23 2	7 58	8 41		
	1	Sat.	17	59	45 35	32	7 50 1	24 2	9 3	10 9		
	2	D.	18	59	45 23	31	8 10 2	25 2	10 45	11 10		
	3	Mon.	19	6	45 12	3	9 29 6	26 2	11 37	11 57		
	4	Tues.	20	0	45 1	29	10 18 9	27 2	—	0 17		
	5	Wed.	21	1	44 51	28	11 9 1	28 2	0 35	0 55		
	6	Thur.	22	1	44 42	27	0 12	29 2	1 16	1 37	} Night	
	7	Fri.	23	2	44 33	27	0 56 1	0 8	2 1	2 20		
	8	Sat.	24	2	44 25	26	1 51 4	1 6	2 41	3 3		
	9	D.	25	2	44 17	26	2 55 7	2 8	3 25	3 50		
10	Mon.	26	3	44 11	2	3 58 3	3 8	4 13	4 36			
11	Tues.	27	3	44 5	21	5 0 0	4 8	5 2	5 32			
12	Wed.	28	4	43 59	25	5 58 9	5 8	6 6	6 44			
13	Thur.	29	4	43 53	23	6 53 3	6 8	7 28	8 7			
14	Fri.	30	5	43 51	22	7 43 3	7 5	8 53	9 40			
15	Sat.	31	5	43 48	21	8 29 4	8 8	10 25	11 2			

} Night

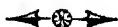
OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Thursday, .. *London University opened, 1828.*
- 2 Friday,
- 3 Saturday,
- 4 D. .. 16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 5 Monday,
- 6 Tuesday,
- 7 Wednesday,
- 8 Thursday,
- 9 Friday,
- 10 Saturday,
- 11 D. .. 17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 12 Monday,
- 13 Tuesday, .. *Translation of King Edward the Confessor.*
- 14 Wednesday,
- 15 Thursday, .. *Assassination of Murat, 1815.*
- 16 Friday, .. *Death of Sir Sidney at Zulphen, 1586.*
- 17 Saturday,
- 18 D. .. 18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 19 Monday, .. *Agra taken, 1802.*
- 20 Tuesday, .. *Battle of Navarino, 1827.*
- 21 Wednesday, *Victory and death of Lord Nelson off Trafalgar, 1805*
- 22 Thursday, .. *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 23 Friday, .. *Battle of Buxar, 1764.*
- 24 Saturday, .. *Battle with the Rohillas at Cuttchah, 1791*
- 25 D. .. 19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 26 Monday,
- 27 Tuesday,
- 28 Wednesday,
- 29 Thursday,
- 30 Friday,
- 31 Saturday,

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 D. ..20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. All Saints. *Battle of*
2 Monday, ..All Souls. [Laswarie, 1803.
- 3 Tuesday, ..*Birth of Princess Sophia, 1777.*
- 4 Wednesday,
- 5 Thursday, ..*Gun Powder Plot*
- 6 Friday,
- 7 Saturday,
- 8 D. ..21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Birth of Princess Sophia,*
9 Monday, [1768.
- 10 Tuesday, ..*Luther born, 1483.*
- 11 Wednesday
- 12 Thursday,
- 13 Friday, ..*Battle of Deag, 1804*
- 14 Saturday,
- 15 D. ..22D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
- 16 Monday,
- 17 Tuesday,
- 18 Wednesday,
- 19 Thursday, ..*Supreme Court, Sitting, Commence.*
- 20 Friday,
- 21 Saturday,
- 22 D. ..23D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
- 23 Monday,
- 24 Tuesday,
- 25 Wednesday,
- 26 Thursday, ..*The Great Storm in England, 1703.*
- 27 Friday,
- 28 Saturday,
- 29 D. ..ADVENT. *Battle of Argau, 1803.*
- 30 Monday, ..*St. Andrew, Tutelar Saint of Scotland.*

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- Full Moon, 5 4 9 Afternoon.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 13 8 21 Evening.
- New Moon, 20 4 23 Afternoon.
- ☾ First Quarter, 27 9 39 Morning.

On the 11th ♃ ☿ ♀ — On the 21st ♀ ☿ ♀

Jupiter Night Star, — Venus, Evening Star.

HINDOO.	ENGLISH.	SUN.	MOON.	HIGH WATER.	BORE.						
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian	Sets.	Meridian	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day or Night.
				<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s. d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
KARTICK 1242.	16	D.		1 6	6 11 43 45	5 21	9 12 8 9 7	11 33	11 58		
	17	Mon.			7 43 17	21	9 31 1 10 7	—	0 28		
	18	Tues.			7 43 43	20	10 35 5 11 7	0 11	1 3		
	19	Wed.			8 43 41	20	11 36 8 12 7	1 20	1 39		
	20	Thur.			8 43 45	19	11 39 3 13 5	1 50	2 0		
	21	Fri.			9 43 46	19	11 3 11 5	2 14	2 39		
	22	Sat.			9 43 48	18	0 17 5 15 8	2 39	2 53		
	23	D.			10 43 5	18	1 30 1 16 8	3 7	3 23		
	24	Mon.			11 43 56	17	2 18 8 17 8	3 38	3 54		
	25	Tues.			11 44 1	17	3 9 1 18 8	4 6	4 28		
	26	Wed.			11 44 7	16	1 0 3 19 8	4 41	5 6		
	27	Thur.			12 44 14	15	4 5 4 20 8	5 29	5 54		
	28	Fri.			13 44 21	16	5 41 8 21 8	6 37	6 59		
	29	Sat.			14 44 29	15	6 30 8 22 8	7 31	8 8		
UGGON 1242.	30	D.			15 44 39	15	7 18 5 23 8	8 17	9 28		
	1	Mon.			16 44 50	14	8 6 2 24 8	10 16	10 52		
	2	Tues.			16 45 1	14	8 51 6 25 8	11 27	11 57		
	3	Wed.			16 45 13	14	9 11 6 26 8	—	0 21		
	4	Thur.			19 45 26	14	10 37 5 27 8	0 45	1 10		
	5	Fri.			20 45 39	14	11 31 6 28 8	1 22	1 45		
							<i>Even.</i>				
	6	Sat.			21 45 54	13	0 35 8 0 3	2 15	2 37		
	7	D.			22 46 9	13	1 19 4 1 3	3 0	3 21		
	8	Mon.			23 46 25	13	2 45 4 2 3	3 44	4 3		
	9	Tues.			24 46 42	13	3 48 2 3 3	4 22	4 45		
	10	Wed.			25 47 0	13	4 46 4 4 3	5 9	5 35		
	11	Thur.			26 47 18	13	5 39 3 5 3	5 58	6 27		
	12	Fri.			27 47 37	13	6 27 5 6 3	6 53	7 29		
	13	Sat.			28 47 57	13	7 12 0 7 3	8 3	8 45		
	14	D.			29 48 17	13	7 54 1 8 3	9 25	10 7		
	15	Mon.			30 48 38	13	8 35 0 9 3	10 44	11 26		

}

Night

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- Full Moon, 5 11 29 Morning.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 13 10 39 Morning.
 ● New Moon, 20 3 7 Morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 27 1 27 Night.
 ☼ Sun, Enters ♍ Winter commences. . . 22 6 11 Evening.

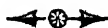
On the 8th ♃ ♂ ☽—On the 21st ♀ ♂ ☽

Jupiter Night Star,—Venus, Evening Star.

MINDOO.	ENGLISH.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH. WATER.		BORE.		
Months.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Day of Month	Rises.	Meridian.	Sets.	Meridian.	Passage.	Age.	Morning.	Evening	Day or Night.
UGRON 1242.	16	Tues.	1	6 25 11	49 0	5 13	9 15 9	10 3	—	0 2		
	17	Wed.	2	26	49 23	13	9 57 7	11 3	0 24	0 44		
	18	Thur.	3	27	49 46	13	10 41 2	12 3	1 5	1 29		
	19	Fri.	4	27	50 1	13	11 26 9	13 3	1 34	1 59		
	20	Sat.	5	28	50 34	14	8	14 3	2 5	2 22		
	21	D.	6	29	51 1	14	0 15 0	15 3	2 38	2 55		
	22	Mon.	7	30	51 21	14	1 5 0	16 3	3 10	3 26		
	23	Tues.	8	31	51 5	14	1 56 2	17 3	3 41	4 0		
	24	Wed.	9	31	52 16	14	2 17 4	18 3	4 17	4 36		
	25	Thur.	10	32	52 43	15	3 37 6	19 3	4 54	5 14		
	26	Fri.	11	33	53 11	15	4 26 3	20 3	5 36	6 0		
	27	Sat.	12	33	53 38	15	5 13 5	21 3	6 27	6 56		
	28	D.	13	34	54 7	15	5 59 5	22 3	7 2	7 56		
	29	Mon.	14	34	54 35	16	6 45 5	23 3	8 3	9 10		
	30	Tues.	15	35	55 4	16	7 32 6	24 3	9 47	10 25		
POUS 1242.	1	Wed.	16	35	55 53	16	8 22 0	25 3	11	11 33		
	2	Thur.	17	36	56 2	17	9 15 2	26 3	—	0 5		
	3	Fri.	18	36	56 32	17	10 13 2	27 3	0 32	1 0		
	4	Sat.	19	37	57 2	18	11 15 8	28 3	1 22	1 48		
	5	D.	20	37	57 32	18	0 21 8	29 3	2 18	2 47		} Night.
	6	Mon.	21	38	58 2	19	1 27 7	0 9	3 3	3 26		
	7	Tues.	22	38	58 32	19	2 30 4	1 9	3 48	4 11		
	8	Wed.	23	39	59 2	20	3 27 9	2 9	4 32	4 54		
	9	Thur.	24	39	59 32	20	4 20 1	3 9	5 14	5 36		
	10	Fri.	25	4	0 2	21	5 7 1	4 9	5 5	6 18		
	11	Sat.	26	4	0 32	21	5 51 4	5 9	6 41	7 10		
	12	D.	27	4	1 2	22	6 33 3	6 9	7 42	8 7		
	13	Mon.	28	41	1 31	22	7 11 4	7 9	8 41	9 4		
	14	Tues.	29	4	2 1	23	7 5 9	8 9	9 5	10 34		
	15	Wed.	30	41	2 3	24	8 28 6	9 9	11 16	11 41		
	16	Thur.	31	41	2 59	24	9 23 5	10 9	0 34	—		

Night.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.



REMARKABLE DAYS.

- 1 Tuesday, [by the Allies, 1813.]
- 2 Wednesday, *Napoleon Bonaparte crowned. 1804. France, invad.*
- 3 Thursday, .. Supreme Court, Sessions Commence. *Mauritius surrend. '10*
- 4 Friday, .. *Abolition of the Sultee, 1829. 1st Transit of Venus,*
- 5 Saturday, [over the Sun, 1639.]
- 6 D.
- 7 Monday, .. *Battle of Rangoon, 1821.*
- 8 Tuesday,
- 9 Wednesday, *Milton born, 1608.*
- 10 Thursday, .
- 11 Friday,
- 12 Saturday,
- 13 D.
- 14 Monday,
- 15 Tuesday, .. *2d Battle of Rangoon, 1824.*
- 16 Wednesday,
- 17 Thursday,
- 18 Friday,
- 19 Saturday,
- 20 D.
- 21 Monday, .. *St. Thomas.*
- 22 Tuesday,
- 23 Wednesday,
- 24 Thursday, .. *Peace between England United States 1814.*
- 25 Friday, .. *CHRISTMAS. Newton born, 1642.*
- 26 Saturday,
- 27 D. .. *ST. JOHN.—INNOCENTS DAY.*
- 28 Monday,
- 29 Tuesday, .. *Thomas A. Becket murdered, 1171.*
- 30 Wednesday,
- 31 Thursday, .. *Silvester*



Memoranda

FOR THE

CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

CALCULATIONS OF THE ALMANAC.

The calculations of this Almanac are adapted to the civil, or common reckoning of time, from Midnight to Midnight, without any exception; the Moon's Meridian Passage, and Age having been calculated for the same time. Three Columns are added, one giving the Sun's Meridian Passage to the nearest second of time, for every day in the year; thus on any day a watch ought to point exactly to the hour indicated for that day in the column, when the Sun dial marks twelve. There will be no need now to refer to a Table of Equation of time; yet should this Equation be required, it may be found as readily, it is equal to the time beyond 12, or the time wanting to 12 given in this column for any day of the year. The Moon will serve as well to set or compare a watch by the same Sun dial, for let the shadow of the gnomon fall on 12, a watch ought to show at the same moment the time in the other new column of "Moon on Meridian" answering to the day the observation is made. Should the shadow fall on any other hour, as 1, 2 or 3, &c. add to the time of Moon on Meridian, 62 Minutes for every hour after 12, on the other hand should the dial show 9, 10 11, deduct as many minutes (62) for every hour before 12. For example, on the 10th of January, the time of the Moon's Meridian passage is 7^h 35^m, the shadow falls on 4^h 30^m; at the rate of 62^m per hour will be 2^h 18^m, which added to 4^h 35^m gives 13^h 14^m, or 1^h 14^m on the morning of the 11th the time the watch ought to show.

In a new column, the Botes on the river are indicated, which take place on the flood tide coming in.

When the symbol (\oslash) denoting opposition occurs, as on the 14th of January, we are to understand that the Moon does not pass the Meridian on that (civil) day at Calcutta. This is the case once in every lunation and arises from the circumstance of the Lunar day being longer than the mean Solar day. In the present instance the excess is 55^m, 7-10 or the Lunar day is equal to 24^h 55^m 7-10. The Moon passes the Meridian on the 13th at 11^h 9^m 0 in the Evening or 51^m previously to Midnight, and does not return to the same Meridian until 4^m 7-10 after Midnight, of the morning of the 15th.

And because the Moon does not pass the Meridian in every Civil day but is wanting to do so, once at least in a Civil month, and as one Moon's Meridian Passage produces but two High Water tides, there are in every month not less than two High Water tides wanting; in December there are three wanting.

In a place like Calcutta, so far removed from the Sea, the tides are strongly affected by Wind, the freshes, and various local causes, so that it will always remain an imperfectly solved problem to give the time of the High Water with accuracy; this is the opinion of Mr. J. Kyd, who from a very long series of observations and a great deal of attention to these matters, is certainly the Gentleman most capable of giving an opinion about it. It will always however be found that for any period there will be but twice the Number of High Water tides as the Moon passes the Meridian. The calculations for this year, for the times of High Water, have been made on a new method, much more laborious, and it is hoped, much nearer the truth than hitherto.

True or apparent time is that deduced from an observation of the Sun on the Meridian, and this time being a variable quantity, requires the addition or subtraction of the equation of time to change it into mean solar time, as shewn by a well regulated Clock, it is an uniform measure of time, the length of any portion of it is equal to the average of all the apparent similar portions in one year.

The two columns of the Sun's rising & setting include the refraction, which causes the Sun to appear to rise on the eastern horizon about two minutes earlier, and to appear to set on the Western about two minutes later than he actually rises or sets. Refraction has exactly the same influence on any other heavenly body.

At the head of each month it will be seen whether Juniper and Venus make their appearance in the Morning or Evening, and on which days of the month these Planets will be in conjunction (\odot) with the Moon.

From the 3d August 1835 to the 11th February 1836, Halley's Comet is expected to make its appearance and will be visible in the morning.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN & MOON, AND TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

In the year 1835 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, one of the Moon and a Transit of Mercury. None of them will be visible at Calcutta.

I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun May the 27th.

h m.

Beginning of the Eclipse for the Earth in general.... 4 40 Morning.

End of the Eclipse for the Earth in general.... 15 44 Morning.

 *This Eclipse will be visible in South America, whole Africa and Arabia.*

II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon June the 10th.


First contact with Penumbra... 2 39 Afternoon.

Last contact with Penumbra... 6 46 Evening.

III. Transit of Mercury November 7th.

First contact of Limbs 11 37 Morning.


Last contact of Limbs 4 47 Afternoon.

 *The ingress will be visible from the Western extremity of Africa and the whole continent of America. The egress from the Western half of North America, the Western coast of South America, New Holland and the North Eastern part of Asia.*

IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun November 20th.

Begins on the Earth generally..... 2 57 Morning.

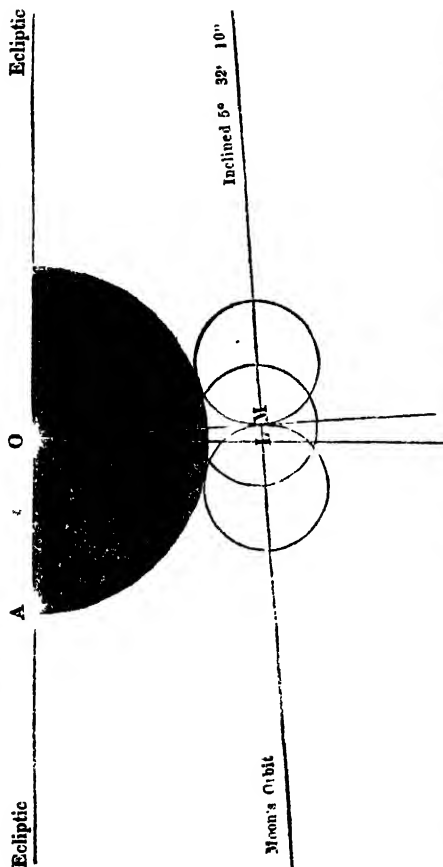
Ends on the Earth generally... 7 16 Morning.

 *This Eclipse will be visible in a great part of the Atlantic; in the whole of Africa except Egypt; in Arabia Felix, in the Peninsula, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.*

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	BENGALIE.	NAHOMEDAN.
Sunday.....	Rubheebar.....	Etwar
Monday.....	Saunbar.....	Peer
Tuesday.....	Mongolbar.....	Mungul
Wednesday.....	Boodhbar.....	Blood
Thursday.....	Breehuspoteebbar.....	Jummahrant
Friday.....	Shookrohar.....	Jumma
Saturday.....	Sunneebbar.....	Sunrychur

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, ON THE 11TH JUNE, 1835.



	h	m.		O A..	Semidiameter of Earth's shadow..	=	45' 56"
First Contact with Penumbra	2	25	Morning.	—	Semidiameter of Moon.....	=	16' 35"
First Contact with Dark shadow	4	0	Morning.	—	Digits Eclipse-d.....	=	50' —
Middle of Eclipse.....	4	29	Morning.	Or the Magnitude of the Eclipse, (Moon's diameter = 1)	—	=	0.07
Opposition.....	4	39	Morning.	on the Moon's Northern Limb.			
Last Contact with Dark shadow.....	4	58	Morning.	L = Moon's Latitude when in Opposition	=	60' 30,"	South.
Last Contact with Penumbra.....	6	32	Morning.	M = Moon's Latitude at time of Middle of Eclipse.....	=	59' 56"	South.

NOTE This Diagram and the remarks appended to it are intended to correct an error in the preceding page, where it is stated that this Eclipse, is not visible.

ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

Apparent Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

Equation of Equinoxes.

23.	27.	40.	56	.....	January.....1st	16,	04
		42	09	.....	March.....21st	16,	23
		43.	31	.....	Sept.....24th	15,	07
		42.	84	.....	Dec.....22d	14,	53

Mean obliquity January 1st, 1835. = 23°. 27'. 38", 81.

Daily motion of the Moon's ascending Node. = 3", 18.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Northern Signs.				Southern Signs			
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏
ARIES.....	TAURUS.....	GEMINI.....	CANCER.....	LEO.....	VIRGO.....	LIBRA.....	SCORPIO.....
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210
90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480

THE PLANETS, AND ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉	THE SUN.	♂	MARS	♂	CERES
☾	THE MOON.	♂	JUPITER.	♂	PALLAS.
☿	MERCURY.	♂	SATURN.	♂	JUNO.
♀	VENUS.	♂	THE GEORGIAN OR	♂	VESTA.
♁	THE EARTH.	♂	URANUS		
☊	The Moon's, or any other Planet's Ascending Node				
☋	The Descending Node				
☌	Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same longitude				
☍	Quadrature, or Planets situated in the same longitude 3 Signs from each other				
☎	Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite longitudes, or differing 6 Signs from each other.				

° DEGREES.	′ S. SECONDS OF ARC.	″ MINUTES OF TIME.
′ MINUTES OF ARC.	″ HOURS	″ SECONDS OF TIME.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	E	Solar Cycle.....	23
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	11	Roman Indiction.....	7
Epact.....	20	Julian Period.....	6547

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, in which all the varieties of the Dominical Letters will have happened, and they will return in the same order as they did 28 years before. This Cycle commenced 4 years before the Birth of Christ.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden Number (and sometimes the Metonic Cycle, from Meton, an Athenian, who invented it about 432 years before the Birth of Christ) is a revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number, is the Number of years elapsed in this Cycle. At the Birth of Christ, the Golden Number was 2.

The Roman Indiction, is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the time of taxing their provinces—Three years of this Cycle had elapsed at the Birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises by multiplying together 28, 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was also contrived as a period for chronological matters, and, is assumed, as a correct and fixed rule in calculations, by all the astronomers and chronologists throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4713 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

TERMS &c. IN THE SUPREME COURT, COMMENCE.

TERMS.	SITTINGS.	SESSIONS.
January..... 7th	February..... 4th	February..... 18th
March..... 1st	March..... 20th	April..... 12th
June..... 15th	July..... 13th	July..... 27th
October..... 22d	November..... 10th	December..... 3d

N B.—When any of the above days fall on a Sunday, the Terms, or Sessions, commences on the following day.

EMBER DAYS.

February,..... 19th, 21st, and 22d.	September,..... 17th, 19th, and 20th.
May,..... 21st, 23d, and 24th	December,..... 17th, 19th, and 20th.

MOVEABLE FEASTS

Septuagesima Sunday..... Feb 15	Regation Sunday,..... May 24
Ash Wednesday..... Mar. 4	Ascension Day,..... May 28
1. May Sunday..... April 12	Whit Sunday,..... June 7
Good Friday,..... April 17	Trinity Sunday,..... June 14
Easter Sunday,..... April 18	Trinity-Sunday,..... Nov. 29
Low Sunday,..... April 20	Christmas,..... Dec. 25

HINDOO HOLIDAYS, 1835.

ENGLISH MONTHS	DAYS OF WEEK.	NAME.	TIME.	HINDOO MONTHS.
February..... 2 & 3	Monday & Tuesday	Sree Poon Homner	2 day	Maugh..... 21 & 22
25 & 26	Wed & Thursday	Sree Radha	2 days	Falgun..... 15 & 16
March..... 14 to 16	Saturday to Monday	Dole Jath	3 day	Chaitra..... 2 to 4
26	Thursday.....	Paroodee	1 day	Datto..... 14
April..... 7	Tuesday.....	Sree Ramnabsoomee	1 day	Datto..... 26
11 & 12	After & Sunday	Chaitra	2 days	Datto..... 30 & 31
June..... 6	Saturday.....	The Poon	1 day	Chaitra..... 24
10	Wednesday.....	Chaitra Jath	1 day	Datto..... 28
28	Sunday.....	Rudra Jath	1 day	Assaur..... 15
July..... 6	Monday.....	Oba Jath	1 day	Datto..... 23
August..... 8	Saturday.....	Radh Poon	1 day	Shabone..... 24
16 & 17	Sunday & Mo day	Jannab Poon	2 days	Shabone..... 1 & 2
September..... 22	Tuesday.....	Shabone Poon	1 day	Aussan..... 7
26 to Oct 3	Saturday to Sunday	Shabone Poon	8 day	Datto..... 11 to 18
October..... 21 & 22	Wed & Thursday	Shabone Poon	2 days	Kartick..... 5 & 6
25	Friday.....	Shabone Poon	1 day	Datto..... 7
30 & 31	Sunday & Sunday	Jannab Poon	2 day	Datto..... 11 & 15
November 14 & 15	Saturday & Sunday	Shabone Poon	2 days	Datto..... 29 & Ug. 1

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS, 1835.

January..... 30	Friday.....	Snowall	Maugh..... 18
March..... 1	Sunday.....	Zel kad	Falgun..... 19
30	Monday.....	Zel ha pa	Chaitra..... 18
April..... 20	Wednesday.....	Mohorun	Byssack..... 17
May..... 20	Friday.....	Guller	Joosty..... 16
June..... 27	Saturday.....	Shabone Poon	Assaur..... 14
July..... 27	Monday.....	Rubbe as saunee	Shabone..... 12
August..... 25	Tuesday.....	Jannab Poon	Shabone..... 10
September..... 24	Thursday.....	Jannab Poon	Aussan..... 9
October..... 23	Friday.....	Rubbe	Kartick..... 7
November..... 22	Sunday.....	Shabone	Ugrolayon..... 7
December..... 20	Sunday.....	Ramzaan	Pous..... 5

The year of the Jewish Era commences on September 25 1835

The year 1251 of the Mahommedan Era commences on April 28, 1835.

The Ramæden (Month of Abstinence observed by Mahomedans) commences December 20, 1835

Perpetual Diary.



MONTH.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January..	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
February.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
March...	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
April....	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O
May.....	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.
June.....	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday
July.....	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O
August...	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.
September	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.
October..	O	Sat.	Friday	Thur.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
November	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
December	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.

• Having the Dominical letter for the year at the top and the Month in the side column, will give the day of the week that begins the Month.

A General Table.

—00000—

SHOWING, by inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been, since the correction of the Julian Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII, which took place from the ides of October, 1582, or that can occur in any future times.

	A G	C B	E D	G F	B A	D C	F E
	F. E. D.	A. G. F.	C. B. A.	E. D. C.	G. F. E.	B. A. G.	D. C. B.
	1584	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	4	8
	1612	16	20	24	28	32	36
	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1704
	1708	12	16	20	24	28	32
	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
	64	68	72	76	80	84	88
	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1804	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1904	8	12	16	20	24
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52
	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
	84	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	4	8

The letters for the first, second, and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical Letters for 1600 were A B, so the Dominical Letter for 1601 was G, for 1602 F, and for 1603 E. So for 1796 the Dominical will be C B; consequently 1797, 1798, and 1799, must have A, G, and F; and the letter for 1800, (which is to be accounted a common year,) will be E; therefore 1801, 1802, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D, C, and B; and then 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A G: and from thence every fourth year will be leap-year.

An Almanac.

BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND
THE DAY OF THE MONTH IN ANY YEAR,

From A. D. 1820 to 1840, both inclusive.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.				TABLE III.											
Years.	Sunday Letters.	Golden Number.	Epact.	Solar Cycle.	Roman Indiction.	Sunday.											
1820	B A	16	15	9	8	MONTHS.											
1	G	17	26	10	9												
2	F	18	7	11	10												
3	E	19	18	12	11												
4	D C	1	0	13	12												
5	B	2	11	14	13												
6	A	3	22	15	14	January October											
7	G	4	3	16	15												
8	F E	5	14	17	1	May											
9	D	6	25	18	2												
1830	C	7	6	19	3	August											
1	B	8	17	20	4												
2	A G	9	28	21	5	February March November											
3	F	10	9	22	6												
4	E	11	20	23	7	June											
5	D	12	1	24	8												
6	C B	13	12	25	9	September December											
7	A	14	23	26	10												
8	G	15	4	27	11	April July											
9	F	16	15	28	12												
1840	E D	17	26	1	13												

With the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the Year, enter Table III, and opposite the Month find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Month, or every Sunday in that Month.

N. B.—In every Leap Year there are two Sunday Letters; one serves for January and February, and the other for the remainder of the Year.

A Perpetual Almanac.

—0000—

YEARS.							MONTHS.		SUNDAYS.						
A.	G.	F.	E.	D.	C.	B.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1820	21	22	23		24	25			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	27		28	29	30	31			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	32	33	34	35		36			22	23	24	25	26	27	28
37	38	39		40	41	42			29	30	31				
43		44	45	46	47	1	January	}	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
48	49	50	51		52	53	October		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
54	55		56	57	58	59	May		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
	60	61	62	63		64	August		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
65	66	67		68	69	70	Feby. March	} . .	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
71		72	73	74	75		November		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
76	77	78	79		80	81	June		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
82	83		84	85	86	87	September	} . .	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
	88	89	90	91		92	December		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
93	94	95		96	97	98	April			G	A	B	C	D	E
99		1900	01	02	03		July	}		A	B	C	D	E	F

Under the word years, find the year; above which is the Dominical letter for that year: then against the months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month, for every Sunday in the month. In leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year; for all the rest of the months, use the letter for the year.

To find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year; and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Miles.
To the Old Powder Mills, or Myers' farm.....	13
Budge Budge.....	23
Fultah.....	43
Diamond Harbour.....	63
Kodgeree.....	90
Saugor Point.....	110
The Floating light, where the Pilot leaves the Ship.....	146

N. B. The above distances are calculated for Ships: for Boats the distance is about one-third less.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIGH WATER

AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Days of the Moon.	Calcutta	Maya- pore.	Fulab.	Diamond Harbour.	Culpee.	Mud Point.	Kedgree	Saugor.	Saugor Point.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 45	2 18	1 33	1 18	12 43	12 3	11 18	10 33	10 13
2	4 36	3 6	2 21	2 6	1 36	12 51	12 6	11 21	11 1
3	5 24	3 54	3 9	2 54	2 24	1 39	12 54	12 9	11 49
4	6 12	4 42	3 57	3 42	3 12	2 27	1 42	13 57	13 37
5	7 00	5 30	4 45	4 30	4 00	3 15	2 30	1 43	1 35
6	7 48	6 18	5 33	5 18	4 48	4 3	3 18	2 33	2 13
7	8 36	7 6	6 21	6 6	5 36	4 51	4 6	3 21	3 1
8	9 4	7 54	7 9	6 54	6 24	5 39	4 54	4 9	3 49
9	10 12	8 42	7 57	7 42	7 12	6 27	5 42	4 57	4 37
10	11 00	9 30	8 45	8 30	8 00	7 15	6 30	5 45	5 25
11	11 48	10 18	9 33	9 8	8 48	8 3	7 18	6 33	6 13
12	12 36	11 6	10 21	10 6	9 36	8 51	8 6	7 21	7 1
13	1 24	12 42	11 9	10 54	10 24	9 39	8 54	8 9	7 49
14	2 12	12 42	11 57	11 42	11 12	10 27	9 42	8 57	8 37
15	3 00	1 3	12 45	12 30	12 00	11 15	10 30	9 45	9 45

A TABLE

Shewing the probable length of Passage from Saugor Roads to the different Ports in Asia and Africa throughout the Year.

SAILING IN THE MONTH OF	Madras.	Trincomalle	Pointe de Calcutta	Bombay.	Muscate.	Bushber.	Mocha.	Suez.	Mauritius	Cape of Good Hope.	Pegue.	Prince of Wales Island.	Manilla.	China.	Amboyna.	Batavia.	Bencoolen.	New South Wales.
January,	6	10	15	30	3	49	40	60	35	56	18	18	45	90	42	28	21	100
February,	10	15	16	38	50	65	56	8	40	63	10	20	40	90	45	35	25	100
March,	15	22	22	49	60	72	70	120	40	70	10	20	35	80	56	42	35	100
April,	20	30	38	56	70	84	80	120	55	80	10	20	30	63	70	49	42	120
May,	25	35	50	70	70	90	7	uncertain	60	90	10	20	30	40	90	63	42	120
June,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56	uncertain	60	90	10	20	30	35	90	70	56	120
July,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56	uncertain	60	90	10	20	30	35	90	70	56	120
August,	30	42	50	70	60	85	56	uncertain	60	80	10	20	30	40	90	70	56	120
September,	20	30	38	63	60	85	56	120	56	70	12	25	35	60	70	63	49	110
October,	12	20	22	49	56	66	56	100	49	56	15	28	40	60	60	50	35	110
November,	8	12	17	35	49	60	49	80	37	56	12	20	45	90	50	40	25	100
December,	9	15	15	30	40	50	45	60	35	56	9	18	45	90	40	28	21	100

Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of March till the 31st of October, Days 12.
 Ditto, Ditto, from the 1st of November till 28th of February, Days 8.

A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

Showing the Itinerian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindostan.

EXPLANATION.	Agra									
	Benares					Bidjeeghur				
From Agra to Trichinopoly,	380					56				
From Calcutta to Seringapatam,	1406					436				
	Bombay					Calcutta				
	950					1300				
	984					621				
	850					565				
	Delhi					Bombay				
	1060					965				
	900					480				
	1020					664				
	1350					770				
	810					1029				
	360					186				
	650					1085				
	915					196				
	387					155				
	670					930				
	950					1200				
	1230					98				
	880					1213				
	208					620				
	1481					1213				
	1275					177				
	208					837				
	1481					193				
	1275					845				
	208					1286				
	1481					1406				

THE CONJURER.**OR A SMALL UNIVERSAL TABLE,**

TO ANSWER A GREAT VARIETY OF PURPOSES AND PARTICULARLY THE FOLLOWING.

- 1 It shows the simple interest of any sum of money for any rate & time.
- 2 It reduces Current Rupees into Sicca Rupees.
- 3 It reduces Sicca Rupees into Current Rupees.
- 4 It reduces Factory Weight into Bazar Weight.
- 5 It reduces Bazar Weight into Factory Weight.
- 6 It reduces Bazar Weight into Tons, &c.
- 7 It reduces Tons into Bazar Weight.
- 8 It reduces Factory Weight into Tons, &c.
- 9 It reduces Tons into Factory Weight.

THE TABLE, AND MULTIPLIERS TO BE USED WITH THE TABLE.

9 0007500000	1 For interest mult. by the rate and time.	
8 0006666666	2 For Curt. Rupees to Sicca, better done by the pen.	
7 0005833333	3 For Sicca Rupees to Current ditto.	
6 0005000000	4 For factory wt. into bazar wt. mt. by	1060 1-11
5 1004166666	5 For bazar weight into factory wt. by	1320
4 0003333333	6 For bazar weight into tons by	44
3 0002500000	7 For tons into bazar weight by	30000 3-11
2 0001666666	8 For factory weight into tons by	40
1 0000833333	9 For tons into factory weight by	36000

EXAMPLES.

1st. What is the Interest of 50000 Rupees for 6 months and 3 days at 6 per cent. per annum.
 $50000 \times 6 \times 6 \text{ months } 3 \text{ days} = 1830000$

Multiply the Principal 50,000 by 6 the rate per cent. gives 300,000; and 300,000 by 6 months and 3 days, you get 1830000 for which collect from the Table.
 Or divide 1830000 by 12, the quotient is 152500 and cutting off the two right hand figures, the Answer is Rs. 1525, as before.

Onposite 1 is	0000833.333
Ditto 8 is	000666.666
Ditto 3 is	00025.000

Answer. Rupees 1525.

2d To reduce Current Rupees into Sicca Rupees, is best done by the Pen, as the multiplier would be too great to be of any use with the Table

By the Pen, suppose 10000 Current Rupees to be reduced to Sicca Rupees, Multiply by 25 and divide by 29, - thus 10000×25
 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \text{Sa. Rs. } 8620 \text{ } 11 \text{ } 0$
 the answer required 29

3d. To reduce Sicca Rupees to Current Rupees—Multiply by 116 and cut off the two right hand figures, the product will be the Answer.

Thus $1000 \times 116 = 1160,00$, or 1160 Current Rupees the Answer.

4th. To reduce Factory Weight to Bazar Weight—Multiply by 1000, 1-11 and collect from the Table.—Thus, suppose 1000 Factory Maunds were required to be reduced to Bazar Maunds, &c.

$1000 \times 1000, 1-11 = 1090909,$

(Or thus, by the Pen.

Opposite 1 is	0000833.833
Ditto 9 is	00075.000
Ditto 9 is	000.750
Ditto 9 is	0.007

Divide 10909.09 by 12, the Quotient 909.09 is the answer as before. Note; two figures must be always cut off to the right, when dividing by 12

Answer, Bazar Weight 909,09

Or Bazar maunds....909 3sr. 10 chattaeks

5th. To reduce Bazar Maunds to Factory Weight—multiply by 1320 and collect from the Table. Thus suppose 1000 Bazar Maunds were required to be reduced to Factory Maunds, &c.

$1000 \text{ Baz. Mds.} \times 1320 = 1320000$

(Or thus by the Pen, 132000, Divided by 12.

Opposite 1 is	0000833.333
Ditto 3 is	000250.000
Ditto 2 is	00016.666

Gives 110000; cut off the two right-hand figures, the answer is 1100. Factory Maunds, as before.

Answer, Factory Maunds 1100

6th. To reduce Bazar Maunds into Tons, multiply by 44 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 1000 Bazar Maunds were to be reduced to Tons, &c.

$1000 \times 44 = 44000$

(Or thus, by the Pen. 44000 Divided by 12, gives 3666,666 cut off the two right hand figures and you get 36.666 or 36 Tons 13 cwt. 37½ lb. the answer as before.

Opposite 4 is ...	00033,333
Ditto 4 is ...	0003,333

Answer Tons 36.666

Or 36 tons 13 cwt. 37½ lb.

7th. To reduce tons to Bazar Maunds, multiply by 30000, 3-11 and collect from the Table.—Suppose 100 tons.

$100 \times 30000, 3-11 = 3272727, 27, \&c.$

Opposite 3 is	0002500,000
Ditto 2 is	000166.666
Ditto 7 is	00058.333
Ditto 2 is	0001.666
Ditto 7 is	000.583
Ditto 2 is	00.016
Ditto 7 is	0.005

(Or without the Table, to save the addition,

Divide 32727.272 by 12, gives 2727,272, or 2727 Bazar Maunds 10 sr. 15 ch.

Answer, Bazar Maunds 2727,272

Or 2727 10 seer 15 chattaeks

8th. To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons, multiply by 40 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 3000 Factory Maunds.

$$3000 \times 40 = 120000$$

Opposite 1 is 000083,333 | Or divide 1200,00 by 12, the answer is 100 tons, as before.

Ditto 2 is 00016,666

Answer Tons 100

9th. To reduce Tons into Factory Maunds, &c. multiply by 36000 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 100 Tons.

$$100 \times 36000 = 3600000$$

Opposite 3 is 0002500

Ditto 6 is 000500

Answer, Factory Mds. 3000

Or without the Table.—Divide by 12 and you have

$$36000,00$$

— = 3000 Factory Maunds.

12

The Answer as before.

It may be observed, that, in most instances, the operation by the Pen will be found much shorter than by any set of Tables whatever. But the object of Tables is not altogether the saving of time; they are intended rather as Checks on Calculations by the Pen, into which errors may sometimes creep. One Table only, has been used here for all the above different operations, in order to save the trouble of references to different Tables, which would take up more time, and the Tables more space. This has been effected by means of easy multipliers adopted for each subject. The Cyphers on the left hand of the figures in the Table are merely intended as guides to preserve at all times the due number of places of figures to be taken out, which must be always equal, including the Cyphers, to the number of places in the given product, with three places more to the right, to answer for fractional parts, which is fully explained by the examples.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

If Exchange per one Sicca Rupee be	10 Rupees per one Factory Maund equals Net* per 1 lb.	1 Shilling per 1 lb. equals Net† per 1 Factory Maund.
20 d.	5.12 d.	38 4 Sa. Rs.
21	5.28	36.57
22	5.43	34.91
23	5.59	33.39
24	5.75	32.
25	5.90	30.72
26	6.06	29.33

* That is, deducting more than 11 per cent. from the Factory maund, to meet all charges and contingencies. The Factory maund, 74 lbs. 62-100 is thus taken at 64 lbs.

The use of this Table is obvious. If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs. per maund, and Bills on London at 2s. per 1 Rs.—what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bill's indiffe rent? By column 2d—

Rs. D. Rs. S. d.

10 : 5.75 :: 200 : 6 3 the Answer.

The third column will give the same result.

If the London price of Indigo be assumed as 7 shillings per lb. and bills on London sell here at 23d.—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss?

From column 3d—

Sh. Rs. Sh. Rs.

1 : 35.39 :: 7 : 233½ Answer,

The same result is obtainable from column 2d.

TIME TABLE.

No. 1.—Shows the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example:—To find the number of days between the 5th of January and 12th of November:—

From 5th of January to 5th of November, - - 304 Days.

From 5th to 12th of November, - - - - - 7

311

If it be Leap Year, add - - - - 1

Answer, - - - 312

No. 2.—Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

No. 1.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January..	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February	31	365	337	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	6
March	59	28	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151	120	9
April	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	151	120	92	61	31	365	335	304	273	243	212	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
August ..	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
September.	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
October .	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
November.	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
December.	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	30 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 2.

Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.098	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.131	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.164	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.197	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.23	15	.493	23	.756		
8	.263	16	.526	24	.788		

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1ST JAN. TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Days.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	12	182	15	243	211	274	305	333
2	2	33	61	92	122	183	16	244	212	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	184	17	245	213	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	185	18	246	214	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	186	19	247	215	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	187	20	248	216	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	188	21	249	217	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	189	22	250	218	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	190	23	251	219	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	191	24	252	220	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	192	25	253	221	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	193	26	254	222	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	194	27	255	223	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	195	28	256	224	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	196	29	257	225	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	197	30	258	226	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	198	31	259	227	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	199	1	260	228	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	200	2	261	229	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	201	3	262	230	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	202	4	263	231	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	203	5	264	232	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	204	6	265	233	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	205	7	266	234	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	206	8	267	235	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	207	9	268	236	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	208	10	269	237	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	209	11	270	238	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	210	12	271	239	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	211	13	272	240	303	334	364
31	31		90	121	151	212	14	273	241	304	335	365

In Leap Years one day must be added on the 28th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule:* Opposite the given day in the margin, look under the given month, which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August following are 250 days, and to 30th October 303 days.

II. To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—Suppose 27th July. From 365, the days in a year, take the number answering to 27th July, viz. 208

Remainder 157 days required

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month.—Suppose from 5th April to 23rd November.—*Rule:* Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to these days.

28th November 332

5th April..... 59

Answer..... 237

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—Suppose from 21st August, 1822, to 27th May, 1823.—(See Rules 1 and 2.) From 265 Days in a Year.

Take the number of 21st August 233

232 days in 1822

Add the number of 27th May 147

Total..... 279 days required.

TABLE OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

A TABLE

SHOWING THE INCREASE OF COMPOUND INTEREST, AT SEVERAL RATES PER CENT.

Rates per cent.	A SUM BECOMES.											
	Twice as much in about		4 times as much in about		8 times as much in about		16 times as much in about		32 times as much in about.		64 times as much in about	
	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5	14	71	28	148	42	22	53	96	71	5	65	79
6	11	320 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	250	47	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	135
7	10	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	348 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	9	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	9	45	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	7	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	192	21	288	29	19	36	115	43	211
11	6	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	96	19	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	192	33	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	288
12	6	40	12	80	18	120	24	160	30	200	36	240

Examples. What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 280 years, at 7 per Cent per Annum?*Answer.* To about 5.24,288 Rupees; out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years, 153 days, over it.

TABLES OF EXCHANGE.

SICCA RUPEES INTO SONAT.

Sicca Rupees			Sonaut Rupees				Sonaut Rupees			Sicca Rupees					
R	A	P	R	A	P	D	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	D	P
100000			104504	8	0	865		100000			95689	10	5	793	
50000			52252	4	0	432		50000			47844	13	2	897	
40000			41801	12	9	946		40000			38275	13	9	518	
30000			31351	5	7	459		30000			28706	14	4	138	
20000			20900	14	4	973		20000			19137	14	10	759	
10000			10450	7	2	486		10000			9568	15	5	379	
5000			5225	3	7	243		5000			4784	7	8	690	
4000			4180	2	10	595		4000			3827	9	4	552	
3000			3135	2	1	946		3000			2870	11	0	414	
2000			2090	1	5	297		2000			1913	12	8	276	
1000			1045	0	8	649		1000			956	14	4	138	
500			522	8	4	324		500			478	7	2	069	
400			418	0	3	459		400			382	12	1	655	
300			313	8	2	595		300			287	1	1	241	
200			209	0	1	720		200			191	6	0	828	
100			104	8	0	865		100			95	11	0	414	
50			52	4	0	432		50			47	13	6	207	
40			41	12	9	946		40			38	4	4	966	
30			31	5	7	459		30			28	11	3	724	
20			20	14	4	973		20			19	2	2	483	
10			10	7	2	486		10			9	9	1	241	
5			5	3	7	243		5			4	12	6	621	
4			4	2	10	595		4			3	13	2	897	
3			3	2	1	946		3			2	13	1	172	
2			2	1	5	297		2			1	14	7	448	
1			1	0	8	649		1			15	3	724		
	12			12	6	486			12			11	5	793	
	8			8	4	324			8			7	7	862	
	4			4	2	162			4			3	9	931	
	3			3	1	622			3			2	10	48	
	2			2	1	081			2			1	10	966	
	1			1	0	541			1			11	4	83	
		9		0	9	405				9		8	6	12	
		6		0	6	270				6		5	7	11	
		3		0	3	135				3		2	8	71	
		2		0	2	090				2		1	9	14	
		1		0	1	045				1		0	9	57	

Table of Exchange.

Compare the relative value of Exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two modes in use in Calcutta viz. that of assigning a given quantity of Sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of 2s. 6d.

PART 1.			PART 2.		
Where the rate per Sa. Rs. is fixed.			Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.		
Rate per single Sa. Rupee.	Equivalent rate per cent of premium on the par Exchange.		Rates of premium on the par Exchange.	Equivalent Rate per Single Sicca Rupee	
s. d.	per cent. d. p.		per cent.	s. d. d. p.	
2 2	0 000		1	2 5	70
2 2	0 840		2	2 5	11
2 2	1 694		3	2 5	12
2 2	2 564		4	2 4	84
2 2	3 448		5	2 4	57
2 2	4 347		6	2 4	30
2 2	5 263		7	2 4	03
2 2	6 194		8	2 3	77
2 2	7 142		9	2 3	52
2 2	8 109		10	2 3	27
2 2	9 090		11	2 3	07
2 2	10 917		12	2 2	78
2 2	11 111		13	2 2	54
2 2	12 149		14	2 2	31
2 2	13 207		15	2 2	08
2 2	14 285		16	2 1	86
2 2	15 384		17	2 1	64
2 2	16 504		18	2 1	42
2 2	17 647		19	2 1	21
2 2	18 811		20	2 1	—
2 2	20 —		21	2 0	79
2 2	21 212		22	2 0	59
2 2	22 448		23	2 0	39
2 2	23 711		24	2 0	19
2 2	25 —		25	2 0	—
1 11	26 315		26	1 11	80
1 11	27 659		27	1 11	61
1 11	29 032		28	1 11	43
1 11	30 434		29	1 11	25
1 10	31 868		30	1 11	07
1 10	33 333		31	1 10	90
1 10	34 831		32	1 10	72
1 10	36 363		33	1 10	55
1 9	37 931		34	1 10	38
1 9	35 538		35	1 10	32
1 9	41 323		36	1 10	05
1 9	42 832		37	1 9	89
1 8	44 578		38	1 9	73
1 8	46 381		39	1 9	58
1 8	48 148		40	1 9	42
1 8	50 —		41	1 9	27
			42	1 9	12
			43	1 8	97
			44	1 8	83
			45	1 8	68
			46	1 8	54
			47	1 8	04
			48	1 8	27
			49	1 8	13
			50	1 8	—

TABLE No. I.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 10 Rupees per Month for a Month of 30 Days, showing the Amount per Day.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	R. A. P. 0 0 6	R. A. P. 0 1 0	R. A. P. 0 1 7	R. A. P. 0 2 1	R. A. P. 0 2 8	R. A. P. 0 3 2	R. A. P. 0 3 8	R. A. P. 0 4 3	R. A. P. 0 4 9	R. A. P. 0 5 4
2	0 1 0	0 2 1	0 3 2	0 4 3	0 5 4	0 6 4	0 7 5	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 10 6
3	0 1 7	0 2 8	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 5 1	0 6 2	0 7 3	0 8 4	0 9 5	0 10 6
4	0 2 2	0 3 3	0 4 4	0 5 5	0 6 6	0 7 7	0 8 8	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 11 1
5	0 2 8	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 5 1	0 6 2	0 7 3	0 8 4	0 9 5	0 10 6	0 11 7
6	0 3 2	0 4 3	0 5 4	0 6 5	0 7 6	0 8 7	0 9 8	0 10 9	0 11 0	0 12 1
7	0 3 8	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 6 1	0 7 2	0 8 3	0 9 4	0 10 5	0 11 6	0 12 7
8	0 4 3	0 5 4	0 6 5	0 7 6	0 8 7	0 9 8	0 10 9	0 11 0	0 12 1	0 13 2
9	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 6 1	0 7 2	0 8 3	0 9 4	0 10 5	0 11 6	0 12 7	0 13 8
10	0 5 4	0 6 5	0 7 6	0 8 7	0 9 8	0 10 9	0 11 0	0 12 1	0 13 2	0 14 3
11	0 5 10	0 6 1	0 7 2	0 8 3	0 9 4	0 10 5	0 11 6	0 12 7	0 13 8	0 14 9
12	0 6 4	0 7 5	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 10 8	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 13 1	0 14 2	0 15 3
13	0 6 10	0 7 1	0 8 2	0 9 3	0 10 4	0 11 5	0 12 6	0 13 7	0 14 8	0 15 9
14	0 7 5	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 10 8	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 13 1	0 14 2	0 15 3	0 16 4
15	0 8 0	0 9 1	0 10 2	0 11 3	0 12 4	0 13 5	0 14 6	0 15 7	0 16 8	0 17 9
16	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 10 8	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 13 1	0 14 2	0 15 3	0 16 4	0 17 5
17	0 9 0	0 10 1	0 11 2	0 12 3	0 13 4	0 14 5	0 15 6	0 16 7	0 17 8	0 18 9
18	0 9 7	0 10 8	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 13 1	0 14 2	0 15 3	0 16 4	0 17 5	0 18 6
19	0 10 1	0 11 2	0 12 3	0 13 4	0 14 5	0 15 6	0 16 7	0 17 8	0 18 9	0 19 0
20	0 10 8	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 13 1	0 14 2	0 15 3	0 16 4	0 17 5	0 18 6	0 19 7
21	0 11 2	0 12 3	0 13 4	0 14 5	0 15 6	0 16 7	0 17 8	0 18 9	0 19 0	0 20 1
22	0 11 8	0 12 9	0 13 0	0 14 1	0 15 2	0 16 3	0 17 4	0 18 5	0 19 6	0 20 7
23	0 12 3	0 13 4	0 14 5	0 15 6	0 16 7	0 17 8	0 18 9	0 19 0	0 20 1	0 21 2
24	0 12 9	0 13 0	0 14 1	0 15 2	0 16 3	0 17 4	0 18 5	0 19 6	0 20 7	0 21 8
25	0 13 4	0 14 5	0 15 6	0 16 7	0 17 8	0 18 9	0 19 0	0 20 1	0 21 2	0 22 3
26	0 13 10	0 14 1	0 15 2	0 16 3	0 17 4	0 18 5	0 19 6	0 20 7	0 21 8	0 22 9
27	0 14 4	0 15 5	0 16 6	0 17 7	0 18 8	0 19 9	0 20 0	0 21 1	0 22 2	0 23 3
28	0 14 11	0 15 1	0 16 2	0 17 3	0 18 4	0 19 5	0 20 6	0 21 7	0 22 8	0 23 9
29	0 15 5	0 16 6	0 17 7	0 18 8	0 19 9	0 20 0	0 21 1	0 22 2	0 23 3	0 24 4
30	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Rupees pr. month.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days.
1	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	0 0 1 2	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 0
3	0 0 1 9	0 0 1 8	0 0 1 7	0 0 1 7
4	0 0 2 3	0 0 2 2	0 0 2 2	0 0 2 1
5	0 0 2 10	0 0 2 9	0 0 2 8	0 0 2 7
6	0 0 3 5	0 0 3 4	0 0 3 2	0 0 3 1
7	0 0 4 0	0 0 3 10	0 0 3 9	0 0 3 7
8	0 0 4 7	0 0 4 5	0 0 4 3	0 0 4 2
9	0 0 5 2	0 0 5 0	0 0 4 10	0 0 4 8
10	0 0 5 9	0 0 5 6	0 0 5 4	0 0 5 2
11	0 0 6 3	0 0 6 1	0 0 5 10	0 0 5 8
12	0 0 6 10	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 5	0 0 6 2
13	0 0 7 6	0 0 7 2	0 0 6 11	0 0 6 9
14	0 0 8 0	0 0 7 9	0 0 7 6	0 0 7 3
15	0 0 8 7	0 0 8 3	0 0 8 0	0 0 7 9
16	0 0 9 2	0 0 8 10	0 0 8 6	0 0 8 3
17	0 0 9 9	0 0 9 5	0 0 9 1	0 0 8 9
18	0 0 10 3	0 0 9 11	0 0 9 7	0 0 9 3
19	0 0 10 10	0 0 10 6	0 0 10 2	0 0 9 10
20	0 0 11 5	0 0 11 0	0 0 10 8	0 0 10 4
21	0 0 12 0	0 0 11 7	0 0 11 2	0 0 10 10
22	0 0 12 7	0 0 12 2	0 0 11 9	0 0 11 4
23	0 0 13 2	0 0 12 8	0 0 12 3	0 0 11 10
24	0 0 13 9	0 0 13 3	0 0 12 10	0 0 12 5
25	0 0 14 3	0 0 13 10	0 0 13 4	0 0 12 11
26	0 0 14 10	0 0 14 4	0 0 13 10	0 0 13 5
27	0 0 15 5	0 0 14 11	0 0 14 5	0 0 13 11
28	1 0 0 0	0 15 5	0 0 14 11	0 0 14 8
29	1 0 7	1 0 0	0 15 6	0 0 15 0
30	1 1 2	1 0 7	1 0 0	0 15 6
31	1 1 9	1 1 1	1 0 6	1 0 0
32	1 2 3	1 1 8	1 1 1	1 0 8
33	1 2 10	1 2 2	1 1 7	1 1 0
34	1 3 5	1 2 9	1 2 3	1 1 7
35	1 4 0	1 3 4	1 2 8	1 1 2
36	1 4 7	1 3 10	1 3 2	1 2 7
37	1 5 2	1 4 5	1 3 9	1 2 1
38	1 5 9	1 5 0	1 4 3	1 3 8
39	1 6 3	1 5 6	1 4 10	1 4 3
40	1 6 10	1 6 1	1 5 4	1 4 8
41	1 7 6	1 6 7	1 5 10	1 5 2
42	1 8 0	1 7 2	1 6 5	1 5 8
43	1 8 7	1 7 9	1 6 11	1 6 2
44	1 9 2	1 8 3	1 7 6	1 6 9
45	1 9 9	1 8 10	1 8 0	1 7 3
46	1 10 3	1 9 6	1 8 6	1 7 9
47	1 10 10	1 9 11	1 9 1	1 8 8
48	1 11 5	1 10 6	1 9 7	1 8 9
49	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 10 2	1 9 2
50	1 12 7	1 11 7	1 10 8	1 9 10
51	1 13 2	1 12 2	1 11 2	1 10 4
52	1 13 9	1 12 8	1 11 9	1 10 10
53	1 14 3	1 13 3	1 12 3	1 11 4
54	1 14 10	1 13 10	1 12 10	1 11 10
55	1 15 5	1 14 4	1 13 4	1 12 5
56	2 0 0	1 14 11	1 13 10	1 12 11
57	2 0 7	1 15 5	1 14 5	1 13 6
58	2 1 2	2 0 0	1 14 11	1 13 11
59	2 1 9	2 0 7	1 15 6	1 14 5
60	2 2 3	2 1 1	2 0 0	1 15 0

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Rupees pr. Month.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days.
61	2 2 10	2 1 8	2 0 6	1 15 6
62	2 2 5	2 2 2	2 1 1	2 0 0
63	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 1 7	2 0 6
64	2 2 7	2 2 4	2 2 2	2 1 0
65	2 2 2	2 2 10	2 2 8	2 1 7
66	2 2 9	2 2 5	2 2 2	2 2 1
67	2 2 3	2 2 0	2 2 9	2 2 7
68	2 2 10	2 2 6	2 2 4	2 2 3
69	2 2 5	2 2 1	2 2 10	2 2 7
70	2 2 0	2 2 7	2 2 4	2 2 2
71	2 2 7	2 2 2	2 2 5	2 2 4
72	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 10	2 2 8
73	2 2 9	2 2 9	2 2 6	2 2 2
74	2 2 3	2 2 3	2 2 11	2 2 5
75	2 2 0	2 2 10	2 2 7	2 2 6
76	2 2 5	2 2 5	2 2 8	2 2 9
77	2 2 0	2 2 11	2 2 6	2 2 3
78	2 2 7	2 2 6	2 2 9	2 2 7
79	2 2 2	2 2 0	2 2 7	2 2 3
80	2 2 9	2 2 7	2 2 2	2 2 8
81	2 2 3	2 2 2	2 2 10	2 2 9
82	2 2 10	2 2 8	2 2 8	2 2 10
83	2 2 5	2 2 3	2 2 11	2 2 4
84	3 0 0	2 2 13	2 2 9	2 2 10
85	3 0 7	2 2 4	2 2 10	2 2 4
86	3 1 2	2 2 11	2 2 4	2 2 10
87	3 1 9	2 2 5	2 2 13	2 2 6
88	3 2 3	3 0 0	2 2 5	2 2 11
89	3 2 10	3 0 7	2 2 11	2 2 5
90	3 3 5	3 1 1	2 2 6	2 2 11
91	3 3 0	3 1 8	3 0 0	2 2 5
92	3 4 7	3 2 2	3 0 6	2 2 0
93	3 5 2	3 3 4	3 1 1	2 2 6
94	3 6 9	3 3 10	3 1 7	3 0 0
95	3 6 3	3 4 5	3 2 2	3 0 6
96	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 2 8	3 1 0
97	3 7 5	3 5 6	3 3 2	3 1 7
98	3 8 0	3 6 1	3 3 9	3 2 1
99	3 8 7	3 6 7	3 4 3	3 2 7
100	3 9 2	3 7 2	3 4 10	3 3 1
200	7 2 3	6 14 4	6 5 4	6 3 7
300	10 11 5	10 5 6	10 1 8	6 7 3
400	14 4 7	13 12 8	10 0 0	9 10 10
500	17 13 9	17 3 10	13 5 4	12 11 5
600	21 6 1	20 11 0	16 1 8	16 2 1
700	25 0 0	24 2 2	20 9 0	19 5 8
800	28 9 2	27 9 5	23 5 4	22 9 3
900	32 2 3	31 0 7	26 10 8	25 12 11
1000	35 11 5	34 7 9	30 0 0	29 0 6
2000	71 6 10	68 15 5	53 5 4	32 4 2
3000	107 2 3	103 7 2	66 19 8	64 8 3
4000	142 13 9	137 14 11	100 0 0	96 12 5
5000	178 9 2	172 6 7	133 5 4	129 0 6
6000	214 4 7	206 14 4	166 10 8	161 4 8
7000	250 0 0	241 6 1	200 0 0	193 8 9
8000	285 11 5	275 13 10	233 5 4	225 12 11
9000	321 6 10	310 5 6	266 10 8	258 1 0
10,000	357 2 2	344 13 3	300 0 0	290 5 2
			339 5 4	322 9 3

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part IV.

LIST OF

Sovereigns of Europe,

**GOVERNORS GENERAL, COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF,
JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES,**

TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,

&c. &c. &c.

Sovereigns of Europe.

<i>Kingdoms, &c.</i>	<i>To whom subject.</i>	<i>When born.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Great Britain, &c....	William IV....	Aug 21, 1765	June 26, 1830
France, &c.....	Louis Philippe .	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 8, 1830
Spain.....	Ferdinand VII .	Oct. 14, 1784	Mar. 19, 1808
Portugal.....	Maria de Gloria.	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826
Russia.....	Nicholas.....	July 2, 1796	
Austria.....	Francis II.....	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1792
Prussia.....	Frederic Wm. III	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797
Sweden and Norway.	Charles XIV. . .	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818
Denmark.....	Frederick VI....	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808
Netherlands.....	William.....	Aug. 29, 1772	May 15, 1815
Belgium.....	Leopold.....	Dec. 16, 1790	July 20, 1831
Turkey.....	Mahmoud II....	July 20, 1785	July 18, 1808
Greece.....	Otho.....		
Ionian Islands... .	Antonio Comuto		1804
ITALY.			
Lombardy and Venice	(Emp. of Austria)		
Sardinia.....	Charles Felix... .	April 6, 1765	Mar. 13, 1821
Naples and Sicily ..	Francis J Joseph.	April 19, 1777	Feb. 4, 1825
Rome.....	Pius VIII	Nov. 20, 1761	Mar. 31, 1829
Tuscany.....	Leopold II. . . .	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma.....	Maria Louisa... .	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena.....	Francis IV.	Oct. 6, 1779	
Lucca.....	Charles Louis. . .	Dec. 23, 1799	
GERMANY.			
Hanover	(King of Gt. Br.)		
Bohemia.....	(Emp. of Austria)		
Brandenburgh... .	King of Prussia)		
Saxony.....	Anthony.....		
Bavaria.....	Louis Charles. . .	Aug. 25, 1786	
Wirttemburgh.....	William.....	Sept. 27, 1781	
Baden.....	Charles Leopold	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel.....	William II.....	July 23, 1777	
Hesse Darmstadt....	Louis XI.....	Dec. 26, 1777	
Holstein.....	(King of Denmk)		
Luxembergh.....	(King of Nethds.		
Brunswick... ..	Wil iam.....	April 25, 1806	
Mecklenburgh... .	George V.....	Aug. 12, 1779	
Nassau.....	William George	June 14, 1792	
Saxe Weimar.....	Charles Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE CONQUEST.

Names	Born A. D.	When Began to reign	Reigned Y. M.	Reign ended	Buried at
William I	1027	066, Oct. 14	20 11	Sept. 9, 1087	Caen, Normandy
William II	1037	1037, Sept. 9	2 11	Aug. 2, 1100	Winchester
Henry I	1068	1100, Aug. 2	35 4	Dec. 1, 1135	Reading
Stephen	1105	1135, Dec. 1	18 11	Oct. 25, 1154	Faversham

The Saxon Line Restored.

Henry II	1133	1154, Oct. 25	34 8	July 6, 1189	Fontevrault
Richard I	1156	1189, July 6	9 9	April 6, 1199	Fontevrault
John	1165	1199, April 6	17 6	Oct. 19, 1216	Worcester
Henry III	1207	1. 16, Oct. 19	56 1	Nov. 16, 1272	Westminster
Edward I	1239	1272, Nov. 16	34 8	July 7, 1307	Westminster
Edward II	1284	1307, July 7	19 7	Jan. 25, 1327	Gloucester
Edward III	1312	1327, Jan. 25	50 5	June 21, 1377	Westminster
Richard II	1366	1377, June 21	22 3	Sept. 29, 1399	Westminster

The Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV	1367	1399, Sept. 29	13 6	March 20, 1413	Canterbury
Henry V	1389	1413, Mar. 20	9 5	Aug. 31, 1422	Westminster
Henry VI	1421	1422, Aug. 31	38 6	March 4, 1461	Windsor

The Line of York.

Edward IV	1442	1461, Mar. 4	22 1	April 9, 1483	Windsor
Edward V	1471	1483, April 9	0 2	June 22, 1483	Unknown
Richard III	1442	1483, June 22	2 2	Aug. 22, 1485	Leicester

The Families United.

Henry VII	1456	1485, Aug. 22	23 8	April 22, 1509	Westminster
Henry VIII	1492	1509, April 22	37 9	Jan. 28, 1547	Windsor
Edward VI	1537	1547, Jan. 28	6 5	July 6, 1553	Westminster
Mary	1516	1553, July 6	5 4	Nov. 17, 1588	Westminster
Elizabeth	1533	1558, Nov. 17	44 4	March 24, 1603	Westminster

The Union of the Two Crowns.

James I	1566	1603, Mar. 24	22 0	March 27, 1625	Westminster
Charles I	1600	1625, Mar. 27	23 10	Jan. 30, 1649	Windsor
Charles II	1630	1649, Jan. 30	36 0	Feb. 6, 1685	Westminster
James II	1633	1685, Feb. 6	4 0	Feb. 13, 1689	Paris
Mary II	1662	1689, Feb. 13	5 10		Westminster
William III	1650	1689, Feb. 13	13 1	March 8, 1702	Westminster

The Union of the Two Kingdoms.

Anne	1665	1702, Mar. 8	12 5	August 1, 1714	Westminster
George I	1660	1714, Aug. 1	12 10	June 11, 1727	Hanover
George II	1683	1727, June 11	33 4	Oct. 25, 1761	Westminster
George III	1738	1760, Oct. 25	59 3	Jan. 29, 1821	Windsor
George IV	1762	1820, Jan. 29	10 5	June 26, 1831	Windsor
William IV	1765	1830, June 26			

Sovereigns of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

WILLIAM IV. (Henry) King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover, born Aug. 21. 1765. Succeeded his brother, George IV, June 26, 1830. Proclaimed June 28, Crowned 8th Sept. 1831. Married, July 11, 1818, to Adelaide, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born Aug. 13. 1792. *Issue:*

1. Charlotte-Augusta, born March 27. 1819; died same day.
2. Elizabeth Georgiana, born Dec. 10, 1820; died same day.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.

1. Augusta Sophia, Nov. 8, 1768
2. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770, married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse Hombourg, born July 30, 1769, who died April 2, 1829
3. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 20, 1778. *Issue:* George Frederick, May 27, 1819.
4. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Jan. 27. 1773.
5. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married, May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797. *Issue:* George William, March 26, 1819, and Augusta Caroline, July 19. 1822.
6. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, April 25, 1776
7. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

NIECE OF THE KING.

Alexandrina Victoria (daughter of the late Edward Duke of Kent, by Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg,) born May 24. 1819.

NEPHEW-IN-LAW OF THE KING.

- Leopold George Frederick, King of Belgium.

COUSINS OF THE KING, (ISSUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.
William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, born Jan. 15, 1776; married July 22, 1816, to his cousin, the Princess Mary.

Austria.

FRANCIS II. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy and Venice, and President of the German Confederation, born Feb. 12, 1768, succeeded his father Leopold II. July 7, 1792; married I. Jan. 6, 1788, Princess ELIZABETH of Wirtemberg, who died 1790.

- II. August 14, 1790. **MARIA TERESA**, daughter of Ferdinand IV. king of Sicily, who died April 13, 1807; *Issue*:—
1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma.
 2. Ferdinand, King of Hungary and Prince Royal of the Hereditary States of Austria, April 19, 1793.
 3. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno,) March 1, 1798.
 4. Carolina Ferdinanda, April 8, 1801; married Oct. 7, 1819, to Frederick, Prince Regent of Saxony.
 5. Francis Charles Joseph, Dec. 7, 1802.
 6. Mary Ann Frances, June 8, 1804.
- III. Jan. 9, 1808, **MARIA LOUISA BEATRIX**, daughter of his uncle Francis, Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816.
- IV. Nov. 10, 1816, **CAROLINE AUGUSTA**, daughter of the King of Bavaria.

ARCHDUKES.—PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Charles, born Sept. 5, 1771. Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia.
 Joseph, born March 9, 1776. Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary.
 Antony, born Aug. 31, 1779. Grand Master of the Teutonic order,
 John, born January 10, 1782.
 Renier, born Sept. 30, 1783. Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice.
 Louis, born December 13, 1784.

Germany.

(Confederated Independent States.)

BOHEMIA, 4*.

FRANCIS II. King of Bohemia, (Emperor of Austria.)

BRANDENBURGH, 4.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III. Margrave of Brandenburg King of Prussia.)

SAXONY, 4.

(**ANTHONY.** King of Saxony, born 27th Dec. 1755, succeeded his brother Frederick, May 12, 1827.

Joint Regent. Prince Frederick, nephew of the King, born May 18, 1797, married to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832.

BAVARIA, 4.

LOUIS CHARLES, King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1786, married October 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick Duke of Saxe Altenburg *Issue*:—

1. Maximilian, November 28, 1811.
2. Matilda, August 30, 1813.
3. Otho, June 1, 1815.
4. Leopold, March 14, 1821.
5. Adeline, March 19, 1823.
6. Hildegard, June 10, 1825.
7. Alexandrina, August 26, 1826.
8. Albert, July 19, 1828.

* * *The number denotes the votes each state has in the Diet.*

HANOVER, 4.

WILLIAM IV. King of Hanover, (King of Great Britain.)
Viceroy, His Royal Highness, Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

WILLIAM, King of Wirtemberg, Duke of Suabia and Teck, born Sept. 27, 1781; married 1. January 24, 1816, Catharine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenbourg; born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819; *Issue*:—

1. Maria Charlotte, October 30, 1816.
2. Sophia, June 17, 1818.
11. April 15, 1820, Paulina, daughter of his uncle Duke Alexander, born Sept. 11, 1800, *Issue*:—
3. Catherine, August 21, 1821.
4. Charles, *Prince Royal*, March 6, 1823.
5. Augusta, October 14, 1826.

BADEN, 3.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Grand Duke of Baden, born Aug. 29, 1790. Succeeded his brother, Louis William, March 30, 1830, married July 25, 1810, to Sophia, daughter of Gustavus IV, ex-king of Sweden; *Issue*:—

1. Alexanderina, born Dec. 6, 1820.
2. Louis, August 15, 1824.
3. Frederick, Sep. 9, 1826.
4. William, Dec. 18, 1829.
5. Charles, March 9, 1832.

HESSE CASSEL, 3.

WILLIAM II. Grand Duke of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, married Feb. 13, 1797, **AUGUSTA**, daughter of William II. King of Prussia; *Issue*:—

1. Caroline, born July 29, 1799.
2. Frederick, August 20, 1802.
3. Maria, (Duchess of Saxe Meiningen) September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

LOUIS II. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born Dec. 26, 1777, succeeded his father, Louis X. April, 1830, married June 19, 1804, **WILHELMINA LOUISA**, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden; *Issue*:—

1. Louis, born June 19, 1806.
2. Charles, April 23, 1809.
3. Alexander, July 15, 1823.
4. Maria, Aug. 8, 1824.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

FREDERICK VI. Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

LUXEMBERG, 3.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, born April 25, 1806, Appointed on the emigration of his brother Duke Charles, September, 1830.

MECKLENBURGH, 3.

GEORGE V, Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born Aug. 12, 1779, married Aug. 12, 1817, Mary Wilhelmina, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel; *Issue* :—

1. Louisa, May 21, 1818.
2. George, October 17, 1819.
3. Caroline Charlotte, January 10, 1821.
4. Ernest Adolphus, January 11, 1824.

NASSAU, 2.

WILLIAM GEORGE, Duke of Nassau, born June 14, 1792, married June 24, 1813, **CHARLOTTE LOUISA**, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Hildbourghausen, who died March, 1825; *Issue* :—

1. Teresa, August 17, 1815.
2. Adolphus, *Hereditary Prince*, July 24, 1817.
3. Maurice, Nov. 21, 1820.
4. Mary, January 29, 1825.
- 11 April 23, 1829, **PAULINE**, niece of the King of Wirtemberg, born 25th February 1810; *Issue* :—
5. Henrietta, August, 13, 1831.

SAXE WEIMAR, 2.

CHARLES FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and Head of the House of Saxe, born Feb. 2, 1783, married August 3, 1804, to Maria, sister of the emperor of Russia; *Issue* :—

- Maria, Feb. 3, 1808.
 Augusta, September 30, 1811.
 Charles, June 24, 1818.

Russia.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland, born July 6, 1796, married July 13, 1817, **ALEXANDRA**, (formerly **CHARLOTTE**,) daughter of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1798; *Issue* :—

1. Alexander, April 29, 1818.
2. Mary, August 18, 1819.
3. Olga, September 11, 1822.
4. Alexandra, June 24, 1825.
5. Constantine, September 21, 1827.
6. Nicholas, August 8, 1831.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Maria, Princess of Saxe Weimer, February 16, 1786.

Ann, Princess of Orange, January 18, 1795.

Michael, February 9, 1798, married February 20, 1824, **Paulina**, niece of the King of Wirtemberg, born January 9, 1807.

Prussia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III. King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, K. G. born August 3, 1770, married December 14, 1793, **LOUISA AUGUSTA**, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who died July 13, 1810, *Issue*:—

1. Frederick William, *Prince Royal*, October 15, 1795, married November, 29, 1823, Louisa, sister of the King of Bavaria.
2. William Louis, March 22, 1797.
3. Charlotte (Empress of Russia), July 13, 1798.
4. Charles, June 29, 1801.
5. Alexandrina, February 23, 1803, married September 24, 1820, to Prince Frederic of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.
6. Louisa, February 1, 1808, wife of Prince Fredrick of Orange.
7. Albert, October 4, 1809.

France.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE, King of the French, born Oct. 6, 1773, elected King on the deposition of Charles X. August 7, 1830, married Nov. 25, 1809, **MARIA AMELIA** sister of the King of Sicily, born April 26, 1782; *Issue*:

1. Ferdinand Duc d'Orléans, September 3, 1810.
2. Louisa, Queen of the Belgians, April 3, 1812.
3. Mary, April 12, 1813.
4. Louis Charles, October 25, 1814.
5. Clementina, June 3, 1817.
6. Francis, August 14, 1818.
7. Henry, June 16, 1822.
8. Anthonio, July 31, 1824.

The ex-King, Charles X. was born Oct. 9, 1757, married Nov. 6, 1773, **MARIA TERESA**, sister to the King of Sardinia, who died at Gratz, in Hungary, June 2, 1805; *Issue*: Louis Antoine Duc d'Angoulême, born Aug 6, 1775, married June 10, 1799, to Maria Teresa, daughter of Louis XVI, born December 19, 1778.

Spain.

ISABELLA II, Queen of Spain and the Indies, born Oct. 10, 1830. Succeeded to the throne, on the death of her father Ferdinand VII, Sept. 29, 1833.

1. Maria Louisa, the Queen's sister, born January 30, 1832.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Don Charles Isidor, *Infant of Spain*, born March 29, 1798, married September 29, 1816, to Maria Frances, Infanta of Portugal. *Issue*:—Charles Louis, January 31, 1818, John Charles, May 15, 1822; Ferdinand, October 13, 1824.

Don Francis de Paula, *Infant*, born March 10, 1794, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, eldest sister of the King of Naples. (*Issue*: Isabella, May 18, 1821; Francis, May 13, 1822; Henry, April 17, 1823; Louisa, June 12, 1824; Josephine, May 25, 1827.

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 14, 1819. Attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro D'Alcantara, (Ex-Emperor of Brazil,) son of the late King, May 2, 1826.

Sweden.

CHARLES XIV. (formerly Marshal Bernadotte,) King of Sweden and Norway, born January 26, 1764; elected Crown Prince of Sweden, Aug. 21, 1810, succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles XIII, February 5, 1818, married August 16, 1798. EUGENIE BERNARDINE DE CLARY, born November 8, 1781; *Issue*:

Joseph Francis Oscar, *Crown Prince*, born July 4, 1799, married June 3, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, born March 14, 1807; *Issue*:—Charles Duke of Scania, May 3, 1826; Gustavus, Duke of Upland, June 18, 1827; Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothen, Jan. 21, 1829. Charlotte, April 24, 1839. Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, August 24, 1831.

Denmark.

FREDERICK VI. King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania, K. G. born January 28, 1768, married July 31, 1790, SOPHIA FREDERICA, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, born October 28, 1767, *Issue*:

1. Caroline, October 28, 1793.

2. Wilhelmina, January 17, 1808.

Crown Prince, Prince Christian Frederick, his cousin, born September 18, 1786, married 1, February 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh. (*Issue*:—Frederick, October 6, 1808,) 11, May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein Augustenburg, born June 28, 1796.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange—Nassau and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, K. G., born August 24, 1772, married, October 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, sister of the King of Prussia, born November 18, 1774, *Issue*:—

1. William, *Prince Royal* (a Gen. in the British service,) December 6, 1792, married February 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Emp. of Russia. *Issue*:—William, February 19, 1817; Alexander, August 2, 1818; Frederick, June 13, 1820; and Sophia, April 8, 1824.

2. Frederick, February 28, 1797, married May 21, 1825, Louisa, third daughter of the King of Prussia.

3. Marianne, May 19, 1809.

Belgium.

LEOPOLD I. King of the Belgians, son of Francis, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Elected in 1831. Inaugurated, July 20, 1831, born December 16, 1790, married I. May 2, 1816, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales only child of George IV, of Great Britain, who died without issue, November 6, 1817. II, August 9, 1832, Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, born April 3, 1812. *Issue*: Louis Philippe Leopold, July 24, 1833. (Since dead.)

Switzerland.

(*Confederation of twenty-two Independent Cantons.*)

LANDAMAN M. MELCHIOR HIRZEL, Burgomaster of Zurich.

Italian States.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

FRANCIS II. King of Lombardy and Venice, (Emperor of Austria.)

SARDINIA.

CHARLES AMADEUS, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born August 16, 1800, succeeded his uncle, Charles Felix, May, 1831, married Sept. 3, 1817, **THERESA**, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: *Issue*.

1. Victor Emmanuel, March 14, 1820.
2. Ferdinand, Nov. 15, 1822.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

FERDINAND II. King of Naples and the Sicilies, born Jan. 12, 1810. Succeeded his father Francis, Nov. 8, 1830.

ROME.

GREGORY XVI. (Maurice Cappellari) Sovereign Pontiff, born September 18, 1765, elected Cardinal March 25, 1825, elected Pope February 2, 1831.

TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II. Grand Duke of Tuscany (nephew of the Emperor of Austria), born October 3, 1797, married November 16, 1817-Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony, born November 15, 1799; died 22d March, 1832: (*Issue*: Caroline, Nov. 19, 1822; Augusta April 1, 1825; and Mary, Jan. 9, 1827.)

1. Caroline, November 19, 1822.
2. Augusta, April 1, 1825.
3. Mary, January 9, 1827.

PARMA.

MARIA LOUISA, Grand Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, (daughter of the Emperor of Austria,) born December 12, 1791, married April 1810, to **NAPOLEON BONAPARTE**; *Issue*:—

1. Francis Joseph Charles Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, born March 20, 1811. Died July 22, 1832.

MODENA.

FRANCIS IV. Duke of Modena, Massa, Regio, and Mirandolo, (cousin of the Emperor of Austria,) born October 6, 1779, married June 20, 1812, **MARIA BEATRICE**, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia. *Issue* :—

1. Theresa, July 14, 1817.
2. Francis, June 1, 1819.
3. Ferdinand, July 21, 1821.
4. Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1824.

LUCCA.

CHARLES LOUIS. Duke of Lucca, born December 23, 1799, married June 16, 1819, **MARIA THERESA**, Princess of Sardinia; *Issue* :—

1. Ferdinand, January 14, 1823.

Turkey.

MAHMOUD II. Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born July 20, 1785, called to the throne on the deposition of his uncle, Selim III. July 28, 1808; *Issue* :—

1. Abdul Medschid, April 20, 1823.
2. Abdul Aziz, February 8, 1830, and several daughters.

Ionian Isles.

PRINCE ANTONIO COMUTO. President of the Ionian Republic, succeeded in 1804, on the death of Prince Theoric.

Lord Commissioner, Lord Nugent.

Greece.

OTHO, King of Greece, elected 1832.

United States of America.

President, ANDREW JACKSON.

Vice-President, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Secretary of State, Louis M'Lane.

Secretary of the Treasury, W. J. Duane.

Secretary at War, Louis Cass.

Secretary of the Navy, Levi Woodbury.

Post Master General, William T. Barry.

Attorney General, Roger B. Taney.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Maine, Samuel E. Smith

New Hampshire, Samuel Dinsmoor.

Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln.

Rhode Island, Samuel H. Arnold.

Connecticut, John S. Peters

Vermont, William A. Palmer.

New York, Enos T. Throop.

New Jersey, Peter D. Vroom.

Pennsylvania, George Wolff.

Delaware, David Harrard.

Maryland, George Hayward.

Virginia, John Floyd.

North Carolina, Montfort stockes.

South Carolina, Robert Y. Hayne.

Georgia, Wilson Lumpkin.

Kentucky, John Breathitt.

Tennessee, William Carroll.

Ohio, Duncan M'Arthur.

Louisiana, A. B. Roman.

Mississippi, Abraham M. Scott.

Indiana, Noah Noble.

Illinois, John Reynolds.

Alabama, John Gayle.

Missouri, John Miller.

TERRITORIES.

Florida, William P. Duval.

Michigan, George B. Porter.

A'kansas, John Pope.

Native Governments.

KING OF THE SIKHS.

His Highness, Maha Raja **RANAJIT SINGH**, King of the Seikhs.

His dominions comprise Lahore, Cabul, the Punjab, Cashmere, Peshawour, Moultan, part of Sind, &c ; he is the son of **MAMA SINGH** and about fifty-two years of age; has three sons, viz. **KHERGA SINGH**, **SHAIR SINGH**, and **TARA SINGH**; but the two latter are not recognised by him as such.

The Government of the Seikhs had been formerly divided among a number of petty independent chieftains under the *Khal'da* or common-wealth, "to the established rules and laws of which, as fixed by **GURU GOVIND**, it was their moral and religious duty to conform." The ancestors of **RANAJIT SINGH** had been in possession of but a few villages, until his father, by feudatory depredations, and the conquest of Lahore, laid the foundation of the present considerable power of his son, who has now subdued almost all the petty Seikh chiefs.

KING OF OUDE.

His Majesty, **ABU NASSER KUTUBUDDIN SOLIMAN JAH SULTAN** **ADAL NAWSHEREWAN ZEMAN PADSHAH**, King of Oude. Succeeded his father on the 9th October, 1827, and is about twenty-five years of age; has two sons, **Mirzas KAIWAN JAH** and **FAREDOUN BEKHT**; is the son of **GAZIUDDIN HYDER PADSHAH**, the son of **Nawab SAADUT ALLY**, the brother of **ASOPH-UD-DOWLA**, the son of **SUJA-UD-DOWLA**, the son of **MONSOOR ALLY KHAN**, otherwise called **Vizier SEFDAR JUNG**, the nephew and son-in-law of **SAADUT KHAN**.

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from **MERR MAHAMMED AMEEN**, a nobleman of Persia, who, like many others, who took refuge in the neighbouring countries, during the great revolution of their country, in consequence of the ambition of **NADIR SHAH**, who rebelled in 1732, fled to India in the reign of **BEHADOUR SHAH**, and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of **SAADUT KHAN**. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of **MEHAMED SHAH** to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law. On the death of **ASOPH-UD-DOWLA** without any male issue, his spurious son, **VIZIER ALLY**, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was, after a reign of four months deposed, and **SAADUT ALLY**, the brother of **ASOPH-UD-DOWLA**, ascended the *musnud* on the 21st of January, 1798. In 1819, **SHAH ZEMIN** relinquished the title of **Nawab**, and assumed that of **King**.

KING OF NEPAL.

Maharaja RAJ RAJENDRA VIKRAM SAH, King of Nepal, succeeded his father at the early age of two years; is now sixteen and a half years old; has an infant son born last year; is the son of **GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH**, the son of **PRITHWI PAL SAH**, the successor of **RUN BAHADUR**, the son of **PURTHI NARRAIN**, the **Goorkhali conqueror of Nepaul**, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the present Rajah's father is one of those, which Princes whose caprice is the law, have met with. GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH having caused a pagoda, like that of Juggernath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited dissatisfaction amongst his people; and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, immediately killed by the Causy Bhimsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the *Musnud*. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, on whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Causy's order. Nepal is tributary to China from the year 1792.

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness Nawab ASOPH JAH MOOZUFFIER-UL-MOOMALIK MEER FURKONDER ALI KHAN BAHADOOR FATEH JUNG, Nizam of Hyderabad. Ascended the *Musnud* on the 24th of May, 1829; is the successor of ASOPH JAH BAHADOOR; the successor of SECUNDER JAH the eldest son of NIZAM ALI KHAN, the younger brother of SALABUT JUNG, the successor of MOZUFFIER JUNG, the nephew of NASIR JUNG, the second son of NIZAM-UL-MOOLK, who obtained the Soubadary of the Deccan in 1717, in the reign of Ruffee-ul-Dijet.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October, 1800, the subadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When Asoph Jah Nizam-ul-moolk returned from Delhi, in 1740, whither he had been called to repel the invasion of Nadir Shah; he fought in 1741, his son Nizam-ud-dowla, whom he had appointed his regent, and who had rebelled against him. Nizam-ul-moolk died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1800, a period of 52 years, four princes had ascended the *Musnud*, and were successively assassinated. Mozuffer Jung was grandson to Nizam-ul-moolk. Nizam-ali made Hyderabad his capital.

RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness, Maharajah JANKO RAO Scindia, Rajah of Gwalior, Succeeded to the Scindia Government on the 18th June, 1827, is now fourteen years of age; was elected by Baiza Bai, the widow of DOWLET RAO Scindia; the nephew of MADHAJEE Scindia, the son of RANOJEE Scindia.

The family of Scindia are Sudras, of the tribe of Kumbhee, or cultivators. Ranojee was employed by Peishwa Bajerow, as the bearer of his slippers, from which situation he rose to eminence; and when Bajerow succeeded his father, Biswanath Row, in the office of Peishwa, in May, 1720; came into Malwa in 1731; Ranojee was a Marhatta chieftain of the first rank. So that the Sovereign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed more than between a hundred and one hundred and ten years.

RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

His Highness, Maharajah BALWONT SINGH, Rajah of Bhurtpore, succeeded his father in August, 1824; was displaced by one of his

cousins, **DURJUN SAL**, in March, 1825, but reinstated by the British Government, on the 19th of January, 1826; is yet a minor in age; the son of **BOLDEB SINH**, the second brother of **RANADHAN SINH** the eldest of the four sons of **RUNJUT SINH**, the son of **KAIRY SINH**, the brother of **RUTTUN SINH**, the brother of **JOWAHUR SINH**, the son of **SOORAJ MULL**, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts, (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhurt-pore is,) in the Dooab of the Ganges and Jumna, is dated in 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During Aurengzebe's last march towards the Deccan, **CHURAMUN**, the Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of **Bhurt-pore**. The present prince, like many of his predecessors, is not legitimately descended. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the Paut Rancee.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness, Maharaja **BISHEN SINH**, Rajah of Kotah. The son of **KISHOUR RAO**, the son of **Maha Rao OMID SINH**.

RAJAH OF INDOOR.

His Highness, Maharaja [lately deceased] * * * * *
* * * * * ; the son of **JESWONT RAO Holkar**, the brother of **CASI RAO**, the eldest of the four sons of **TUKAJEE Holkar**, a chief who was elected to the Government of the **Holkar** state by **AHILLIA BAI**, otherwise called **ALIA BHYE** on the death of her son **MALLEE ROW**,

The **Holkar** family are of the **Dhoougur** or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name **Holkar**, or, more properly, **Hulkur**, is from **Hul** a village, and **Kur**, an inhabitant. **MOULHAR RAO I.** was the first prince of the **Holkar** family; and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728; the district of **Indore** was assigned to him in 1733. He had only one son, **Kundi Row**, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left one only son **Mallee Row**. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of **MOULHAR Row**. The original family being thus extinct, **AHILLYA BAI** elected **TUKAJEE HOLKAR** to the principality. He had four sons, **CASI Row** and **MOULHAR Row** by his wife, and **Jeswont Row** and **Etojee** by his mistress.

RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYEPOOR.

His Highness, Maharaja **SEWAI SINH**, Rajah of Joynagar, or **Jye poor**, is the son of **JAGAT SINH**, the son of **PRATAP SINH**, the son of **MADHO SINH**, the son of **RAM SINH**, the son of **SEWAI JYSINH**, who lived in the time of **MEHAMED SHAH**.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPOOR OR MARWAR.

His Highness, Maharaja **MAUN SINH**, Rajah of Joudhpoor or **Marwar** is a distant relation of **BHIM SINH**.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died near Cabul, in 1581, Aurungzebe, one of whose best generals the Maharaja was, gave orders forcibly to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe, regained their former possession. APPT SINGH, the grandson of Jeswont Singh, having rebelled, The Rajah of Joudhpoor is of the tribe of Rhattore Rajpoots.

RAJAH OF BOGHELKUND.

His Highness Maharaja BISWANATH SINGH, Rajah of Boghelkund. The principality of Boghelkund is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

RAJAH OF BHOONDEE.

His Highness Raja RAJA SINGH, Rajah of Bhoondree. The Bhoondree Rajah is of the Hara tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson, in 1804, the Bhoondree Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress; and his court has been uniformly friendly to the English; yet, at the peace of 1805, he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas." *Hamilton, page 173.*

RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

His Highness, Raja BHIM SINGH, Rajah of Oudeypore; has a son, Prince JAWAN SINGH.

The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodia tribe of Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the Rajpoot tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mohamedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended in the female line, from the celebrated Noushirvan, who was King of Persia at the birth of Mohamed, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendents of Hossein, the son of Ali.

RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness, Maharaj RATTEN SINGH, Rajah of Bikanere, the son of SURAT SINGH.

The country of Bikanere is governed by the Rhattore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jants.

NEWAB OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness, Prince AZEEM JAH Bahadoor, Naibi-Mooktar Newab of the Carnatic.

GOVERNORS GENERAL IN BENGAL.

Alexander Dawson,	18 July, 1749
William Fytche,	6 July, 1752
Roger Drake,	10 Aug. 1752
Colonel Robert Clive,	27 June, 1758
J. Z. Holwell,	28 Jan. 1760
Henry Vansittart,	27 July, 1760
John Spencer,	3 Dec. 1764
Lord Clive,	3 May, 1765
Harry Verelst,	29 Jan. 1767
John Cartier,	20 Dec. 1769
Warren Hastings,	13 Apr. 1772
Sir John Macpherson,	1 Feb. 1785
Marquis Cornwallis,	12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore,	28 Oct. 1793
Sir Alured Clarke,	6 Apr. 1798
Marquis Wellesley,	17 May, 1798
Marquis Cornwallis,	30 July, 1805
Sir Geo. Hilaro Barlow,	10 Oct. 1805
Earl of Minto,	31 July, 1807
Marquis of Hastings,	4 Oc. 1813
John Adam,	13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst,	1 Aug. 1823
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,	4 July, 1828

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Elijah Impey, Knight,	1774
Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,	1791
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.	1798
Sir Henry Russell, Bart.	1806
Sir Ed. Hyde East, Knight,	1813
Sir R. H. Blosset, Knight	1823
Sir Christopher Puller, Knight,	1824
Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight,	1825
Sir William Oldnall Russel, Knight,	1832
Sir Edward Ryan Knight,	1833

PUISNE JUDGES.

Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1774
Mr. S. C. Le Maitre,	.....	.....	.....	1774
Mr. Hyde,	.....	.....	.....	1774
Sir William Jones, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1783
Sir William Dunkin, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1791
Sir James Watson, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1793
Sir Henry Russell, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1796
Sir William Burroughs, Bart.	.....	.....	.....	1806
Sir John Royds, Knight,	.....	.....	.....
Sir F. Macnaghten, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1815
Sir Antony Buller, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1816
Sir John Franks, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1825
Sir John Peter Grant, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1833

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

Sheriff.

Deputy.

James MacRae, .....	.....	.....	.....	1775
Samuel Montague, .....	.....	Samuel Tolfrey,	.....	1776
William Wod-worth, .....	.....	Harry Stark,	.....	1777
John Richardson, .....	.....	Stephen Bagshaw,	.....	1778
Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, Bart., .....	.....	Harry Stark,	.....	1779
Alexander Vaurixtell, .....	.....	Harry Stark,	.....	1780
Herbert Harris, .....	.....	Thomas Boileau,	.....	1781
John Hare, .....	.....	Edward Brampton,	.....	1782
Jeremiah Church, .....	.....	Edward Brampton,	.....	1783
Robert Morse, .....	.....	William Hickey,	.....	1784
Phillip Young, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1785
Stephen Cassan, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1786
Edmund Morris, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1787
William Lawson, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1788
John Wilton, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1789
William Orby Hunter, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1790
Charles Fuller Martyn, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1791
Anthony Lambert, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1792
William Smoult, .....	.....	William Smoult,	.....	1793
James Duncan, .....	.....	John Stapleton,	.....	1794
Levi Ball, .....	.....	William Hickey,	.....	1795
Ralph Uvedale, .....	.....	James Taylor,	.....	1796

<i>Sheriffs.</i>	<i>Deputies.</i>	
Francis Macnaghten,...	James Taylor,	1797
James Vanzant,	Donald Macnabb,	1798
Walter Ewer,	Edward Lloyd,	1799
James Brice,	Edward Lloyd,	1800
Edward Thornton,.....	William Hickey,	1801
Henry Stone,	Edward Lloyd,	1802
Edward Benjamin Lewin,	William Hickey,	1803
Richard Fleming,	James Taylor,	1804
Stephen Laprimaudaye,	William Hickey,	1805
Henry Churchill,	William Hickey,	1806
James Archibald Simpson,	James Taylor,.. ...	1807
William Fairlie.	William Hickey,	1808
James Archibald Simpson,	Charles Whalley,	1809
Patrick Moir,.....	} ...Charles Whalley,	1810
Robert Cutler Fergusson, }		
Josias Dupre Alexander,	James Taylor,.. ..	1811
John B. Birch,	Robert M. Thomas,	1812
George Saunders,	William Scott,	1813
J. H. Fergusson,	James Taylor.	1814
Charles D'Oyly.	Robert M. Thomas,	1815
J. W. Fulton,	Benjamin Comberbach, ..	1816
E. C. Macnaghten,.....	B. Turner,	1817
G. Templer,	C. G. Strettell,	1818
P. Maitland,	W. A. Brewer,	1819
H. Compton,	William Smoult,	1820
G. Warde,..	C. G. Strettell,	1821
James Calder.	W. H. Abbott,	1822
W. H. Macnaghten,..	W. H. Smoult,	1823
R. McClintock.	C. G. Strettell,	1824
W. H. Macnaghten,.....	W. H. Smoult,	1825
W. Prinsep,.....	B. Waddington,	1826
Trevor Plowden, ...	C. G. Strettell,	1827
Browne Roberts	Charles Hogg,	1828
James Calder..	Geo. Collier	1829
Thomas Bracken	R. Vaughan	1830
Nathaniel Alexander..	P. Hornfray	1831
William Melville,.....	R. Bird,.....	1832
George Money,.....	J. H. Swinhoe,.....	1833

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, IN BENGAL.

Brigadier-General Carnac, resigned,	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces,	1767
Brigadier-General Sir Rt. Baker,	1769
Colonel Charles Chapman,	1773
Colonel Alexander Champion,	1774
Lieutenant-General John Clavering,	1774
Brigadier-General Giles Stibbert,	1777
Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.	1779
Lieutenant-General Giles Stibbert, (a second time)	1780
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.	1785
Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	1786
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie,	(tempy,) 1790
Colonel Arthur Ahmuty,	(tempy,) 1793
Major-General Sir Robt. Abercromby, K. B.	1793
Major-General Charles Morgan,	(tempy,) 1797
Major-General Sir A. Clarke, K. B.	1797
Major-General Sir James Craig, K. B. to the Prov. Comd.	1800
Lieutenant-General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake.)	1801
The Most Hon. Chas. Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time,)	1805
Major-Genl. W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Comdr-in-Chief,	1807
Major-General Sir Ewen Baillie, Kt. Provincial ditto,	1807
Lieutenant-General George Hewett,	1807
Major-General William St. Leger,	(tempy,) 1810
Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B.	1812
General the Marquess Hastings,	1813
General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget,	13th January, 1823
General Lord Viscount Combermere,	7th October, 1825
General, the Earl of Dalhousie,	1st January, 1830
General Sir Edward Barnes,	10th January, 1832
General Lord W. C. Bentinck	16th October, 1833

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

IN THE NAME AND ON THE BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY.

GEORGE, P. R.

George the III. by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come greeting:—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Precedence amongst Persons holding appointments in the East Indies.—In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare, and it is our will and pleasure that the following rules be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons hereafter named; viz. 1—

The Governor-General.

The Vice-President, or Governor General for the time being.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the Council of the respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island

The Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army at the several Presidencies, according to relative rank in their respective services.

Military and Naval Officers above the Rank of Major-General.

All other Persons to take place according to what shall appear to have been the general usage of the several Presidencies.

The Arcdeacons to be considered as next in rank to the senior Merchants.

All Ladies to take place according to the Rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several Ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, the thirty-first day of May, 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of our reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA. 1871

[ORDER OF PRECEDENCE ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDING WARRANT.]

The Governor General of India.

The Vice President, or Deputy Governor.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Agra.

The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the Council of their respective Presidencies

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies, according to relative Rank in their respective services.

General and Flag Officers, according to ranks and dates of Commission.

Lieutenant-Generals and Vice-Admirals.

Major-Generals and Rear-Admirals.

Captain of the Fleet, as Junior Rear-Admirals.

Brigadier-Generals, Commodores with Broad Pendants, and 1st-Captain to the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Colonels, Post-Captains of 3 years, and Commodores H. C. Marine.

Advocates-General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Senior Merchants, The Archdeacons of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonels, Post-Captains under 3 years, Members of the Medical Board, and Senior Captains H. C. Marine.

Junior Merchants, Majors, Chaplains, Masters and Commanders, Commanders of Regular Indiamen, and Junior Captains H. C. Marine, Commanders H. C. Marine.

Factors, Captains in the Army, Lieutenants in the Navy, Surgeons, Lieuts. H. C. Marine, and Commanders of extra Indiamen and Packets.

Writers, Lieutenants in the Army, 2d-Lieutenants H. C. Marine, Assistant-Surgeons, and Veterinary-Surgeons.

Second-Lieutenants in the Army.

Cornets and Ensigns.

Midshipmen of the Navy, Cadets, and Volunteers H. C. Marine.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA,
According to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, explanatory of the Warrant of Precedence published in 1815.

- Lady of the Governor-General of India.
- Lady of the Vice-President in Council.
- Ladies of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Agra.
- Lady of the Chief Justice of Bengal.
- Ladies of the Chief Justices of Madras and Bombay.
- Lady of the Bishop of Calcutta.
- Ladies of Members of the Supreme Council.
- Ladies of Members of Council at Madras, and Bombay.
- Daughters of Peers and Ladies of Peer's Sons, down to the Ladies of the eldest Sons of Barons, inclusive*.
- Ladies of Puisne Judges of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
- Lady of Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.
- Lady of the Commander-in-Chief.
- Ladies of Viscount's younger Sons.
- Ladies of Baron's younger Sons.
- Ladies of Baronets.
- Ladies of Knights of the Bath.
- Ladies of the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
- Ladies of the eldest Sons of Baronets.
- Daughters of Baronets.
- All other Ladies according to the general usage.

* For relative rank of the Daughters of Earls, and the Ladies of the elder and younger Sons of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, vide Peerage.

G. O. G. Fort William, 8th Oct. 1830.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (Paragraphs 2 and 3,) from a Letter (No. 90 of 1830., from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 9th June, be published in, General Orders:—

“ Para. 2. We very willingly accede to the proposition which you have made to us, in behalf of our Military Servants, and we accordingly direct, that Lieutenant-Colonels shall rank with Senior Merchants. Majors with Junior Merchants. Captains with Factors, and Subalterns with Writers, according to the dates of their respective Appointments and Commissions.

„ Para. 3. Brevet Commissions will be valid in fixing the comparative rank of Military with Civil Servants.”

CIVIL & MILITARY SERVANTS.

Members of Council	take rank of all	Military Officers.
Senior Merchants	with	Lieutenant-Colonels
Junior Merchants	„	Majors.
Factors	„	Captains.
Writers	„	Subalterns.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Admirals	with	Generals.
Vice-Admirals	„	Lieutenant-Generals
Rear-Admirals	„	Major-Generals.
Commodore and 1st-Captain to Commander-in-Chief..		Brigadier-Generals.
Captains of 3 years' post	„	Colonels.
Other Post-Captains	„	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Commanders	„	Majors.
Lieutenants	„	Captains.

MEDICAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Members of the Medical Board..	with	Lieutenant-Colonels
Superintending-Surgeons	„	Majors.
Burgeons	„	Captains.
Assistant Surgeons	„	Lieutenants.

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V.

TABLES OF

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

The following Remarks from Thornton's East Indian Calculator, an invaluable Work, from which most of the following Tables are extracted, will be the best preface we can offer to this part of our Appendix.

"The account subjoined of Money, Weights, and Measures is almost entirely new. This part of the work cannot be expected to possess equal pretensions to accuracy with the other. The impossibility of attaining that object, under existing circumstances, prevents the Editor from saying more than that it is more correct than preceding accounts, and as perfect as it could be made by a diligent examination of every authentic source of information upon the subject. He has derived great assistance (with permission of the Author) from the *Universal Cambist* of Dr. KELLY, undoubtedly the best and safest authority. The communication he has had with that gentleman, convinces him that implicit reliance cannot be placed upon existing accounts of the Weights and Measures of India; a defect which can only be remedied by the plan adopted, under the authority of Government, with respect to those of other parts of the world, the true proportions of which have been accurately determined by an examination of specimens sent from abroad of the Weights and Measures actually used, accompanied with explanations from the proper authorities on the spot. Accordingly, the Court of Directors of the East India Company have issued orders to their servants in India, to transmit to England verified standards of the Weights and Measures in use throughout their territories, which, when received, are forwarded, for this important and desirable object, to Dr. KELLY whose talent and qualifications render him the fittest person to be entrusted with the superintendence of this as of the former operation.

"It is obvious that considerable time must elapse before this laborious undertaking can be accomplished. The multiplicity of the different measures of quantity used throughout India, and the confusion which prevails, especially in the interior, with respect to their standard, relative proportions, &c. have been frequently spoken of by travellers, and must greatly embarrass the undertaking. Dr. HENNE states that, in Mysore, almost every Cusbah, or chief town of the district, has Weights and Measures differing widely from those in its neighbourhood. The scales commonly used, he says, are likewise extremely rude and inaccurate, being merely flat baskets suspended from a balanced pole, which is tied to a noose.

"It is remarkable that an attention to this subject is distinctly enjoined by the ancient legislator of the Hindoos:—"Let all weights and measures," says Manu, "be well ascertained by the King, and once in six months let him re-examine them." *Institutes of Hindoo Law*, Chap. VIII. tit. 403."

Omitting fractions, 335 Bengal Sicca Rupees are the equivalent exchange of 350 Madras Siccas, at which the Public Securities are transferable: and consequently, 350 Madras Siccas (or 100 Star Pagodas, at 8s. each) being the equivalent of £40 335 Bengal Siccas should give the same sum. But the interest Bills, payable in London, allow £40 for 320 Bengal Siccas only, at 2s. 6d. each, (the Company's rate of Exchange), which is in favour of the receiver of the Bills 37½ Bengal Siccas, or £4. 13s. 9d. sterling, per £100, against the Company.

Again.—335 Bengal Siccas, at 2s. 6d. each, give £41. 17s. 6d., and 350 Madras Siccas, at 2s. 3d. each, (the Company's rate of Exchange), give £39. 7s. 6d.; the former sum being £1. 17s. 6d. *above*, and the latter 12s. 6d. *below*, the nominal equivalent of each, namely £40.

Again:—The gold of the Guinea and Sovereign is of the same standard as that of the Madras Gold Rupee, viz. 22 carats fine; and the latter, weighing 180 grains of that gold, exchanges for 15 Silver Rupees of the same weight, which gives 12 grains of gold to each Rupee of Silver, equivalent to 1 grain per Silver Fanam of the late coinage, and 1½ per Silver Anna of the new coinage of that Presidency. Now the Sovereign, weighing clear ⅔ of the Madras Gold Rupee, which should fetch, according to the foregoing estimate, a fraction above 10 Rupees, fetches only 8½ Rupees, according to the Company's valuation of 875 Madras Rupees per £100; a difference against the receiver upon this footing of not less than 132 Rupees upon every £100.

The Full Weight of British Coins.

NEW GOLD COIN.		NEW SILVER COIN.	
	dwt. gr.		dwt. gr.
Guinea.....	5 9¾	A Crown.....	18 4½
Double Sovereign.....	10 6½	Half Crown.....	9 2½
Sovereign.....	5 3½	Shilling.....	3 15½
Half Sovereign.....	2 13½	Six Pence.....	1 19½

Gold is considered the standard metal, and there is no alteration either in weight or fineness from former coinages: the Sovereign, of 80½ piece, being 20-21 parts of the weight and value of a Guinea, and the other pieces in the same proportion.—The silver coins are also of the old standard fineness, of 11 oz. 2 dwt. of pure silver to 1 dwt. of alloy; and 1 lb. troy of this standard is now coined into 66 billings, instead of 62 shillings, as was formerly the case.

COINS, WEIGHTS, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.—Accounts are kept here in Sicca Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee and 16 Rupees 1 Gold Mohur. To this currency must all these specie be converted, before any sum can be regularly entered into merchant's books. The Company keep their accounts in Sicca Rupees which bear a Batta of 16 per Cent. against the Current.

The Coins current are Gold Mohurs, with their subdivisional halves and quarters; Sicca Rupees, halves and quarters; Annas, Pice, (equal to 3 pie) and half Pice. The two last are of copper.

In 1766 the Bengal Gold Mohur weighed 179.66 grains, was of the fineness of 20 Carats, and passed for 14 Silver Rupees. The gold was here overvalued, for it passed in proportion to silver, as 169.45 to 1. In 1769 it was ordered that the Bengal Gold Mohur should weigh 190.773 grains, and in this coinage gold was valued to silver nearly as 148 to 1; and, by Regulation 35, Anno 1793, it was directed that the nineteen Sun Gold Mohur should weigh 190.894 grains, and contain $\frac{2}{3}$ of a grain in 100 of alloy, and that it should pass for 16 nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees, here gold is valued in proportion to silver as 14.85 to 1.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver. The most common silver coin is the Rupee of 1 Sicca, or 10 Massa weight.

These Rupees were formerly called Sicca Rupees only during the year after their coinage, when the natta they bore on Current Rupees was 16 per cent.: the second this was reduced to 13, and the third and following years the natta was 11 per cent.: they were then called Sohast or Surat Rupees. But with a view to abolish this distinction, all the Rupees coined of late years by the East India Company, have been dated the nineteenth Sun, that is the 19th year of the Mogul's reign; and by Regulation xxxv Anno 1793, it was ordered that the nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees should be received as the legal coin of Beoga, Bahar, and Orissa.

There are various other kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he

then allows for the different legal battas upon Siccas and Sonants; and this done, he values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs, or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the foregoing examples.

Cowries, small, white, glossy shells, are made use of for small payments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned.

4 Cowries	} equal to {	1 Gunda
20 Gundas		1 Pun
4 Puns..		1 Anna
4 Annas		1 Cahun, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them and the quantity in the market.

MEASURES.

CLOTH MEASURE.

3 jorbes	} make ..	1 angulla
3 angullas.....		1 gheriah
8 gheriahs ..		1 haut or cubit.—18 inches
2 hauts		1 guz—1 yard

LAND MEASURE.

Land is measured by the haut, or cubit; 5 cubits long and 4 broad is 1 chittack, equal to 45 square feet.

16 chittacks ..	} make.....	1 cottah
20 cottahs. ..		1 biggah
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ biggahs ..		1 English acre
40 biggahs ..		1 Mad. cawney.

LIQUID MEASURE.

5 sicca weight	} make ..	1 chittack
4 chittacks ..		1 pouah, or pice
4 pouahs		1 seer
40 seers		1 maund
5 seers & $\frac{1}{2}$		1 pusharee, or measure
8 measures ..		1 bazar maund

GRAIN MEASURE.

5 chittacks ..	}	make	1 koonkæe
4 koonkees ..			1 raik
4 raiks			1 pally—9·1·12 lbs. avoird.
20 palties			1 soallee
16 soallees.....			1 khahoon—40 maunds.

LONG MEASURE.

3 grains	}	make ..	1 finger
4 fingers			1 hand
3 hands			1 span
2 spans			1 arm or cubit—8 inches
4 arms			1 fathom
1000 fathoms.....			1 coss or mile, which is one English mile, 1 furlong, 3 poles, and 3½ yards.

FOR GOODS RECKONED BY TALE.

5 particulars	}	make...	1 gunda
4 gundas, or 20 particulars			1 koorjee, or 1 corge

FORT WILLIAM,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 13TH MAY, 1833.

The following copy of a proposed Regulation, read in Council for the first time on the 13th of May, is published for general information.

A Regulation for altering the weight of the new Furruckabad Rupee and for assimilating it to the Furruckabad Rupee coined at the Saugor Mint and to the legal currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies : for adjusting the weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee : and for fixing a Standard Unit of weight for India.

Preamble. By a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 10th of September 1824, the

Furruckabad Rupee was ordered to be coined of 180 Grains, 165 fine and 15 alloy, and was declared the legal currency of the Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories; and all coinages of that Rupee have been struck at the Saugor Mint since the above Resolution was passed of the Weight and Standard therein specified. At the same time the Furruckabad Rupees issued from the other Mints of the Honorable Company have been coined to correspond with the Standard described in the 5th Section of Regulation XI. 1819: so that at the present moment the Furruckabad Rupees fabricated at the Mints of Saugor and Calcutta respectively, differ, though in a very slight degree, from each other in weight and intrinsic value; while in the Provinces where they are current they circulate at par. It is expedient to correct this discrepancy and to assimilate the Furruckabad Rupee struck at the Calcutta Mint to the Furruckabad Rupee of 180 Grains, 11 parts fine and of alloy, struck at Saugor, which coincides precisely with the

new currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. It is likewise convenient to make a trifling alteration in the weight of Calcutta Sicca Rupee as prescribed by Clause, 1, Section 1, Regulation XIV. 1818. It is further convenient to introduce the weight of the Furruckabad Rupee as the Unit of a general system of weights for Government transactions throughout India under the Native and well known denomination of "the Tola."

The following Rules have accordingly been enacted by the Governor General in Council to be in force from the date of their promulgation :

Parts of former Regulations rescinded. II. So much of Clause 2, Section 1, Regulation XIV. 1818, as fixes the Weight and Standard of the Nineteenth *Son* Sicca Rupee, and of Regulation XI. 1819, as fixes the Weight and Standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, is hereby rescinded.

The Weight and Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and of the Furruckabad Rupee, and of their respective subdivisions, declared. III. The Weight and Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and its sub-divisions, and of the Furruckabad Rupee, shall be as follows :

	Weight. Grains.	Fine. Grains.	Adop. Grains.
Calcutta Sicca Rupee, 192	192	176	16
Ditto half	96	88	8
Ditto quarter	48	44	4
Furruckabad Rupee	180	165	15

and its fractions in proportion being 11-12 pure and 1-12th alloy.

The use of the present Weight to be discontinued at the Mints of Government. IV. The use of the Sicca Weight of 179 666 Grains hitherto employed for the receipt of Bullion at the Mint, being in fact the weight of the Moorshedabad Rupee of the old Standard, which was assumed as the Sicca Currency of the Honorable Company's Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, shall be discontinued, and in its place the following Unit, to be called the Tola, shall be introduced,

which, from its immediate connection with the Rupee of the Upper Provinces, and of Madras and Bombay, will easily and speedily become universal through the British Territories.

The Tola to be established of 180 Grains Troy in lieu of the Unit of Sicca Weight 179.666 Grains. The Tola or Sicca weight to be equal to 180 Grains Troy, and the other denominations of weight to be derived from this Unit, according to the following scale; viz.

8 Ruttees=1 Musha=15 Troy grains.

12 Mushas=1 Tola=180 ditto.

80 Tolas, (or Sicca Weight)=1 seer=2½ lbs. Troy.

40 Seers=1 Mun, or Bazar Maund=100 lbs. Troy.

A scale of Weights according to this principle described.

The produce of Bullion at the Mints; how to be calculated.

Subject to Seigniorage duty —

*And to a further charge for refi-
age when below
Standard purity.
The Proprietor
may at his option
refine his Bullion
out of the Mint,
or pay prescribed
refinage charge.*

V. The calculation of produce of Bullion at the Mints of Saugor and Calcutta will be made in accordance with the system herein before set forth, subject to the duty or Seigniorage of 2 per cent. already provided by the Mint Regulations; and in case of Bullion below Dollar standard or more than 6 dwts. worse, subject to a further Mint charge to cover the expense of refining it up to Standard purity, it being optional with the Proprietor of the Bullion to refine it out of the Mint, or to pay the refinage charge according to established rates.

Weights for Government or Public purposes to be adjusted and verified according to the new system prescribed in Section IV. of this Regulation.

VI. The system of Weights described in Section IV. of this Regulation is to be adopted at the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Saugor respectively, in the adjustment and verification of all Weights for Government or public purposes, sent thither for examination.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Sec. to Govt.*

TABLE of the Intrinsic or Essay Produce of Silver Bullion in Furuckabad and Calcutta Rupees, to be used at the Mints of Calcutta and Saugor, from the 1st of May, 1833.

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- uckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	20 Dwts. Br.	100 000	109.091	102.273
"	19½ " Br.	99.792	108.864	102.060
"	19 " Br.	99.583	108.636	101.846
"	18½ " Br.	99.375	108.409	101.633
"	18 " Br.	99.167	108.182	101.421
"	17½ " Br.	98.958	107.955	101.121
"	17 " Br.	98.750	107.727	100.994
"	16½ " Br.	98.542	107.500	100.781
"	16 " Br.	98.333	107.273	100.568

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	15½ Dwts. Br.	98.125	107.045	100.355
"	15 " Br.	97.917	106.818	100.142
"	14½ " Br.	97.708	106.591	99.929
"	14 " Br.	97.500	106.364	99.716
"	13½ " Br.	97.292	106.136	99.502
"	13 " Br.	97.083	105.909	99.290
"	12½ " Br.	96.875	105.682	99.077
"	12 " Br.	96.667	105.455	98.864
"	11½ " Br.	96.458	105.277	98.697
"	11 " Br.	96.250	105.000	98.437
"	10½ " Br.	96.042	104.773	98.225
"	10 " Br.	95.833	104.545	98.011
"	9½ " Br.	95.625	104.318	97.798
"	9 " Br.	95.417	104.091	97.585
"	8½ " Br.	95.208	103.864	97.372
"	8 " Br.	95.000	103.636	97.159
"	7½ " Br.	94.792	103.409	96.946
"	7 " Br.	94.583	103.182	96.733
"	6½ " Br.	94.375	102.955	96.520
"	6 " Br.	94.167	102.727	96.306
"	5½ " Br.	93.958	102.500	96.094
"	5 " Br.	93.750	102.273	95.881
"	4½ " Br.	93.542	102.045	95.667
"	4 " Br.	93.333	101.818	95.454
"	3½ " Br.	93.125	101.591	95.241
"	3 " Br.	92.917	101.364	95.029
"	2½ " Br.	92.708	101.136	94.815
"	2 " Br.	92.500	100.909	94.602
"	1½ " Br.	92.292	100.682	94.389
"	1 " Br.	92.083	100.455	94.176
"	½ " Br.	91.875	100.227	93.963
"	Standard,	91.667	100.000	93.750
"	¼ Dwts. Wo.	91.458	99.773	93.537
"	1 " Wo.	91.250	99.545	93.323
"	1½ " Wo.	91.042	99.318	93.111
"	2 " Wo.	90.833	99.091	92.898
"	2½ " Wo.	90.625	98.864	92.685
"	3 " Wo.	90.417	98.636	92.471
"	3½ " Wo.	90.208	98.409	92.258

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Far- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	4 Dwts. Wo.	90.000	98.182	92.046
"	4½ " Wo.	89.792	97.955	91.833
"	5 " Wo.	89.583	97.727	91.619
"	5½ " Wo.	89.375	97.500	91.406
"	6 " Wo.	89.167	97.273	91.193
"	6½ " Wo.	88.958	97.045	90.980
"	7 " Wo.	88.750	96.818	90.767
"	7½ " Wo.	88.542	96.591	90.554
"	8 " Wo.	88.333	96.364	90.341
"	8½ " Wo.	88.125	96.136	90.127
"	9 " Wo.	87.917	95.909	89.915
"	9½ " Wo.	87.708	95.682	89.702
"	10 " Wo.	87.500	95.455	89.489
"	10½ " Wo.	87.292	95.227	89.275
"	11 " Wo.	87.084	95.000	89.062
"	11½ " Wo.	86.875	94.773	88.850
"	12 " Wo.	86.667	94.545	88.636
"	12½ " Wo.	86.458	94.318	88.423
"	13 " Wo.	86.250	94.091	88.210
"	13½ " Wo.	86.042	93.864	87.998
"	14 " Wo.	85.834	93.636	87.784
"	14½ " Wo.	85.625	93.409	87.571
"	15 " Wo.	85.417	93.182	87.358
"	15½ " Wo.	85.208	92.955	87.145
"	16 " Wo.	85.000	92.727	86.932
"	16½ " Wo.	84.792	92.500	86.719
"	17 " Wo.	84.583	92.273	86.506
"	17½ " Wo.	84.375	92.045	86.292
"	18 " Wo.	84.167	91.818	86.079
"	18½ " Wo.	83.958	91.591	85.867
"	19 " Wo.	83.750	91.364	85.654
"	19½ " Wo.	83.542	91.136	85.440
"	20 " Wo.	83.333	90.909	85.227

and so on for Bullion of inferior quality.

All Bullion or Foreign Coin brought to the Mint for Coinage is subject to a Seignorage of Two per Cent; but upon the Re-

coinage of Rupees struck at any of the Honorable Company's Mints, a duty of One per Cent. only is levied.

Upon all Bullion of a quality inferior to Standard, (unless the same be required at the Mint for the purposes of alligation,) a charge is made for the expence of refining the said Bullion up to the quality of the Rupee, at the rate of .04 per Cent. per dwt. of worseness in the Assay Report. Thus, upon Bullion reported 12½ dwts. worse, the charge for refinance will be

12½ multiplied by .04 = 0.50 or One-half per Cent.

Upon 20 Wo. it will be 20 × .04 = 0.80 per Cent.

and so for Silver of other qualities, as in the following Table:

Table of Refining Charge on Silver Bullion.

Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.
0½ Wo.	0.02	6½ Wo.	0.26	12½ Wo.	0.50
1 Wo.	0.04	7 Wo.	0.28	13 Wo.	0.52
1½ Wo.	0.06	7½ Wo.	0.30	13½ Wo.	0.54
2 Wo.	0.08	8 Wo.	0.32	14 Wo.	0.56
2½ Wo.	0.10	8½ Wo.	0.34	14½ Wo.	0.58
3 Wo.	0.12	9 Wo.	0.36	15 Wo.	0.60
3½ Wo.	0.14	9½ Wo.	0.38	15½ Wo.	0.62
4 Wo.	0.16	10 Wo.	0.40	16 Wo.	0.64
4½ Wo.	0.18	10½ Wo.	0.42	16½ Wo.	0.66
5 Wo.	0.20	11 Wo.	0.44	17 Wo.	0.68
5½ Wo.	0.22	11½ Wo.	0.46	17½ Wo.	0.70
6 Wo.*	0.24	12 Wo.	0.48	18 Wo.	0.72

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to Govt.*

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The system of weights established by Reg. VII. 1833, is founded on the same unit as the rupee of the equalized monetary system of British India, it having been found that the weight of the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad rupee, already very generally used throughout upper and western India, as the foundation of the seer and maund, could be substituted for the sicca weight of

* By the practice of the Calcutta Mint, the charge for refinance is usually remitted up to 6 Wo.; at the Saugor Mint, it is levied on all denominations of Bullion inferior to Standard.

Bengal by a very slight modification of the latter, which would be hardly perceptible in commercial dealings. Other palpable advantages of the introduction of the new weight were pointed out*, of which it is only necessary here to allude to the three following:

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would be precisely equal to 100 English troy pounds; and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupois:—thus establishing a simple connection, void of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

3. The weight of the new unit nearly accorded with the average weight of many of the native *tolas* sent home for examination at the London mint by order of the Honorable Court of Directors; as well as with that of *AKHER*, deduced from the weight of many coins of that emperor.

We shall begin the present division of our subject, by setting forth in the first instance the present legal system, and afterwards providing a brief descriptive catalogue of the many other weights prevailing throughout the Company's provinces, with comparative tables for the conversion of one denomination into the other.

The UNIT of the British Indian ponderary system is called the *TOLA*. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz: *Chitak*, *Seer*, and *Mun* (or Maund);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called *mashas*, *ruttees*, and *dhans*.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series:

MUN.	PUSSERER.	SEER.	CHITAK.	TOLA.	MASH.	RUTTEE.	DHAN.
1	8	40	640	3200	38400	307200	1228800
	1	5	80	400	4800	38400	153600
		1	16	80	960	7680	30720
			1	5	60	480	1920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

The *Mun* (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been hi-

hitherto better known among Europeans by the name of *Bazar Maund*, but upon its general adoption, under Regulation VII, 1833, for all transactions of the British Government, it should be denominated the **BRITISH MAUND**, (in Hindee, *Ungréeze Mun*.) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country*.

The *Pusseree* is, as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integral point of the scale; but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience:

The *Seer* being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the Bazaars in India, and being liable, according to the pernicious system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every article sold as well as for every market, is generally referred to the common unit in native mercantile dealings, as, "the seer of so many *tolas*," (or *sicca*, *birees*, *takas*, &c.) The standard or *bazar seer* being always 80 *tolas*.

The *Chitak* is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters, (called in Bengalee, *kachu*;) thus marking the line between the two series, which are otherwise connected by the relation of the seer, &c. to the *tola*.

The *Tola* is chiefly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coin; all bullion at the mints is received in this denomination, and the tables of bullion produce are calculated per 100 *tolas*. It is also usual at the mints to make the subdivisions of the *tola* into *annas* (sixteenths) and *pie*, in lieu of *mashas* and *ruttees*.

Mashas, *ruttees*, and *dhanas*, are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewellers. They are also employed in the native evaluation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 *mashas* fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10-oz. touch" of the English assay report of silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inas much as the 96 *ruttees* in a *tola* exactly represent the 96 carat grains in the gold assay pound, and the *dhan*, the quarter grain. As it is sometimes necessary to convert the assay report from one denomination into the other†, the following comparative table is here inserted.

* In the same way the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad, rupee (when the *sicca* rupee is abolished, and an English device adopted,) may be called "the **BRITISH RUPEE**," and in the native languages *Rupya Ungréeze*.

† Especially in the translation of Regulations concerning the Mints, the English expressions being unintelligible without explanation.

TABLE XIV.—Correspondence of English and Indian Assay Weights.

English Assay.			Hindú Assay for both Metals.			English Assay.			Hindú Assay.		
Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.	
Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.
oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	msh. rut.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	msh. rut.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	msh. rut.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	msh. rut.
12 0 24	0 0	12 0	11 0 22	0 0	11 0	10 0 20	0 0	10 0	10 0 20	0 0	10 0
11 17½	23 3	11 7	10 17½	21 3	10 7	9 17½	19 3	9 7	9 17½	19 3	9 7
11 15	23 2	11 6	10 15	21 2	10 6	9 15	19 2	9 6	9 15	19 2	9 6
11 12½	23 1	11 5	10 12½	21 1	10 5	9 12½	19 1	9 5	9 12½	19 1	9 5
11 10	23 0	11 4	10 10	21 0	10 4	9 10	19 0	9 4	9 10	19 0	9 4
11 7½	22 3	11 3	10 7½	20 3	10 3	9 7½	18 3	9 3	9 7½	18 3	9 3
11 5	22 2	11 2	10 5	20 2	10 2	9 5	18 2	9 2	9 5	18 2	9 2
11 2½	22 1	11 1	10 2½	20 1	10 1	9 2½	18 1	9 1	9 2½	18 1	9 1

To find the corresponding decimal assay, see the tables in page 8, 9. The English assay report is generally "so much worse or better" than standard, but the *touch* is easily known therefrom, the standard being 11 oz. for silver and 22 carats for gold; or 11 mashas Hindú reckoning.

The correspondence of the Indian system of weights with the troy weights of England, and with the système metricale of France, may be best shewn by a table. The coincidence with the former is perfect:—in the latter the *masha* nearly accords with the *gramme*, and the *seer* with the *kilogramme*.

British Indian Weights.	English Troy Weights				French Weights	
	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	grammes.	
One MAUND,	= 100	0	0	0	=	37320.182
One SEER,	= 2	6	0	0	=	933.005
One CHITAK,	= .	1	17	12	=	58.310
One TOLA,	= .	.	7	12	=	11.662
One MASHA,	= .	.	.	15	=	0.972
One RUTTEE,	= .	.	.	1,875	=	0.122

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lb. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Grain.	TOLAS and Decimals.
1	12	240	5760	— 32 000
	1	20	480	— 2.6666 &c.
		1	20	— 0 1333 &c.
			1	— 0 0055 &c.

The accordance of the *min* weight with the 100 lbs. troy of England, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, since tables of the latter are generally expressed in lbs. troy. The following are a few of these valuations for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from *Kelly's Cambist* page 222. The weights in troy grains have been converted into *tolas* by dividing them by 18.)

TABLE XV. Comparison of the *Tola* and *Min* with the gold and silver, or *Trou*, weights of other countries.

Place and Denomination.	Weight of a single lb. mark, &c. in <i>tolas</i> .	Number equal to 1 <i>min</i> , or 100 lbs. troy.
ALEPPO, Metical,	0 495	7890 410
BUSSORAH, Miscal,	0 450	8000 000
CAIRO, Rattolo,	36 965	89 564
CALICUT, Miscal,	0 383	8347 826
CHINA, Tala,	3 221	993 446
CONSTANTINOPLE, Ch. quee,	27 538	116 199
DAMASCUS, Ounce,	2 600	1252 173
DENMARK, Mark,	20 183	158 546
ENGLAND, Pound,	32 000	100 000
FRANCE, K loggiamme,	85 745	37 320
GERMANY, Cologne mark,	20 041	159 645
HOLLAND, Mark,	21 100	151 658
ITALY, Florence & Leghorn,	29 111	109 923
MOCHA, Vakia,	2 655	1205 020
PERU, Real,	1 318	2427 307
PERSIA, Dracm,	0 839	3812 297
PORTUGAL, Mark,	19 675	162 642
PRUSSIA, Mark,	20 050	159 600
ROME, Libbra,	29 077	110 049
RUSSIA, Pound,	35 102	91 161
SPAIN, Mark,	19 725	162 230
VENICE, Mark,	20 452	156 457
VIENNA, Mark,	24 072	132 933

The principal dealings in Bullion being with England, where it is weighed by the pound troy, while in India it is received by

the tola, a simple table for the mutual conversion of these two weights (without regard to maunds and seers) may be useful: it needs no explanation.

TABLE XVI.—For the mutual conversion of *Tolas* and *Pounds Troy*.

TOLAS INTO POUNDS TROY AND DECIMALS.				TROY POUNDS INTO TOLAS.			
<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>
1000	31.2300	550	17.1875	100	3200	55	1760
990	30.9375	540	16.8750	99	3168	54	1748
980	30.6250	530	16.5625	98	3136	53	1696
970	30.3125	520	16.2500	97	3104	52	1664
960	30.0000	510	15.9375	96	3072	51	1632
950	29.6875	500	15.6250	95	3040	50	1600
940	29.3750	490	15.3125	94	3008	49	1568
930	29.0625	480	15.0000	93	2976	48	1536
920	28.7500	470	14.6875	92	2944	47	1504
910	28.4375	460	14.3750	91	2912	46	1472
900	28.1250	450	14.0625	90	2880	45	1440
890	27.8125	440	13.7500	89	2848	44	1408
880	27.5000	430	13.4375	88	2816	43	1376
870	27.1875	420	13.1250	87	2784	42	1344
860	26.8750	410	12.8125	86	2752	41	1312
850	26.5625	400	12.5000	85	2720	40	1280
840	26.2500	390	12.1875	84	2688	39	1248
830	25.9375	380	11.8750	83	2656	38	1216
820	25.6250	370	11.5625	82	2624	37	1184
810	25.3125	360	11.2500	81	2592	36	1152
800	25.0000	350	10.9375	80	2560	35	1120
790	24.6875	340	10.6250	79	2528	34	1088
780	24.3750	330	10.3125	78	2496	33	1056
770	24.0625	320	10.0000	77	2464	32	1024
760	23.7500	310	9.6875	76	2432	31	992
750	23.4375	300	9.3750	75	2400	30	960
740	23.1250	290	9.0625	74	2368	29	928
730	22.8125	280	8.7500	73	2336	28	896
720	22.5000	270	8.4375	72	2304	27	864
710	22.1875	260	8.1250	71	2272	26	832
700	21.8750	250	7.8125	70	2240	25	800
690	21.5625	240	7.5000	69	2208	24	768
680	21.2500	230	7.1875	68	2176	23	736
670	20.9375	220	6.8750	67	2144	22	704
660	20.6250	210	6.5625	66	2112	21	672
650	20.3125	200	6.2500	65	2080	20	640
640	20.0000	190	5.9375	64	2048	19	608
630	19.6875	180	5.6250	63	2016	18	576
620	19.3750	170	5.3125	62	1984	17	544
610	19.0625	160	5.0000	61	1952	16	512
600	18.7500	150	4.6875	60	1920	15	480
590	18.4375	140	4.3750	59	1888	14	448
580	18.1250	130	4.0625	58	1856	13	416
570	17.8125	120	3.7500	57	1824	12	384
560	17.5000	110	3.4375	56	1792	11	352

TABLE XVII.—*For converting New Bazar Muns (or Maunds) seers and chitaks, into Avoirdupois Pounds, and decimals.*

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Mun.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Value of oz. and dram in decimals of lb.</i>		
						<i>z.</i>	<i>dr.</i>	
67	5513 143	22	1810 286	7	11 400	13	.0508	
66	5430 857	21	1728 070	6	12 343	12	.0469	
65	5348 571	20	1645 715	5	10 286	11	.0430	
64	5266 286	19	1563 430	4	8 229	10	.0391	
63	5184 000	18	1481 141	3	6 171	9	.0351	
62	5101 714	17	1398 858	2	4 114	8	.0312	
61	5019 429	16	1316 573	1	2 057	7	.0274	
60	4937 143	15	1234 287	Chit.,	8	1 028	6	.0234
59	4854 857	14	1152 000		4	0 514	5	.0194
58	4772 572	13	1069 715		3	0 386	4	.0156
57	4690 286	12	987 430		2	0 257	3	.0117
56	4608 000	11	905 141		1	0 129	2	.0078

[The last column serves for the conversion of the decimals of a lb. avoirdupois into ounces and drams. It will be found useful also with Tables xviii. and xix.]

TABLE XVIII.—*For the conversion of Muns or Maunds into Tons, Hundredweights, and Pounds.*

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Tons. cwt. lbs.</i>			<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Tons. cwt. lbs.</i>		
10000	3673	9	43 00	100	3	13	52 57
1000	367	6	105 10	90	3	6	13 72
900	330	12	27 39	80	2	18	86 86
800	293	17	61 68	70	2	11	48 00
700	257	2	95 97	60	2	4	9 14
600	220	8	18 26	50	1	16	82 29
500	183	13	52 55	40	1	9	43 43
400	146	18	86 84	30	1	2	4 57
300	110	4	9 13	20	0	14	77 71
200	73	9	43 42	10	0	7	38 85
100	36	14	77 71	9	0	6	68 57
90	33	1	25 13	8	0	5	98 28
80	29	7	84 56	7	0	5	16 00
70	25	14	31 99	6	0	4	42 11
60	22	0	91 42	5	0	3	75 42
50	18	7	38 85	4	0	2	105 14
40	14	13	98 28	3	0	2	21 65
30	11	0	45 71	2	0	1	52 57
20	7	6	105 14	1	0	0	82 28

TABLE XIX.—*For converting Avoirdupois weights into British Indian weights.*

Tons.	Muns or Bazar Maunds	Cwts.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.	Lbs.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.
	mns. sr. chit.		mns. sr. chit.		mns. sr. chit.
100	2722 10 10	19	25 34 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	1 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
90	2450 1 9	18	24 20 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	1 3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
80	2177 32 8	17	23 5 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	80	0 38 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
70	1915 23 7	16	21 31 2	70	0 34 0
60	1633 14 6	15	20 16 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	60	0 29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	1361 5 5	14	19 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	0 24 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	1088 36 4	13	17 27 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	0 19 7
30	816 27 3	12	16 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	544 18 2	11	14 38 14 $\frac{3}{8}$	20	0 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	272 9 1	10	13 24 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0 4 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	245 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	0 4 6
8	217 31 4	8	10 35 9	8	0 3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	190 22 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 21 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	7	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	163 13 7	6	8 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	0 2 14 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	136 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 32 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	0 2 7
4	108 35 10	4	5 17 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	81 26 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	54 17 13	2	2 28 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	27 8 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 14 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The British Indian system of weights having been ordered by Reg. VII. 1833, to supersede the bazar weights previously used, (of which the unit was the old Moorsshedabad rupee weight of 179,666 troy grains, called the sicca weight,) in all Government transactions, a corresponding adjustment was made of all the weights in use at the several Government offices of the metropolis—the custom-house, the mint, the treasury, the bank, and the police; and sets of standard seer and tola weights of brass were ordered to be prepared at the mint for distribution to all the collector's offices of the Bengal presidency.

The regulation in question expressly avoided enforcing the change by any penal enactment, trusting that the sense of public convenience would quickly ensure its substitution for the irregular system now prevalent; and directing only that the verification and adjustment of all weights at the Calcutta and Sagur assay offices, should be made for the future in accordance with the new scale.

In the ordinary dealings of commerce, the difference between the bazar weights and the new weights is not recognizable: indeed the errors of single large weights is generally found to exceed the amount of modification now introduced: no inconvenience therefore remains from the still general use of the old bazar weights,

To convert the decimals of a lb. into ounces and dwts., and vice versa

12 oz. = 1.000	6 oz. = 0.500	20 dwt. = 0.083	9 dwt. = 0.037
11 .916	5 .416	18 .075	7 .029
10 .833	4 .333	16 .066	5 .020
9 .750	3 .250	14 .058	3 .012
8 .666	2 .166	12 .051	2 .008
7 .583	1 .083	10 .041	1 .004

1 ounce troy = 2.667 tolas, or 2 tolas 8 mashas.

7½ dwts. = 1 tola; and 1 dwt. = 0.133 tola.

The same degree of correspondence cannot be expected between the Indian weights and the avoirdupois system of England; but, as the latter are employed in all the transactions of commerce, excepting those of bullion and some other trifling articles, it becomes necessary to give tables for their conversion at greater length. In these, as on former occasions, the system of expressing fractions in decimals has been preferred, from the very great facility it affords in taking out the equivalents of quantities to which the tables do not extend. Decimal numeration is too well understood in the present day to require explanation, but one example may be advantageously given as applying to all the tables hereafter constructed on the same principle:

Required the equivalent of 57353 muns 35 seers 6 chitaks, in avoirdupois pounds.

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively, and removing the decimal point,—in the first, three places to the right hand;—in the second, one place to the right;—and in the third, one place to the left, we have

57000 muns	=	4690286.
350	=	38800.
3	=	246.857
37 seers	=	76 114
6 chit.	=	.771

lbs. 4719409.742=12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 seers are exactly equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois, the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversion will be found equally convenient with the table.

RULE I.—*To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in lbs. av.

2. Or, multiply the weight in muns by 36, and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in cwt. av.

RULE II.—*To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in lbs. av. by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in seers.

2. Or, multiply the weight in *cwts.* by 49, and divide by 36 : the result will be the weight in *muns*, or maunds.*

One ton=27,222 *muns*, or $27\frac{1}{4}$ *mun* nearly.

One *mun*=822 lbs. avoirdupois, exactly.

TABLE XVII.—For converting New Bazar *Muns* (or Maunds) *seers* and *chitaks*, into Avoirdupois Pounds, and decimals†.

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Mun.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Value of oz. and dram in decimals of lb.</i>
100	8228 571	55	452 714	40	82 286	16 = 1 0000
99	8146 285	54	4413 429	39	80 228	15½ = .9687
98	8064 000	53	4301 143	38	78 171	15 = .9375
97	7981 714	52	4178 857	37	76 114	14½ = .9063
96	7899 428	51	4056 571	36	74 057	14 = .8750
95	7817 142	50	3934 286	35	72 000	13½ = .8438
94	7734 857	49	3812 000	34	69 943	13 = .8125
93	7652 571	48	3689 714	33	67 886	12½ = .7813
92	7570 285	47	3567 429	32	65 829	12 = .7500
91	7488 000	46	3445 143	31	63 771	11½ = .7188
90	7405 714	45	3322 857	30	61 714	11 = .6875
89	7323 428	44	3200 571	29	59 657	10½ = .6563
88	7241 143	43	3078 286	28	57 600	10 = .6250
87	7158 857	42	2956 000	27	55 543	9½ = .5938
86	7076 571	41	2833 714	26	53 486	9 = .5625
85	6994 285	40	2711 429	25	51 429	8½ = .5313
84	6912 000	39	2589 143	24	49 371	8 = .5000
83	6829 714	38	2466 857	23	47 314	7½ = .4688
82	6747 428	37	2344 571	22	45 257	7 = .4375
81	6665 143	36	2222 286	21	43 200	6½ = .4063
80	6582 857	35	2100 000	20	41 143	6 = .3750
79	6500 571	34	2077 714	19	39 086	5½ = .3438
78	6418 286	33	1955 429	18	37 029	5 = .3125
77	6336 000	32	1833 143	17	34 971	4½ = .2813
76	6253 714	31	1710 857	16	32 914	4 = .2500
75	6171 428	30	1588 571	15	30 857	3½ = .2188
74	6089 143	29	1466 286	14	28 800	3 = .1875
73	6006 857	28	1344 000	13	26 743	2½ = .1563
72	5924 571	27	1221 715	12	24 686	2 = .1250
71	5842 285	26	1099 429	11	22 628	1½ = .0938
70	5760 000	25	977 143	10	20 571	1 = .0625
69	5677 714	24	854 858	9	18 514	.5 drs. = .0586
68	5595 429	23	732 572	8	16 457	11 = .0517

* For facility of recollection this rule may be expressed in *arithmetical poetry* thus:

Of hundred weights should you incline

A sum in *Indian muns* to fix;—

First multiply by forty-nine,

And then divide by thirty-six.

while the principal European mercantile establishments of the town, as well as all the native bullion merchants, have already had their weights adjusted to the new system.

Where it may be required, however, to know the precise difference between the old and new system, recourse may be had to the following table. The new m^{un} will be seen to be one chitak and a quarter, nearly, heavier than the old bazar maund: which would induce an increase in the price of articles to the trifling extent of one-fifth per cent. or three annas in a hundred rupees.

TABLE XX.—For the mutual conversion of *Tolas* and old *Sicca* Weight of Bengal.

Old Sicca Weight into Tolas.				Tolas into Sicca Weight.			
Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.
3200	3194.060	800	798.515	3200	3205.948	800	801.487
1600	1597.030	700	698.700	1600	1602.974	700	701.301
1500	1497.216	600	598.886	1500	1502.789	600	601.115
1400	1397.401	500	499.072	1400	1402.604	500	500.929
1300	1297.587	400	399.257	1300	1302.419	400	400.743
1200	1197.772	300	299.443	1200	1202.220	300	300.557
1100	1097.958	200	199.628	1100	1102.044	200	200.371
1000	998.141	100	99.814	1000	1001.859	100	100.185
900	898.329	1 anna	0.062	900	901.673	1 masha	0.084

This table will answer equally well for the conversion of old Bazar maunds or seers, into new m^{un}s and seers, the ratio being the same, namely, as 180 : 179.666.

Factory Weights.

There is another species of weight employed in some branches of the commerce of Calcutta which it will be necessary to expel before uniformity can be established. This is the system of factory weights originally used by "the English factory at Bengal," and now generally retained in the commercial transactions of the Government, although long since superseded in their customs and revenue business by the bazar weights.

It would appear to have been adopted in 1787 to save calculation in the home remittances of produce, three factory maunds being almost exactly equal to two hundred weight avoirdupois.

A moment's inspection of the Calcutta price-current will be sufficient to prove the great inconvenience which the retention of the two-fold system must cause. Some articles are quoted at

"*sicca rupees per bazar maund*," other at "*sicca rupees per factory maund*," and others again at "*current rupees per factory maund*," the current rupee being an imaginary money, of which 116 are assumed equal to 100 sicca!

To increase the perplexity, the same article is often estimated in a different scale as it comes from different places; thus, Radmagore and Bauleah silk are sold per *bazar seer*: while Kasimbazar and Gonatea silk, per *factory seer*. Tin, iron, verdigris, Japan and English copper: per "*sicca rupees and factory maund*":—steel, zinc, lead, mercury, and South American copper, per *current rupees and factory maund*!—Gum Benjamin is sold by *factory*, all other gums by *bazar weight*:—stick lac by the former, but shell lac and lac dye by the latter!

Many more examples might be furnished of similar inconsistency. Saltpetre, indigo, silk, the produce of the Straits, and metals are the principal articles sold by the *factory maund*; while grain, sugar, cotton, most articles of food, and all of retail bazar consumption, are sold by the *bazar weight*.

The old bazar maund was defined to be ten per cent. heavier than the *factory maund*, therefore the latter will be equal to 74 lb 10 oz. 10.666 dr. avoirdupois; the seer to 1 lb. 33 oz. 13.866 dr. and the chitak to 1 oz. 13.366 dr.

From the simple relation of the *factory* to the *bazar weight*, there can be no difficulty whatever in substituting the latter in its place, in the valuation of such articles of commerce as are still estimated by the former.—nothing more being necessary than to add ten per cent. to the prices, formerly quoted per *factory maund*. Thus; indigo sold at 100 or 200 rupees per *factory maund*, will now be 110 or 220 rupees per *mun*, and so of other goods. As such goods are invariably weighed at the custom-house on the new system, and the duty or drawback calculated accordingly, it is only a source of perplexity to buy and sell by the obsolete weight; and to retain two species of weights in a ware-house, must obviously open the door to continual mistakes, if not occasionally even to fraudulent interchange.

Table XXI. gives the conversion of *factory weights* into new *muns* accurately, but in ordinary practice the following simple rule will suffice.

I. Deduct one-eleventh from the weight in *factory mounds*, *seers*, or *chitaks*; the result will be the weight in *British Indian* (or *bazar*) *muns*, *seers*, and *chitaks*.

II. Add ten per cent. to the price per *factory maund*, &c. the result will be the price per *British Indian* (or *bazar*) *muns*, &c.

The reverse table has not been calculated, because, it is to be hoped, it will never be required.

CVIII COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

TABLE XXI.—For the conversion of Bengal Factory weights into new standard muns and decimals.

Factory weights, maunds.	New mun.	Factory weights.	New mun.
10000	9074 400	maunds. 5	4.537
1000	907 440	4	3.630
100	90.744	3	2.722
90	81 669	2	18.5
80	72.595	1	0.907
70	63 520	seers. 20	0.453
60	54.446	10	0.227
50	45.372	5	0.113
40	36 297	4	0.091
30	27 223	3	0.068
20	18 149	2	0.045
10	9 071	1	0.023
9	8 167	chitaks. 8	0.011
8	7 259	4	0.005
7	6 352	2	0.003
6	5.411	1	0.001

[To reduce the decimals into seers and hundredths multiply by 4 and move the decimal point one place to the right : to convert the hundredths into chitaks multiply by 16 and divide by 100.]

Current rupee prices.

By a fortunate chance we are able to meet the apparently perplexing practice of estimating the values of some articles in "current rupees per factory weight," with a very simple method of expressing their equivalents according to the new system, so as to obviate any supposed difficulty in eradicating long established habits : for 100 current rupees being equal to $\frac{100000}{116}$ or 86.207 sicca rupees, and one factory maund being equal to .90741 mun, as above stated ; the ratio of the two modes of valuation will be as 100 to $86.207 \div 90741$, or 95 exactly. Hence may be deduced the following simple rules.

I. Deduct five per cent. from the price or value quoted in *current rupees per factory weight*, and the result will be its equivalent in *sicca rupees per bazar, (or new,) weight*.

II. Add one and a third per cent. to the price or value quoted in *current rupees per factory weight*, and the result will be its equivalent in *Furukhabad Madras or Bombay rupees per bazar (or new) weight*.

The following table is constructed on this principle, and is applicable to muns, seers, and chitaks, as the case may be :

TABLE XXII.—For the conversion of values quoted in current rupees per factory maund, seer, or chitaks into their equivalents in sicca or Furukhabad rupees per new standard (or bazar) weights.

Current rupees per Factory md. &c.	Sicca rupees per new mun, &c.	F.L. M. B. Rs. per new mun.	Current and nas per Factory md. seer, &c.	Decimals of sicca rs. per new mun, &c.	Decimals of Fd. M.B.s. per new mun, seer, &c.
1,000	950.	1013 333	15	0.891	0 950
100	95	101.333	14	.831	.886
90	85 5	91 200	13	.772	.823
80	76.	81 066	12	.7125	.760
70	66 5	70 933	11	.653	.696
60	57	60 800	10	.594	.633
50	47 5	50 666	9	.534	.570
40	38	40 533	8	.475	.506
30	28 5	30 400	7	.416	.443
20	19.	20 266	6	.356	.380
10	9 5	10 133	5	.297	.316
5	4 75	5.066	4	.2375	.253
3	2.85	3 040	3	.178	.190
2	1.90	2 026	2	.119	.126
1	0 95	1 013	1	.059	.063

The only other denomination used extensively at the presidency is the salt maund, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. heavier than the bazar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer. It is much to be regretted that this absurd weight should not only have been retained, but that after the promulgation of the new regulation, the Government ordered a completely new and expensive series of brass weights to be made up for the Salt Board, at considerable cost, on the old system! It would of course have been just as simple to order the weighments of salt to be made with the new mun, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. surplus to be levied on the gross amount to cover wastage; the weights would then have been convertible to general use, whereas now they are confined to one specific purpose.

THE
APPENDIX.



THE APPENDIX,

PART I.

The Companion to the Almanac.

ON THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the days by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day, is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation: a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10. fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11. 3 in the morning, civil time. In France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the WEEK are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus: 1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7, the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day; and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth

day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon :—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saterne's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friya's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friya were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove ; and Friya was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their MONTHS, in a great degree, by the revolution of the moon. Some have endeavoured to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method ; the Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days ; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days ; the months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons ; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months, either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the YEAR. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March ; the Athenians in the month of June ; the Macedonians on the 24th September ; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year began on the first day of the month *Tisri*, which year, corresponds with our 9th of September ; the Mahomedan's begins on the first of the month *Mohareem*, which year, corresponds with our 11th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now, commence the year on the 1st of January ; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. The difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes ; for instance, we popularly say, "The Revolution of 1688" that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation : but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689." In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year, or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. This period comprises 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time ; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart

from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the *changes of style*.

The Romans called the first days of each month, *Calends*, from a word which signified *called*; because the pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of *CALENDAR*.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; Mars, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, (afterwards called Julius,) Sextilis, (afterwards called Augustus,) September, October, November, December. Mars, Maius, Quintilis, and October, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days; so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days' less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year: and its commencement of course did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius corrected this calendar, by adding two months, Januarius, and Februarius, which he placed before Mars. Julius Caesar, being desirous to render the calendar still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and, at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called *intercalary*, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24 h of that month, or according to their way of reckoning, the *sixth* of the Calends of March. Hence the year was called *Bissextile*. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of Julius Caesar was defective in this particular; that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Caesar; there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined, that the year beginning a century, should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years; because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the *Gregorian*, or *New Style*, (the Julian being called the *Old Style*.) was for some time resisted by states, not under the authority of the see of Rome. The change of the style in England was established by an act of parliament, passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 2d, when the day following should be counted the 14th September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and even now, with some persons, the Old Style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter-days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in deference to the prejudice, the old festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the

5th October, 1793, established a new Era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, or the first "Vendémiaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day, on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd September, 1792, being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year 11. (24th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

Correspondence of Ancient Eras with the Vulgar Era.

The year of the Julian period,.....	6543
From the first Olympiad,.....	2606
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro,.....	2583
From the epoch of Nabonassar,.....	2579
From the Christian era,.....	1830
The 5590th year of the Jews began on the 28th of September,...	1829
The 1245th year of the Turks begins on the 3d of July,...	1829

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. **DOMINICAL LETTERS.**—The seven days, of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical letter*. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A, the next day B, and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains 365½ days; an excess of 1½ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one-fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter, falls backward *one letter* for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and *two letters* every fourth year when the date can be so divided: as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 29 days. The year began on Tuesday; count forward Tuesdays to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore, at first, F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters, are called *Bissextiles*, for the reason already given, or *leap years*: because the day of the month, after February, *leaps* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted *one day*.

2. **THE GOLDEN NUMBER.** At the end of every nineteen years, the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon," as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number, or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19; the quotient in the number of cycles of the moon, since the birth of Christ, and *the remainder is the golden number*; as the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19 is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, *the golden number*.

3. **THE CYCLE OF THE SUN** is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun,

add 9 to the date, divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun; as, for the year 1828, add 9; is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. THE *EPACT* is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about 29½ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over, therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each, of 12, and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years, exceed a lunar month by 3½ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon, on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then the remainder would be the *epact* or age of the moon, on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the *day* of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epact*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January; as for 1828, the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11 is 44, divide by 30, remains 14, the *epact*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January.

5. THE NUMBER OF *DIRECTION* is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the Number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22.

6. EASTER is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March: which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to the first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22d of March, and the 25th of April inclusive, making a period of thirty-five days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the *epact*, and subtract the sum, if less than 30, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828, the *epact* is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50, leaves 30 days after the first of March, when the full moon preceding Easter, takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday is Easter day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder, from the next number of 7s that is greater than itself: this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E, the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9, take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31, (the days in March,) from 37, leaves 6; therefore, Easter day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829?

The *Dominical letter* for that year will be D.

The *Golden number*: $1830 \div 19$ leaves 6; then $6 - 1 = 5 + 11 = 55 - 30$ leaves 25, the *epact*.

Then for *Easter limit*.

$25 + 6 = 31$, take away 30 leaves 1; and $50 - 1 = 49$ days after the first of March to the Easter full moon Again:

D is 4, add 4 = 8 and $49 - 8 = 41$, $42 - 41 = 1$, and $49 + 1 = 50$ days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829.

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the article to too great a bulk, but they will be given at length in a future Companion.

7. **THE ROMAN INDICTION.** The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the sun and moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire; therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312 leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. **SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY** is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. **SHROVE SUNDAY** is the seventh before Easter.

10. **WHIT SUNDAY** is the seventh after Easter.

11. **TRINITY SUNDAY** is the eighth after Easter.

12. **ADVENT SUNDAY** is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found; as, for 1828, Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, or 49 days, after; then 6 from 39 (days in April) leaves 21; 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whitsunday, 1828, is the 25th of May.

THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

1. *New Year's Day*.—The ancient popular customs connected with New Year's Day, Shrove-tide, May day, Christmas, and other festivals, will be illustrated in a future "Companion to the Almanac."

1. *Circumcision*.—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of his nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 1550.

6. *Epiphany*.—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance* or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed, as a separate feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth Day."

11. *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

29. *Accession of King George IV.*—The birth-day, accession, proclamation, and coronation of the reigning King of England, are political festivals, set apart, both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, as red-letter or holy-days.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom*.—The death of Charles I. is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification*.—This day is kept in the reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who submitted to the injunction of the law, under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Romish Church, the original name, and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

7. *Septuagesima Sunday*.—Septuagesima Sunday, is a Sunday dependent upon Lent, as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observance was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding, having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation; and reckoning by *Decades* (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, received its present title of *Quinquagesima*, the second, *Sexagesima*, and the third, *Septuagesima*.

14. *St. Valentine*.—The practice of “choosing a Valentine,” as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II, at Rome, A. D. 271.

23. *Shrove Tuesday*.—After the people had made the confession required at this season, by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved, of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrove-tide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting, and cock-throwing.

24. *Ash Wednesday*.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in the year 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cenerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, “as being a mere shadow, or vain show.”

28. *Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent*. Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in this country, in the year 641; succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII. published a proclamation, in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, which continued in force until, by proclamations of James I. in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

MARCH.

17. *St. Patrick*.—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry, is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the patron or tutelary saint of that island.

21. *Mid-lent Sunday*.—This day received its appellation, because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother, or Cathedral Churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

25. *Annunciation, or Lady Day*.—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival, from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. “Our Lady” is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

APRIL.

4. *Palm Sunday*.—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church, Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week, which it commences, was held in strict devotion, and observed with greater rigour, as to fasting and humiliation, than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

9. *Good Friday*.—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of *Good*, appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it Long Friday, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

11. *Easter Sunday* is a moveable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance: governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

15. *Maunday Thursday*.—Edward III. in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch, who introduced into this country, the practice of feeding, clothing, and distributing money to indigent persons on Maunday Thursday. The Custom has continued without intermission to the present period; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or in his absence, the sub-almoner, attends for that purpose, in Whitehall Chapel.

23. *Saint George*.—Edward III. at the battle of Calais, in the year 1349 joined to, England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the Confessor, the name of St. George, both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25. *St. Mark the Evangelist*.—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

MAY.

1. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles*.—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip; and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

16. *Rogation Sunday*.—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it, which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare*, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers, and supplications for those three days; as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension-Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled Rogation-Week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop-Week, Grass-Week, and Gang or Procession-Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

20. *Ascension-Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

30. *Whitsunday*.—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers, which were then conferred upon them. Whitsunide is seven weeks after Easter.

JUNE.

6. *Trinity Sunday*.—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsunide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave.

24. *St. John the Baptist*.—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the "Nativity of St. John the Baptist."

29. *St. Peter the Apostle*.—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.



JULY.

3. *Dog-days begin*.—The Canicular, or Dog-days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, or Sirius, or the Dog-star, as the cause of excessive heat, and of consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign

when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies; but is always later and later every year, in all latitudes; so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James*.—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other Apostle, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas-Day*.—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Mid-summer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*.—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew*.—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29. *St. Michael*.—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

OCTOBER.

13. *St. Luke the Evangelist*.—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles*.—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints*.—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed*.—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais, and before night, saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day, on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied if he could land that day, it would look suspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered the day following was Gunpowder Treason day, thought our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell bid me go to my prayers for all was lost, the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the foot soldiers, landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9. *Lord Mayor's-Day*.—Our Almanacs style this, the "Lord Mayor's Day," in allusion to its being the period when the chief magistrate, elect of the city of London, annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin*.—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter-Days.

28. *Advent Sunday*.—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the approach of the Feast of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays; the first of

which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the sixth century.

DECEMBER.

25. *Christmas-Day*.—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour; and it has been denominated *Christ Mass*, from the appellation, *Christ*, having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26. *St. Stephen*.—He was the first martyr to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death, was rather the effect of popular fury, than the result of a legal sentence.

28. *Holy Innocents*.—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Childmas-Day* (from Child and Mass,) on account of the *Masses* said in the Romish Church for the souls of innocents.

THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one, learned, or unlearned, to live through the year; or even through the months or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies, have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder, which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals, and nations, attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence, at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind, so incurious, as not to form to itself, some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the contrast so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and, be it in city or on common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention,—how much more must they do this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book to man; and especially, to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearances of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good, or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted, superstition is sure to spring up of its own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing, is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has its truth been more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one, the phenomena of the year, and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon, and produce these phenomena, were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Him whose instruments they are, and who implanted in them those properties, and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce their effects. In moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable themselves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adapted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind, the sun, the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarkable in their appearance, have been the first objects of adoration; and that adoration has always been the more marked, in proportion as the appearance of the luminaries have been the more varied. We

find it much more in the Laplander and the inhabitant of Greenland, who have their months of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries, where the day is always of nearly the same length, and where flooding rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that vary the year.

But the superstitious adoration of the celestial appearances is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion, and the luminaries were deprived of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence; but held their place as the agents and arbiters of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition, which left not a thing in nature, a member of the human body, or an event of human life, upon which it did not lay hold. The individual bodies had each their special virtues, their good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations, and from the positions of the sun, moon, and planets among these, there arose other compound influences, till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars, to find out whether it was their pleasure that the issue should be prosperous; and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talents, his education, and his conduct. Indeed, it had much more; for if it was not the pleasure of the stars,—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer,—the man could not act, or be educated, or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose, he did not try it, he consulted the moon; and if any thing was lost, search was not made for it, the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his confederates, to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft.

By this most absurd system of superstition, the reason and common sense of the people were rendered completely useless; and, which was far worse, the foundation of morality was completely taken away,—because, if the success or the failure, the good or the bad of human actions, did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars, there was an end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly; because, as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it,—indeed, he could make no effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless; and as any subject, in order to be wondered at, requires only to be incomprehensible, the delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little to this: even the well informed talk about “stars” and “destinies;” and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future, also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past; but the proper use of that, supposes habits of observing and reasoning, which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country; so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after the delusion not only of astrologers—moon-and-star men,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts; and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsense of astrology is still retailed to the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophic manner,—that the real causes of those phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacity; and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter,—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motives of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river towards the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not borne up by something that can support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Thames towards the sea, as from the motion of the moon or the planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach-wheel upon the road has just as much to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies; and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock passes over the hour-hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no reason to infer that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men, any more than can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time, they have an influence as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same way as he would find it by the same degree of lamp-light; but beyond these physical effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac, or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted, is on the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the "house" in which he happened to be born, as from the "house" of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed, it would be much more so; for if *intelligence and good sense* happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future welfare of the child; and so, also, ignorance, dissipation, and vice, in the parent are far more unpropitious aspects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of the family can assume.

There was a time when, not the people merely, but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrence; and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always turn to themselves a superstitious one. A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall, and the candle be so placed as that the light reflected by the mirror is thrown into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their sun for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so, also, if any one placed himself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temporary moon of those in the dark chamber—would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well, is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befall the family, or that they would inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage? and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness: they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth. A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time, of much less consequence than the other.

With regard, again, to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come into the room with a burning torch or taper, and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against some body, or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it might, if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it, as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot shot or a shell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm, as we would be if we stood on a high cliff

and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack o'-the lantern"—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a putrid fish—both of which, in a certain state of rotteness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time, disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little—a very little—sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries' Company, is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would; and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death, the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told, that if a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, and moon, and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter—inanimate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as wholes—though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in the same way that the earth has; and it may be, that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes; if it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise;—if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises;—if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise;—and, if it be in the same part of the sky with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the sky with regard to north and south; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and the sun, according as their places be exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to another. All the variations of appearances, eclipses, and other phenomena, recur in a period of about nineteen years: and any of them may be foretold by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not something as to human life, at least something about the weather, which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the cusps, or points, of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple experiment. Take an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it, in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or

broad, according as you hold it nearer or farther from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you move it higher than the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised; and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon, that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes, are, "the harvest moon," in September, and "the hunter's moon," in March; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path, the one half of which is much nearer the north than the other; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun; that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier; and when it moves southward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April; and thus the harvest and hunter's moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention, as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever; and, therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus, the only thing that remains, in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun—that grand source of light, and life, and enjoyment, to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy, it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it, although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle; and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two fixed points would be the poles of the ball or orange; and if we imagine a line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the axis of rotation. The earth turns round from west to east every twenty-four hours, in the very same manner, only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be living there, the candle which stands still upon the table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass one-half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If (the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball, or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the darkness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the

greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the *north pole*, the mark (rather more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands; and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole; principles of the motions that produce the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even flat surface, to pass through the centre of the sun; that the axis upon which the earth turns round is always *upright* to that plane; that the *orbit*, or path, which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one half of it above the plane, and the other below; and that this orbit has an inclination, or *makes an angle* of about twenty-three degrees and a half with the plane each way; then if we further imagine, that the north pole of the earth is uppermost, and that the earth, in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before us and nearest to us; then the point at which it meets the level plane, in descending, will be the one furthest to the right of the sun: that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance, and right before us; and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending toward us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere; and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day there, will always be less than twelve hours, and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox,—equal day and night in the spring; and in the quarter from thence to the third point, the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours, and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer, or longest day, in the northern hemisphere; and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours, and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox,—equal day and night in autumn: and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole, the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night: it will decrease during the first part of that half, and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight; and the sun being farther north at rising and setting, and higher at mid-day when the day lengthens,—and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year; for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings or hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross; and that, midway between these points, there is a considerable space where they are nearly

at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal lengths at mid-summer and mid-winter*.

The different duration of the day, and the different height of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

THE TIDES.

1. Causes and General Appearances.

THOSE swellings and subsidings of the waters of the ocean, by which a portion of the shore is alternately flooded and left dry, and to which we give the name of *tides*†, are to the inhabitants of coasts the most interesting, to sea-faring people the most useful, and to the ignorant the most inexplicable, of all the every-day occurrences of nature. The appeal which Canute made to the certain and irresistible flow of the sea, when he meant to rebuke his flattering courtiers, is a proof that, at a very early period of English history, the tides had drawn attention; and as nobody can notice the tides for any length of time without perceiving that, on the same days of the moon's age, they happen, at the same place, at very nearly the same hours of the day, a connexion between them and the moon could not fail to be traced. But as the cause of that connexion does not appear from the connexion itself, the unimproved have regarded it as part of that superstitious influence which the celestial bodies have over the earth and its inhabitants.

Instead, however, of there being any thing mysterious in the matter, it is the most simple that can be; and depends upon that universal law of gravitation, in consequence of which a stone falls to the ground, or water runs down a slope.

The general conditions of the law of gravitation are these: Every body, or piece of matter gravitates towards any other piece, directly as the quantity of matter in that piece, and inversely as the square of its distance, the distance being estimated, in the case of spherical bodies, from the centre of the one to that of the other.

Thus, for instance, a weight of 4 pounds at the surface of the earth, which is about 4000 miles distant from the centre, gravitates towards the earth, that is, presses upon that which supports it, counterpoises an equal weight in a balance, or falls if it has no support, with a force of four pounds.

But if the same weight were raised to a height of 4000 miles, or placed at twice the distance from the centre, its weight would be diminished inversely as the square of the distance, or would be 1 pound, as the square of 1 to the square of 2.—that is, it would be *one-fourth* of what it formerly was, or one pound. This decrease would not, however, be pointed out by a common scale beam, because the weights in both scales would be diminished at the same rate; and thus, if they balance each other at the surface of the earth, they would do the same at any weight whatever. It might, however, be measured by the flexure of a spring.

From this diminution, which takes place in the action of gravitation as the distance becomes greater, it is quite evident that, in large masses of matter, such as the earth, the sun, and the moon, the gravitation towards each other will, at the

* The book which one is reading affords a very simple illustration of this. Let it be opened as much or as little as one pleases, the *edges* of the leaves are every where at the same distance, while the *ends* are more and more distant the farther they are from the joining.

† Professor Leslie, in the Notes to his *Treatise on Heat*, gives an ingenious definition of the word "Tide." "From motion seem derived our ideas of time and space, which are often interchangeable terms. The German word *zeit*, denoting *time*, was at first expressive only of *motion*; but in Swedish it has passed into *tid*; the same with the English *tide*. The primitive sense of tide may be gathered from its compound, *noontide*, *betide tidings*, &c."

points where they are nearest, be greater than the average, or that at their centres. As for instance, a quantity of water placed on that point of the earth's surface, to which the moon is directly over head, will gravitate more toward the moon than an equal quantity placed 90 degrees from the former, or at a point where the moon is in the horizon. But water is retained upon the surface of the earth by its weight or gravitation towards the mass of the earth, and the perfect freedom with which water moves, allows it always to form itself in perfect accordance with the law of gravitation. Now, the gravitation toward the moon, or the sun, acts in the opposite direction to the weight; and, therefore, by whatever portion that gravitation is increased above the average, the weight must be diminished, and the water must rise up there till the excess of height balance the loss of weight, and an equilibrium be every where established, in those parts that are covered with water, and have a free communication with each other.

Toward every celestial body the variation must be the same in kind; but the sun, in consequence of its great mass of matter, and the moon, in consequence of its nearness to the earth, are the only ones of which the effects are perceptible.

The whole gravitation toward the sun is much greater than that toward the moon; but the mean distance of the sun is about 21,000 times the half diameter of the earth, while that of the moon is only 60 times: and as the disturbing forces are to the whole gravitations inversely as the cubes of those numbers, (they entering the proportion *three* times as factors,) the disturbing force of the moon, that is, the force by which the water becomes lighter when the moon is over head, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the sun.

It would be out of place here to insert the calculations, which are long though simple. But the result, stated in round numbers, is, that if the earth were all covered by the same depth of water, a tide of *two feet* would be raised at the point where the sun is directly over head, and a tide of *five feet* where the moon is so,—that is, the water at each of those points would be higher by two feet in the case of the sun, and five feet in the case of the moon, than at the circumference of the hemispheres, of which those points were respectively the centres.

The tide that happens at the point nearest to any of the luminaries, or where that luminary is above the horizon, is called the *upper tide*, and the opposite one is called the *under tide*. The under-tide is produced in the same manner as the upper, except that is the diminution, and not the increase of the moon's action which causes it.

If the earth were wholly covered with water, if the sun and moon were always at the same distances from it, and if the three bodies remained in the same places without motion, the two high waters of each luminary would remain at the same points, and the low water of each would be the circumference dividing the two hemispheres, of which the point nearest the luminary and the point most remote from it were the centres; and as the gravitation towards the earth would be the same at every point, there would be no means of discovering the difference of elevation. Not one of these circumstances holds, however; and therefore the want of each of them gives a different modification to the tides.

1. The real motion of the earth from west to east every 24 hours causes the high and low water of the solar tide to perform a complete revolution from east to west in twenty-four hours also.

2. The same motions of the earth, with the moon's motion round the earth from west to east also, in about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, causes a complete revolution of the lunar tides from east to west in one solar day and two fifty-ninths, or in about 24 hours $48\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

As the action of the luminary takes some time to produce its effect, the high water at any point does not take place till an hour or two after the luminary has been vertical.

3. When the sun and moon are on the same points of the compass, or on opposite points, then if they be so situated with regard to north and south as that a straight line passing through both their centres would pass through the centre of the earth, the high waters will fall on the same points, and the low waters on the same circumference, midway between those points.

In these cases, the high water will be the sum of the elevations, and the low water the sum of the depressions. These are called *spring* tides. It is evident that they must happen at every *new* moon, by the coincidence of both upper and under tides; at every *full* moon, by the coincidence of the upper tide of each luminary with the under tide of the other, and that they can happen at no other times.

The same cause which makes the high water of each luminary take place later than the time that that luminary is vertical, makes the highest spring tide to happen a little after the new or full moon.

4. As time is reckoned by the apparent motion of the sun, the solar high water always happens at the same hour at the same place, but as the lunar high water, which is the greater, and gives a character to the whole, happens about 48½ minutes later every day, it must separate eastward from the solar high water at that rate, and gradually become lower and lower, till, at the end of the first and third quarters of the moon, it fall on the same place with the low water of the solar tide. Then the elevation of the high water, and the depression of the low, will be both, only the difference of the solar and lunar tides, and the tides will be *neap*.

During the first and third quarters of the moon, the tides will *fall off* from the spring to the neap, and during the second and fourth quarters they will *grow* from the neap to the spring.

5. The obliquity of the earth's annual path round the sun causes the sun, in summer, to appear over our latitudes, nearly 47 degrees farther north than in winter; and the obliquity of the moon's monthly path may make the new moon about 5 degrees more either north or south of the sun; and also vary the full moon to the same number of degrees from the point opposite to the sun. Those changes produce what may be called the *seasonal* variations of the tides. They take place thus:—

a. About the *equinoxes*, in March and September, the sun is near the Equator, and the moon, at the time of the spring tides, cannot be many degrees from it; therefore, the tides are then highest and most uniform in both hemispheres; highest, of course, at the Equator, where the points of high water of both luminaries are, and gradually diminishing toward the poles, where, if the earth were uniformly covered with water, there would be continual low water at those seasons.

b. About mid-summer, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is vertical about 22 degrees north of the Equator; and the new moon is, on the average, the same; but the full moon is, on the average, as far on the south side of the Equator. Therefore, about mid-summer, the spring tides, at new moon, will be highest in the northern hemisphere; and those at full moon in the southern.

c. About mid-winter, the circumstances mentioned in the last article will be reversed.

6. The paths, or orbits, of the earth and moon, are not circles, but eclipses or ovals; and, therefore, the sun and moon must be both nearer to the earth at some times than at others. The point where the earth is nearest to the sun is called its *perihelion*, and the point where the moon is nearest to the earth is called its *perigee*. The earth being in its perihelion, causes an increase of the solar tide, and the moon being in its perigee, causes an increase of the lunar; because the disturbing force increases inversely as the cube of the distance.

The perihelion takes place in a revolution of 365½ days, and the perigee in one of 29½ days; therefore, they sometimes coincide, and sometimes not; and when they do coincide, it may be at any time of the moon's age. The calculation, from the *inequalities* of motion and distance, especially of the moon, is intricate; but the result is, that when they coincide at a spring tide, they may augment it about one seventh; while, when the luminaries are at their greatest distance at a spring tide, it may be diminished about one seventh.

7. It is only on wide oceans that the regular motion of the tides from east to west can take place; for the shores of the land throw them into so many irregularities, that at some places there are no tides, at others they rise to a great height: sometimes there are double tides; and sometimes only one in twenty-four hours. So that the time of high-water spring tides at any place must be found by observation; and in rivers and narrow seas, floods and storms may very much alter both the time and height of the tide. The average from high water to high water, or

low water to low water, is about twelve hours, twenty-four minutes: and that from high to low, or low to high, six hours, twelve minutes; but when a current either of the sea or a river, sets one way with the tide, the way that it sets is always of the longest duration.

It must be borne in mind that, leaving the obstructions of the land out of the account, the high waters, both of the sun and the moon, are points, and that the low water of each is a circumference of the earth. From this it is evident that, if both luminaries are over the Equator, the high waters of both will be on the Equator, whatever may be their distance eastward or westward (as arising from the moon's age, or distance from the sun), and that the low waters of both will pass through the poles, at which there will, of course, be no tides. At those times there will be an extreme, or top of high water only at the Equator; and thus the two luminaries, acting directly together at spring tides, and directly opposite at neap tides, will cause the former to be higher and the latter lower than at times when one or both of the luminaries have declination from the Equator. When either of the luminaries has declination either north or south of the Equator, the upper high water of that luminary must decline as many degrees to the same side of the Equator, and the under high water the same number of degrees to the other side. In these cases there will be two latitudes on opposite sides of the Equator, each distant from that by the declination, and distant from each other by twice the declination round which the top of high water will revolve. At those times too, the low water of each luminary will fall as many degrees as the declination beyond the pole toward which the luminary declines, and fall the same number of degrees short of the other pole. By these means the whole tide will be lower when the luminaries have different declinations, because each will diminish the high water of the other in the direction of north and south; and the upper tides will be highest at new moon, and the under tides at full. These differences will increase, both with the declination and the latitude. At mid-summer and mid-winter they will have arrived at their maximum, and at the distance from the poles equal to the mean declination of the sun and moon, there will be only one high water in a lunar day, that is, the high waters will be about 24 hours 49½ minutes as under.

The motion of the tide is not accompanied by an actual transfer of the whole water; for that would produce, at the Equator, a current of about one thousand miles an hour. The wave of tide is sometimes moved in one direction, while the great mass of the water is moved in the other by an under current: just as one may often see the ripple which the wind causes, blown against the current of a river.

2. Common Rules for finding the time of High-water.

To determine this time, these elements are necessary. —

1. The time of high-water at full or change, is found by observation: and to be accurate, it must be the mean of many observations made at different times of the year, and in different states of the weather.

2. The moon's age on the proposed day.

3. The time after noon when the moon shall arrive at the south.

The moon's AGE is found, by adding the *epact* for the year, (the moon's age on the 1st of January) to the *epact* for the month, (the age of the moon on the first of the month if it had been new moon on the 1st of January) and the day of the month. If the sum be less than a lunar month, it is the moon's age; but if greater, take a lunar month from it, and the remainder is the moon's age.

The *epact* for the months are these: January 0, Feb. 2, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, Aug. 6, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 10.

Thus to find the moon's age for June 10, 1828.

Epact of the year,	14
Epact of the month,	4
Day of the month,	10

28 days.

The moon, when new, is south at the same time with the sun, and eight-tenths of an hour nearly later for every day of her age. Therefore, multiply the moon's age by 8, take away the units figures, and multiply it by 6, for minutes; the other figures are hours after noon. If they exceed twelve, the excess is the hour of southing on the following morning.

As, if the moon's age were 28 days, $28 \times 8 = 224$, or 22 hours, 24 minutes; that is, 24 minutes after ten the following morning.

The high water is found, by adding the time of the moon's southing to the time of spring tide in the table. As, to find the high-water at Bristol for 10th June, 1828.

Supposing the tabular number for—

Bristol to be 6 h. 35m.
Add moon's southing, 10 24m,

17 hours
Subtract 12

Remains 5 o'clock

From the variations already mentioned, as well as from local causes, these rules are not perfectly accurate; but they may serve to explain and exemplify the principles.

TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

THE following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical phrenology.

1. The earth is very nearly a globe, having its mean *diameter*, or measure through the centre, 7,912 miles, very nearly; and its mean *circumference*, or the measure round it, 24,973 miles, or in round numbers 25,000 miles. A degree is the 360th part of a circumference; thus, a degree of the earth's circumference is 69½ miles, very nearly. A degree is understood to be divided into 60 minutes, which in the earth's circumference, are called *nautical* or *geographical* miles; and the minute is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles, and then a minute will be 2,353½ yards, and a second 34½ yards. Half a circumference or a *semicircle*, is, of course, 180 degrees, and a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion, every 23 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter, (which, though a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation,) are called the *poles*, from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west, and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*; that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be, a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing, stretches the string so, that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end, to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky, which we see, from the under half, which we do not see. The *Zenith* to which the upper end of the string point, is in the centre of the first; and the *Nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5. From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 180 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite point is the same.

6. If one stand upon one pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be in the zenith, and the other one in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point—A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that

are equally distant from both poles is called the *Equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial Equator*. The first of these divides the earth into two (equal) *hemispheres*, a *north* and a *south*;) and the last divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens.

7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the Equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the *elevation* of the pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward, if the same distance from the pole (or Equator) be preserved.

8. A line drawn directly north and south is called a *meridian* line, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon, or mid-day. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the Equator would divide it in the middle, and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn, in the heavens, directly over all the points of a meridian, that would be the corresponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles; and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

9. As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in these. Lines and circles that meet one another are said to form an *angle*. That angle is the measure of the *inclination* of the one to the other. Thus, the angle which any two meridians make with each other is measured by that part of the Equator that lies between them, and counted in degrees, minutes, &c.

10. As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 360 is 15; therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a man living in London wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem or Mexico, and in what directions those places lie from London; or a sailor, in the middle of the Atlantic, wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case, he can neither see the direction nor measure the distance directly; and thus, if he, had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly, we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west; and when we have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, by first finding how far each place is north or south of the Equator, and then taking the sum, if they are on opposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found, by first finding the angle that is made at the pole by the meridians of two places, or, which is the same thing, by finding what portion of the Equator lies between their meridians.

The *LATITUDE* of any place is its distance from the Equator; and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degrees of latitude; neither can two places lie more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found, by observing the height of the sun, the moon, or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and least elevations above the horizon of the pole star, or any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles,) we must previously know how far that celestial body is from the celestial Equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial Equator, is called its *declination* and is *north* or *south*, according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must subtract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In every method, when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections; as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth; for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or *limb* of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax*, or difference of position in the body, as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as, in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles, it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance.

The *LONGITUDE* of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as a first meridian; find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and, therefore, British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all, at least it would save the trouble of adding or subtracting the difference. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, which are reckoned from Paris, to English, $2^{\circ} 20' 24''$ must be added, if they are east; and the same must be subtracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the *difference of longitude* is, to find the *difference of time* between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east. Consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, or, under the Equator, about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation, but for all purposes of computation, they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer, as it is called, that goes at a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods:—the eclipses of the sun, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon, and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed beforehand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs, for the benefit of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom; the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship; the method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac, with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for *refraction*, *parallax*, and the other circumstances mentioned, the longitude may be found by the difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus, if any position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the

same be found to take place at 4 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance, as is clear, at the Equator; therefore, as the latitude increases, the longitude becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At 11 P.M. 60 the degree of longitude is half of a lat it is at the equator, —where upon the supposition, that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

The principles of mathematical geography, are more fully detailed in the treatise on that subject, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and to that treatise we refer our readers for the explanation of many points that could here only be slightly noticed.

The following is a Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of remarkable places:—

TABLE of the LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS on the GLOBE, reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

[In compiling this Table, the numbers have been taken to the nearest minute, whether over or under.]

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Aberdeen.....	Scotland.....	1° 55' W	57° 6' N
Agen.....	France.....	0 27 E	44 12 N
Ajaccio.....	Corfica.....	8 44 E	41 55 N
Aleppo.....	Turkey.....	37 10 E	36 11 N
Alexandria.....	Egypt.....	30 13 E	31 11 N
Algiers.....	Africa.....	3 5 E	36 49 N
Amiens.....	France.....	2 18 E	49 53 N
Amsterdam.....	Holland.....	4 53 E	52 22 N
Angers.....	France.....	0 33 W	47 28 N
Angoulême.....	Ditto.....	0 9 E	45 30 N
Antongil.....	Madagascar.....	50 24 E	15 27 N
Antwerp.....	Netherlands.....	4 24 E	51 13 N
Arras.....	France.....	2 47 E	50 17 N
Aurillac.....	Ditto.....	2 27 E	44 56 N
Archangel.....	Russia.....	40 44 E	64 32 N
Astracan.....	Ditto.....	48 13 E	46 21 N
Athens.....	Greece.....	23 45 E	37 58 N
Anch.....	France.....	0 25 E	43 39 N
Auxerro.....	Ditto.....	3 35 E	47 48 N
Avignon.....	Ditto.....	4 49 E	43 57 N
Bagdad.....	Asia.....	44 25 E	33 20 N
Barcelona.....	Spain.....	2 10 E	41 22 N
Batavia.....	Java.....	106 56 E	6 12 S
Beauvais.....	France.....	2 5 E	49 26 N
Berlin.....	Prussia.....	13 22 E	52 32 N
Blois.....	France.....	1 25 E	47 35 N
Bombay.....	India.....	73 0 E	18 57 N
Bordeaux.....	France.....	0 34 W	44 50 N
Boston.....	America.....	70 30 W	42 22 N
Bourg.....	France.....	5 14 E	46 12 N
Bourges.....	Ditto.....	2 24 E	47 5 N
Bremen.....	Germany.....	8 48 E	53 5 N
Breslaw.....	Silesia.....	17 2 E	51 6 N
Brest.....	France.....	4 29 W	48 23 N
Bristol.....	England.....	2 30 W	51 23 N
Brussels.....	Netherlands.....	4 22 E	50 51 N
Buenos Ayres.....	America.....	53 24 W	34 37 S

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Bucharest.....	Wallachia.....	25° 51' E	44° 39' N
Cadix.....	Spain.....	6 17 W	36 33 N
Caan.....	France.....	0 22 W	49 11 N
Cairo.....	Egypt.....	31 18 E	30 2 N
Calcutta.....	India.....	88 30 E	22 35 N
Cambridge.....	England.....	0 5 E	52 12 N
Canton.....	China.....	113 13 E	23 8 N
Cape Francoise.....	St. Domingo.....	72 18 W	19 46 N
Cape of Good Hope.....	Africa.....	18 24 E	33 55 N
Carcassonne.....	France.....	2 21 E	43 13 N
Cartagena.....	America.....	75 30 W	16 25 N
Cassel.....	Germany.....	9 35 E	51 19 N
Cayenne.....	America.....	52 15 W	4 56 N
Châlons-sur-Marne.....	France.....	4 22 E	48 57 N
Chanderiagur.....	Indies.....	88 30 E	22 51 N
Chartres.....	France.....	1 29 E	48 27 N
Chaumont.....	Ditto.....	5 10 E	48 6 N
Cherbourg.....	Ditto.....	1 27 W	49 38 N
Clérmont Ferrent.....	Ditto.....	3 5 E	45 47 N
Constantinople.....	Turkey.....	28 55 E	41 1 N
Copenhagen.....	Denmark.....	12 34 E	55 41 N
Cracow.....	Poland.....	19 51 E	50 8 N
Dantzic.....	Prussia.....	18 38 E	54 21 N
Digue.....	France.....	6 14 E	44 5 N
Dover.....	England.....	1 19 E	51 8 N
Draguignan.....	France.....	6 29 E	43 32 N
Dresden.....	Saxony.....	13 43 E	51 3 N
Dublin.....	Ireland.....	6 35 W	53 12 N
Dunkirk.....	France.....	2 22 E	5 2 N
Edinburgh.....	Scotland.....	3 13 W	55 57 N
Evreux.....	France.....	1 9 E	49 0 N
Florence.....	Italy.....	11 16 E	43 47 N
Foix.....	France.....	1 37 E	42 48 N
Frankfort on the Maine.....	Germany.....	8 36 E	50 7 N
Gap.....	France.....	6 5 E	44 34 N
Geneva.....	Switzerland.....	6 5 E	46 12 N
Genoa.....	Italy.....	8 58 E	44 25 N
Gibraltar.....	Spain.....	5 19 W	36 6 N
Goa.....	India.....	73 45 E	15 31 N
Goree, Island of.....	Senegal.....	17 15 W	14 40 N
Gotha.....	Saxony.....	10 44 E	50 56 N
Greenwich.....	England.....	0 0' E	51 29 N
Grenoble.....	France.....	5 44 E	45 11 N
Hamburgh.....	Germany.....	9 59 E	53 33 N
Havannah, I. of Cuba.....	America.....	82 13 W	23 9 N
Horn, Cape.....	Ditto.....	67 21 W	55 58 S
Ispahan.....	Persia.....	51 50 E	32 25 N
Jackson, Port.....	New Holland.....	153 12 E	34 0 S
Jerusalem.....	Asiatic Turkey.....	33 0 E	31 48 N
Kasan.....	Russia.....	49 20 E	55 48 N
Königsberg.....	Prussia.....	20 29 E	54 42 N
Loan.....	France.....	3 38 E	49 34 N
Laval.....	Ditto.....	0 46 W	48 4 N
Lisle.....	Ditto.....	3 5 E	50 38 N
Lima.....	Peru.....	77 7 W	12 8 S
Limoges.....	France.....	1 16 E	45 50 N
Lisbon.....	Portugal.....	9 9 W	36 42 N
London, St. Paul.....	England.....(nearly).....	0 5 W	51 31 W
Lyons.....	France.....	4 50 E	45 46 W
Macao.....	China.....	113 35 E	22 13 N
Maçon.....	France.....	4 50 E	46 18 N
Madras.....	India.....	80 17 E	13 4 W
Madrid.....	Spain.....	3 42 W	40 25 N

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>
Madras.....	India.....	102° 5' E	2° 10' N
Manilla.....	Philippine Islands.....	120 58 E	14 36 N
Malaga.....	Spain.....	4 2 W	36 43 N
Marseilles.....	France.....	5 22 E	43 18 N
Mecca.....	Arabia.....	39 15 E	21 28 N
Melun.....	France.....	2 40 E	48 32 N
Metz.....	Ditto.....	6 11 E	49 7 N
Mexico.....	America.....	99 5 W	19 26 N
Mézieres.....	France.....	4 44 E	49 46 N
Milan.....	Italy.....	9 12 E	45 28 N
Montauban.....	France.....	1 21 E	44 2 N
Montpellier.....	Ditto.....	3 58 E	44 1 N
Montreal.....	Canada.....	73 11 W	45 52 N
Monte Video.....	America.....	58 24 W	34 35 S
Moscow.....	Russia.....	37 33 E	55 46 N
Monlins.....	France.....	3 20 E	46 34 N
Munich.....	Bavaria.....	11 35 E	48 8 N
Nancy.....	France.....	6 11 E	48 42 N
Nagasaki.....	Japan.....	129 52 E	32 32 N
Nankin.....	China.....	118 47 E	32 4 N
Nantes.....	France.....	1 32 W	47 13 N
Naples.....	Italy.....	14 6 E	40 50 N
Nevers.....	France.....	3 10 E	46 59 N
Newcastle.....	England.....	1 28 W	55 3 N
New Orleans.....	America.....	89 51 W	29 58 N
Nismes.....	France.....	4 26 E	43 51 N
Odessa.....	Russia.....	30 45 E	46 30 N
Orleans.....	France.....	1 55 E	47 54 N
Oxford.....	England.....	1 15 W	51 45 N
Otaheite.....	Pacific Ocean.....	149 30 W	17 29 S
Owyhee.....	Sandwich Islands.....	156 0 E	20 17 N
Palermo.....	Sicily.....	13 22 E	38 7 N
Palma.....	Island of Majorca.....	2 39 E	39 34 N
Paris.....	France.....	2 20 E	48 50 N
Pekin.....	China.....	116 28 E	39 54 N
Perigueux.....	France.....	0 44 E	45 11 N
Perpignan.....	Ditto.....	2 54 E	42 42 N
Petersburgh.....	Russia.....	30 19 E	59 56 N
Philadelphia.....	America.....	75 11 W	39 57 N
Poitiers.....	France.....	0 21 E	46 35 N
Pondicherry.....	India.....	79 52 E	11 56 N
Plymouth.....	England.....	4 15 W	50 24 N
Portsmouth.....	Ditto.....	1 1 W	50 47 N
Portobello.....	America.....	79 15 W	9 33 N
Porto Ferrajo.....	Island of Elba.....	10 20 E	42 59 N
Porto Rico.....	Antilles, America.....	66 13 W	18 29 N
Prague.....	Bohemia.....	14 25 E	50 5 N
Quebec.....	Canada.....	71 10 W	46 47 N
Quimper.....	France.....	4 4 W	47 58 N
Quito.....	Peru.....	78 55 W	0 13 S
Rennes.....	France.....	1 41 W	48 6 N
Riga.....	Russia.....	24 8 E	56 57 N
Rio de Janeiro.....	America.....	43 18 W	22 54 S
Rome.....	Italy.....	12 30 E	41 54 N
Rouen.....	France.....	1 6 E	49 26 N
Rochelle.....	Ditto.....	1 10 W	51 23 N
St. Blas.....	Mexico.....	105 16 W	21 33 N
St. Helena.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	5 49 W	15 55 S
St. Croix.....	Antilles.....	64 19 W	17 44 N
Siam.....	Asia.....	100 50 E	14 21 N
Smolensko.....	Russia.....	32 0 E	54 51 N
Smyna.....	Asia.....	27 7 E	38 28 N
Stockholm.....	Sweden.....	18 4 E	59 31 N
Stralsund.....	Germany.....	13 32 E	54 19 N

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>
Strasbourg	France.....	7° 45' E	48° 38' N
Stuttgart	Germany	9 11 E	48 46 N
Syene	Egypt	32 26 E	24 5 N
Teneriffe, Peak of	Canary Islands	16 40 W	28 17 N
Thebes	Egypt	32 40 E	25 43 N
Tobolsk	Siberia	68 6 E	58 12 N
Torneo	Sweden.....	24 12 E	65 51 N
Toulon	France.....	5 56 E	48 7 N
Toulouse	Ditto	1 26 E	40 35 N
Tours	Ditto	0 42 E	47 24 N
Trebisond	Asiatic Turkey	39 26 E	41 12 W
Trieste	Austria	14 4 E	45 46 N
Trincomalee.....	Ceylon	81 12 E	8 32 N
Troyes	France.....	4 5 E	48 18 W
Tripoli	Africa	13 12 E	32 53 N
Tulle	France	1 54 E	45 16 N
Tunis	Africa	10 11 E	36 48 N
Turin	Piedmont.....	7 40 E	45 4 N
Uraniburg	Denmark.....	12 43 E	55 55 N
Valence	France.....	4 54 E	44 56 N
Vannes	Ditto	2 45 W	47 39 N
Venice	Italy	12 21 E	45 26 N
Veraillies	France.....	2 7 E	48 48 N
Vienna	Austria	17 23 E	48 13 N
Wardhuys	Lapland.....	31 7 E	70 22 N
Warsaw	Poland.....	21 3 E	52 14 N
Washington	America.....	77 0 W	38 55 N
Wilna	Poland.....	25 18 E	54 41 N
Yakutsk	Siberia	129 52 E	62 2 N
Yarmouth	England.....	1 40 E	52 55 N

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

Used in Mathematical Operations, to denote the Relation of Numbers, Magnitudes, and Quantities.

[The characters with which these signs are used, are either the arithmetical figures, as denoting numbers, or the letters of the alphabet, as denoting magnitudes or quantities.]

=, *Equality*, denotes, that the numbers or quantities between which it is placed are equal to each other: as 2 and $2=4$.

+, *Addition*, generally called *plus*, a Latin word for *more*: it denotes, that the numbers, or quantities between which it is placed are to be added together, as $3+2$, or 3 more 2 , are equal to 5 , or $3+2=5$.

—, *Subtraction*, called *minus*, meaning *less*: it is placed between numbers or quantities, and denotes that the number, &c. placed after it, is to be subtracted from that which is before it, as $5-2=3$.

×, or **..** *Composition* or *Multiplication*, denotes, that the numbers between which it is placed, are to be multiplied by each other or together, as 5×3 , or $5 3=15$. In numbers, it is best to use **×**, as, **.** is apt to be mistaken for a decimal point. With letters it is indifferent which is used; and single letters are understood to be multiplied where there is no sign between them: as $a b$ denotes the product, or result of the multiplication of the two numbers represented by a and b .

Numbers multiplied together are called *factors*.

÷, *Resolution*, or *Division*, denotes that the number before it is to be divided by the number after it: as $15 \div 3 = 5$. When the number after the sign is greater than that before it, the quotient, or result of the division, cannot be expressed in a common number, because it is less than 1 , which is the least common number. In these cases the quotient is indicated by placing the number to be divided above a line, and the divisor below. Thus the quotient of $3 \div 4$,

is expressed by $\frac{a}{b}$. An expression of this kind is called a *fraction*. The upper number the *numerator*, and the under one the *denominator*; and the *value* of the fraction is the same part of 1 that the numerator is of the denominator. If the 1 in question admit of division into parts, the value of the fraction may be expressed in those parts: thus if the 3, in the above example, denoted pounds, the result of the division of it by 4 would be three-fourths of a pound, or fifteen shillings. When we require only to express the division, and not perform it, the fraction is sufficient: as $\frac{15}{4}$ is the same as $15 \div 4$. Arithmetical operations cannot be performed with letters, and thus the fraction is the only form in which we can point out the dividing of one letter by another: as $\frac{a}{b}$ is the only way in which we can express the quotient of $a \div b$.

- 3, *Ratio*, denotes, that the numbers or quantities between which it is placed, have some relation or proportion to each other. In expressing ratios that are equal, instead of $=$ the usual sign of equality, $::$ is used. Thus the expression $a :: b :: c :: d$, means that as a is to b so is c to d , and $2 :: 4 :: 6 :: 12$; as 2 is to 4, so is 6 to 12.

Any one relation of the magnitude or value of one thing, or quality, is called a *ratio*.

- 7, *Majority*, denotes, that the number or quantity which is placed before it is greater than that which follows: as $a > b$, that the quantity expressed by a is greater than that represented by b .

- \angle , *Minority*, is the reverse of majority, as $c < d$ expresses, that the quantity c is less than that of d .

$=$, $>$, and $<$, are used to denote the relations of ratios, or proportions, as well as of single numbers and quantities: thus $a :: b :: c :: d$, means that a is the same part or portion of b that c is of d : $a :: b > c :: d$ means that a is a greater part of b than c is of d ; and $a :: b < c :: d$, means that a is a less part of b than c is of d . The same may be expressed by making the first, or *antecedent* term of each ratio, numerator of a fraction, and the last, or *consequent* term, denominator.

Thus $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, $\frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d}$ and $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d}$, are respectively the same as, $a :: b = c :: d$, $a :: b > c :: d$, and $a :: b < c :: d$.

When ratios vary, the signs are conveniently written $=$, $>$, $<$.

—, *Connexion* (*vinculum*, or tie) drawn over numbers or quantities, connected by signs, or the enclosing of such between parenthetical characters, denotes that they are to be taken as *one*, that is, as the single number or quantity that would result after all the operations were performed. Thus, $3 + 6 \div 7$, or $(8 + 6) \div 7$, denotes that the sum of 8 and 6 is to be divided by 7, and is the same as $14 \div 7$; but $8 + 6 \div 7$, without the sign of connexion, is $8\frac{6}{7}$. Again, $24 \times 3 \times 8$, or $(24 \times 3) \times 8$, is the same as 21×8 , that is 168; but if the sign of connexion be taken away it becomes $24 - 24$, or 0.

n, *a Power*. A number or letter written over the right of another, in a smaller character, is called an *exponent*, and denotes that the number or letter over which it is written, is understood to be used as a factor in multiplication, as often as it is expressed by the exponent. Thus 4^3 , is the same as $4 \times 4 \times 4$, or 64. An expression of this kind is called a *power* of the number or quantity to which the exponent is affixed, and that number or quantity is called the *root*. The performing of the multiplications is called *involution*; and the number of multiplications is always one less than the number expressed by the exponent, because *two* factors are required for the first multiplication, and one additional factor for every succeeding one. If the root consist of several numbers or letters, they must be inclosed in parentheses, or placed under a *vinculum*.

n, *a Root*. When a number or letter is considered as a *power*, the root of it is denoted by placing the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ before it, and writing the exponent over the sign, in the place of the small letter n : thus $\sqrt[n]{64}$, is the *third root* of 64, that

is, it is 4. If the power consist of several numbers or letters, they must be connected. Thus $\sqrt[3]{4+12}$, or $\sqrt[3]{(4+12)}$, is 4; but $\sqrt[3]{4+12}$, without the connexion, is 14. For the *second* root or, as it is called, the *square* root, the sign is used without the exponent: as $\sqrt{9}=3$. Roots are also expressed by fractional exponents, over the right: as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, is the same as \sqrt{a} .

∞ *Indefinitude*, denotes that the quantity before which it is put, is greater or less than any value that can be assigned; as $\frac{1}{0}$, or $\frac{0}{0}$.

ON VENTILATION AND HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS.

WE are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us, that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health; yet we as carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves from the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a thorough ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have *air*, we must have *fresh air*; for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act of breathing. One fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life; the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be respired. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breathes; and when at rest, he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus, the air is exposed to the action of the blood, which changes its purer part, the vital air, (oxygen gas,) into fixed air, (carbonic acid gas,) which is not only unfit to support animal life, but is absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time:—while in the lungs, the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again, and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe again and again the same contaminated, unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continued breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or ill-ventilated apartments? It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its purity: these are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning, soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odour animal effluvia with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another cause, perhaps, still more striking, when a person, fresh from the morning air enters a coach, in which several persons have been close-stewed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both windows but a single half-inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape these every-day complaints of those who pay double their fare. If under such circumstances the air is vitiated, how much more injuriously must its quality be depreciated when several persons are confined to one room, where there is an utter neglect of cleanliness, in which cooking, washing, and all other domestic affairs are necessarily performed; where the windows are immovable and the door is never opened but when some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose is saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person, unused to it,

recoil and pause before he ventures in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted, that he does not perceive that, which every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigour of his body, and destroying the energies of his mind.

Can we wonder that, with such absolute neglect, all the diseases of persons so situated should be of a dangerous character? or that the mind should be dispirited,* and that the man should fly to drams for relief from the burthen which he has to be weighing him down?

It may be taken as a wholesome general rule, that whatever produces a disagreeable impression on the sense of smelling, is unfavourable to health. That sense was doubtless intended to guard us against the dangers to which we are liable from vitiation of the atmosphere. If we have, by the same means, a high sense of gratification from other subjects, it ought to excite our admiration of the beneficence of the Deity, in thus making our senses serve the double purpose of affording us pleasure and security; for the latter end might just as effectually have been answered by our being only susceptible of painful impressions.

To keep the atmosphere of our houses free from contamination, it is not sufficient that we secure a frequent renewal of the air—all matters which can injure its purity must be carefully removed. The linen of beds should not be allowed to remain unchanged till it has lost all appearance of ever having been white, or of ever having had any acquaintance with the washing tub. The contents of chamber-vessels should not be left in the house an instant, if it be possible, and certainly not in the room of a sick person. Every moment they remain they fill the air with a filthy odour, which is little less than poisonous to all who breathe it.

Those who have but one apartment in which they must, of necessity, perform all the domestic duties, should be careful to remove all matters that are offensive in smell; as cabbage water, dirty soapsuds, &c; they should indeed, if possible, avoid washing in the room they live in. For the same reason, drying clothes in-doors should be avoided.

Flowers, in water, and living plants, in pots, greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of an air, (carbonic acid,) similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which, as before stated, is highly noxious. On this account they should never be kept in bed rooms: there are instances of persons, who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room, in which there has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning, as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity: for in all situations it is suffering, either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapours being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation, therefore, resolves itself into the securing a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses, especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance in the arrangement of windows and doors, a current of air might, at any time, be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot be well ventilated that have no outlets for the air; for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should, if possible, be situated on the side of the room opposite to, and furthest from the fire-place, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire places in bed-rooms should not be stopped up with chimney-boards. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia which are necessarily separating from the bed-clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called, in the morning, and tucking it up close, as if with the determination of preventing any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction, with regard to airing the bed-clothes and bed after being slept in, is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and an inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman, of a very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night, and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that, for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that, after that time, he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming, and that the sweats seemed to

increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or night clothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost this debilitating affection.

Various means are had recourse to at times, with the intention of correcting disagreeable smells, and of purifying the air of sick rooms. Diffusing the vapour of vinegar through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it; burning aromatic vegetables, smoking tobacco, and exploding gunpowder, are the means usually employed. All these are useless. The explosion of gunpowder may, indeed, do something, by displacing the air within the reach of its influence; but then, unfortunately, an air is produced by its combustion, that is as offensive, and equally unfit to support life as any air it can be used to remove. These expedients only serve to disguise the really offensive condition of the atmosphere. The only certain means of purifying the air of a chamber which is actually occupied by a sick person, is by changing it in such a manner that the patient shall not be directly exposed to the draughts or currents.

Chemistry has furnished the means of purifying the air of chambers in which persons have been confined with contagious diseases, so as to destroy the noxious power of the effluvia generated in such situations, and thus of preventing the disease from extending. This will be accomplished by attending carefully to the following directions:—

Close all the windows and doors of the room intended to be purified, except the one by which you propose to retreat, and make up the aperture of the chimney or fire-place, except for about an inch or two at the bottom. Having put three table spoonfuls of common salt, (*muriate of soda*.) rubbed fine, into a shallow dish, place it upon the floor of the apartment,—if with a few hot cinders beneath it, the better; and then pour, at once, upon the salt, a quarter of a pint of strong oil of vitriol (*sulphuric acid*): retire, and close the room for forty-eight hours. Immediately the acid is poured upon the salt a pungent vapour, (*chlorine*.) is given out freely, which is extremely unpleasant to breathe, and very destructive to most metallic surfaces. It is on this account that the operator should leave the apartment quickly, and that all the iron and brass furniture should be previously removed. This vapour continues forming for many hours, and diffusing itself completely through all parts of the room, effectually destroys the matter on which infection depends: at the expiration of about forty-eight hours, the room may be entered, the doors and windows thrown open, and a fire made in the chimney, in order that the apartment may be perfectly ventilated. It may then be safely occupied. The above quantity of salt, &c. is quite sufficient for a chamber of the usual size; for a much larger room, double the quantity, divided into two vessels, should be used. The merely offensive odour of sick rooms, or of any other apartments, may be readily corrected, by placing in them plates containing the *chlorosodic solution of Labarraque*, which is now well known in this country.

But no fumigation will be of any avail in purifying stagnant air, or air that has been breathed till it has been deprived of its vital part; such air must be driven out, when its place should be immediately supplied by the fresh, pure atmosphere. The readiest means of changing the air of an apartment is by lighting a fire in it, and then throwing open the door and windows; this will set the air in motion, by establishing a current up the chimney. The air which has been altered by being breathed is essential to vegetable life; and plants, aided by the rays of the sun, have the power to absorb it, while they themselves, at the same time, give out pure vital air. The process, going on by day, the reverse of that described before, as taking place during the night, is continually in operation, so that the purification of the atmosphere can only be prevented by its being preserved in a stagnant state.

In the country, there are other circumstances which require to be attended to besides cleanliness in the house, and the free admission of the air into it at all times. Care ought to be taken that nothing be allowed to exist very near the house that can injure the purity of, or produce humidity in, the atmosphere: heaps of putrifying vegetables, dunghills, pools and ditches of stagnant water, privies and open drains, furnish a constant supply of the exhalations which produce fever. In hot seasons, especially, every breeze in such neighbourhoods must carry poison with it. These things are much too common before the doors of cottages, and even of larger houses. Those who build houses for the poor would do well to choose situations sufficiently elevated to allow the waters to be drained off with facility: without this, they must stagnate and putrify, to the danger of the health of the inhabitants.

THE APPENDIX,

PART II.

Information on subjects of Chronology.

NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The term CHRONOLOGY is made up of two Greek words, *Chronos*, "time," and *Logos*, literally "word," or "description;" so that the simplest definition of its meaning is, THE STORY OF TIME,—or the narrative of the succession of recorded events, in their proper order, noticing the portions of time that elapse between them.

As the past is our only safe guide for the present, and our only useful key to the future, the story of time, or the consideration of events, in the order in which they happen, becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Even to our merely historical knowledge, that is, our knowledge of the events themselves, and without any reference to the comparison of them together, chronology is important; because, without that, our knowledge is not correct. But when we wish to turn our historical knowledge to a practical use, by reflecting upon the causes and results of human actions, chronology becomes indispensable. The great practical use of past events is the effect that the *antecedent* event has upon the *consequent*; and if we mistake the order of succession, (and where we have no information we are more likely to be wrong than right,) we are in a worse condition than if we had no information whatever,—we are in a similar condition to a man travelling along the road from London to Dover, in order to arrive at Liverpool,—farther from the object we wish to arrive at, than if we had not moved at all.

Now, men seldom take the first step in any art or science, until they are goaded on by necessity; and as the use of chronology is philosophical, and thus does not appear till men begin to compare the former events with the latter, and draw conclusions, it cannot be known among very illiterate nations, and could not be known in the early ages of the world. The memories of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands do not extend backwards above an age or two; and even then they are vague, not agreed about the events themselves, or informed as to the intervals between them. Of the recorded events of the early ages of the world, the information is so very uncertain, that the most acute and laborious inquirers into the subject are at variance.

Before the story of time can be known, we must know something of time itself; we must know how to compare two portions or periods of it, so as to be able to say either, that they are of equal length, or that the one is longer than the other, and how much longer it is. In order to do this, we must fix upon some standard of which the length is known; and as we cannot keep a portion of time by us to apply to other portions as we do a standard pound for weight, or a standard bushel for dry measure, we must have recourse to some event which we have reason for believing does not take up a longer period at one time than at another,—such as the rotation of the earth upon its axis, the revolution of the moon round the earth, or that of the earth round the sun. Of the absolute equality of any two portions of time, whatever may be the event by which they

are measured, we never can be certain ; because we cannot be in possession of two of them at once so as to compare them together. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no *reason* to believe that the times in which they happen are of different lengths ; and this negative proof is all that we can get. In using the measures of time, we observe the same method as with other measures. If the period be less than a day, we mention the number of hours, or parts of an hour, that are in it ; if it be of moderate length, such as the life of a man, we count it in years ; and if it be long, we count it in centuries, or hundreds of years.

Though to all nations, the various lengths of the day, as arising from the rotation of the earth ; of the month, as arising from the revolution of the moon ; and of the year, as arising from the revolution of the earth, be each dependent upon the same cause ; and though, as the other circumstances of those causes—the spaces over which those bodies pass, do not vary much the same day, or month, or year, still they must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be much difference between one and another ; yet different nations have had different modes of reckoning them. Some of these differences are pointed out in Art. I. “On the Calendar.”

When a nation came to such a degree of information and importance, as that it felt a desire of recording the events of its own history, it generally began with some great event, as a fixed point or *EPOCH*, for which it counted the *ERA* or succession of portions of time, all presumed to be equal, and each equal to that which the nation happened to take for a standard. The day being the portion with which people are most familiar, and also the one of which the appearance is the most striking—light and darkness being the greatest of all contrast—most nations made the day the absolute measure ; but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals, they generally had periods of so many days, and of so many times these again, corresponding with, or rather having some resemblance to, our weeks, months, and years.

As an exact number of times of the rotation of the earth is not contained in the revolution of the moon, and as an exact number of times of either this rotation or this revolution is not contained in the revolution of the earth, *eras* which are reckoned in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In other words, as days, lunar months, and years, are not even parts or multiples of each other, two *eras* which are counted, one in so many times of one of these, and the other in so many times of another, cannot be made to agree, so as to point out the time at which any event happens, without making correction for the fractional differences. The period of time in which those fractional differences amount to an unit of the shorter measure, is called a cycle.—See Art. II.

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been disseminated, have, ever since its introduction, abandoned all *eras*, save that which began at the birth of our Saviour. This is called the *CHRISTIAN ERA* ; and when the *date* or *number* of the year is spoken of in a solemn or formal manner, the words *Anno Domini*, or the contraction *A. D.*, meaning “the year of the Lord” are prefixed to the number, to distinguish it from other *eras*. When we count from the birth of our Saviour backward, we either put *B. C.*, “before Christ,” or *Anno ante Christum*, *A. A. C.*, which is the same. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world ; and the term *Anno Mundi*, *A. M.*, that is, “year of the world,” prefixed to the date ; but as opinion is divided as to the precise date of the creation, in terms of the Christian era, the commencement of that era is considered as the preferable epoch.

To find the distance of any event—if it be before the birth of our Saviour, add the date of it to the date of the year ; if after, subtract ; the sum in the first case, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present date, or the distance of the event.

As the *eras* of the nations of antiquity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been reduced to the respective years of the Christian era, either before or after the birth of our Saviour, those *eras* are needed only by those who read the writings of antiquity ; and, therefore, it is not necessary, in the present case, to detail them. There is, however, one era which is used by a very large portion of the moderns, the *Hejira*, or era commences at the epoch of the flight of Mahomet from the city of Mecca to that of Medina, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian era. The Mahometan year is regulated by this event.

PRINCIPAL ERA.

Creation of World.—There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between this event and the birth of our Saviour*. Some make it as small as 3616 years, and some as great as 6424. The chronology which is usually given with the authorized version of the Bible, places the event in the 4004th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Olympiads.—The first year of the first Olympiad begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common era; the first year of the second Olympiad, in the summer of the 772d year, and so on.

The foundation of Rome.—The 753d year before the commencement of the common era, according to the calculation usually adopted.

The Birth of Christ.—This is probably to be dated in the 4th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Hajira.—Commencing on the 16th of July, in the 922d year after the common era.

BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMMON ERA OF THE INCARNATION,

- 2349 Commencement of the deluge, which lasts about a year.
 1921 Call of Abraham. A monarchy in Egypt at the time.
 1491 The Israelites leave Egypt under Moses.
 1451 The Israelites enter Canaan.
 1255 Josephus's date of the foundation of Tyre; i. e., 240 years before the building of the Temple.
 1080 [1657] + Cecrops from Egypt founds Athens, Argos, Sicyon, Eleusis, founded about the same time. Dencalion flourishes. [1580]
 1069 Saul, first King of Israel. Sparta built by Eurotas and Lacedæmon.
 1048 Tyre built, according to Newton. Reign of David.
 1045 [1594] Cadmus, from Phœnicia; founds Thebes, in Boœtia; he is said to have introduced letters into Greece.
 • Dardanus, a founder of Troy, [1425].
 1028 Cœnotrus leads a colony of Greeks to Italy.
 1015 Minos reigns in Crete. Temple built by Solomon.
 1007 Amphictyonic Council.
 1002 Sesostris, an Egyptian conqueror.
 893 [1362] Pelops comes to Greece from Asia.
 987 Oracles in Greece.
 283 Sisypheus reigns at Corinth; said to have founded it.
 979 Kingdoms of Judah and Israel separated.
 968 Theseus civilizes Attica.
 964 [1536] Danaus comes to Greece from Egypt.
 949 Greek colony to Italy under Evander.
 937 [1360] Argonautic Expedition. Jason. Hercules.
 928 [1318] War of the Seven Chiefs against Thebes.
 918 [1307] Thebes taken by the Descendants of the Seven Chiefs.
 904 [1270] Troy destroyed by the Greeks.
 Homer, perhaps two or three generations later. Hesiod later still.
 883 Carthage founded by Dido from Phœnicia.
 825 [1190] The Heraclidæ conquer the Peloponessus. Æolic migration to Asia.

* Fabric. Bibl. Ant. Cap. 7. Koch. Tab. R.-v. Introd. xix.

+ From hence, down to the date 596, inclusively, the dates are taken from Sir Isaac Newton. In some instances, there are added, in brackets, the dates of the same events, as they appear in the tables subjoined by the Abbe Bartholomy to the Travels of Anacharsis, for the purpose of showing the diversity of opinions which have prevailed on the subject of early chronology.

- 794 [1130] Ionic migration to Asia, after the death of Codrus, last King of Athens.
- 790 Pul founds the Assyrian empire.
- 776 Era of Olympiads begins.
- 753 Rome founded, according to the usual date.
- 747 First kingdom of Babylon, and Kingdom of Nineveh, arising from Pul's kingdom. Era of Nabonassas begins.
- 721 Captivity of the Ten Tribes of Israel.
- 719 [757] Syracuse founded by a Corinthian Colony.
- 718 Independence of the Medes, who revolt from the Assyrians of Nineveh.
- 708 [845] Lacedæmon's legislation at Lacedæmon.
- 681 First kingdom of Babylon put an end to by the Assyrians of Nineveh.
- 655 Psammetichus King of all Egypt.
- 652 [743] First war between Messenia and Lacedæmon.
- 635 Scythians get possession of Upper Asia, and Cimmerians of Lydia.
- 627 Newton's date of the foundation of Rome.
- 625 Second Babylonian, or Chaldean kingdom begins, by Nabopolassar's revolt from the Assyrians of Nineveh.
- 609 Assyrian empire of Nineveh destroyed by the Babylonians and Medes.
- 607 Scythians driven from Upper Asia, Cimmerians driven from Lydia about the same time.
- 596 Perdiccas founds the monarchy of Macedonia.
- 690 The Greeks, under Bellocesus, cross the Alps into Italy.
- 594 Legislation of Solon. Draco, perhaps twenty-five years earlier.
- 588 Destruction of the kingdom of Judah by the Babylonians.
- 560 Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. Thales flourished.
- 559 Anaxagoras flourished.
- 556 Simonides born.
- 553 Socrates died.
- 548 Anaximander. Anaximenes.
- 546 Kingdom of Lydia destroyed by Cyrus, King of Persia. Kingdom of Media probably destroyed by him shortly before.
- 544 Phercydes flourished.
- 639 Pythagoras flourished.
- 534 Kingdom of Babylon destroyed by Cyrus. Jews return to Jerusalem.
- 535 Thespis flourished.
- 525 Cambyzes, King of Persia, conquers Egypt. Æschylus born.
- 519 Cratinus born, Hecateus flourished.
- 518 Pindar born.
- 510 Pisistratides driven from Athens.
- 509 Monarchy abolished at Rome. Consuls and Questors instituted there.
- 508 Expedition of Darius Hystaspes, King of Persia, into Scythia. Thrace and Macedonia tributary to him.
- 503 Parmenides flourishes. Heraclitus flourishes.
- 500 Anaxagoras born.
- 499 Sardis burnt by the Ionians and Athenians.
- 496 Hellenicus born.
- 495 Sophocles born.
- 493 Tribunes and Ediles instituted at Rome.
- 490 Battle of Marathon.
- 485 Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. Epicharmus flourished.
- 484 Herodotus born.
- 480 Battles of Thermopylae, Artemisium, Salamis, and Himera. Euripides born.
- 479 Battles of Plataea and Mycale.
- 477 Athenian ascendancy commences.
- 471 Thucydides born.
- 468 Mycenæ destroyed. Socrates born.
- 466 Battles of the Eurymedon.
- 464 Zeno of Elea flourished.
- 458 Lysias born.
- Gorgias flourished.
- 451 Decemvirs at Rome. Laws of the Twelve Tables.
- 457 Battle of Tanagra.
- 447 Battle of Coronea.
- 444 Empedocles flourished. Xenophon born. First Military Tribunes at Rome.

- 443 Censors instituted at Rome.
 435 Isocrates born.
 431 Peloponnesian War begins. Hippocrates flourished.
 429 Plato born. Euclid flourished.
 427 Aristophanes flourished.
 413 Athenians defeated in Sicily. Birth of Diogenes the Cynic.
 406 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.
 404 Athens taken. Thirty tyrants there. Commencement of Lacedæmonian ascendancy. Government of thirty tyrants destroyed.
 401 Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks. Ctesias flourished.
 397 Peace of Dercyllidas.
 390 Rome burnt by the Galli Senones, under Brennus.
 389 Birth of Æschines.
 387 Peace of Antalcidas.
 384 Birth of Aristotle.
 382 Birth of Demosthenes. The Cadmea of Thebes seized by the Lacedæmonians.
 379 The Lacedæmonians expelled from Thebes.
 376 Battle of Naxos. Lacedæmonian ascendancy ends.
 373 Theophrastus born.
 371 Battle of Leuctra. Epaminondas and Pelopidas. Theban superiority in Greece.
 365 Antisthenes flourished. Prætors instituted at Rome.
 364 Isæus flourished.
 362 Battle of Mantinea. Theban superiority ends.
 359 Philip, son of Amyntas, becomes King of Macedonia.
 357 Greek Social war. Phocian Sacred war.
 356 Birth of Alexander the Great. Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.
 Dionysius expelled from Syracuse by Dion. Theopompus flourished.
 347 Spensippus flourishes. Olynthus taken by Philip.
 343 Dionysius expelled from Syracuse by Timoleon.
 342 Birth of Menander.
 341 Birth of Epicurus.
 338 Amphiſsian Sacred war. Battle of Chæronæa. Macedonian ascendancy.
 336 Philip assassinated.
 335 Thebes destroyed by Alexander the Great.
 334 Alexander invades the Persian empire; wins the battle of the Granicus.
 334 Alexander wins the battle of Issus.
 332 Alexander conquers Syria and Egypt.
 331 Alexander wins the battle of Guauguæla, or Arbela, followed by the conquest of the Persian empire.
 330 Darius assassinated by Bessus. Philemon flourishes.
 327 Alexander's campaign in India.
 326 Voyage of Nearchus.
 325 Demetrius Phalereus flourishes.
 323 Death of Alexander. His empire is divided.
 322 A Macedonian garrison placed at Athens, by Antipater, and the democracy superseded.
 317 Death of Phocion.
 316 Alexis flourishes.
 315 Restoration of Thebes.
 312 Seleucus takes possession of Babylonia. Era of the Seleucids begins.
 307 Restoration of the Athenian democracy.
 301 Antigonus defeated and slain at the battle of Ipsus.
 The Empire of Alexander finally divided: Ptolemy takes Egypt, Libya, and Palestine; Cassander takes Macedonia; Lysimachus takes Thrace and Bithynia; Seleucus takes Syria, with most of Upper Asia.
 380 Rise of the Achæan league. Chrysippus born.
 278 The Gauls, who had invaded Greece, are driven out, and pass into Asia; Zeno of Citium flourishes; Phtrato, Epicurus, Arcesilaus, flourish.
 276 Antigonus, king of Macedonia.
 275 Pyrrhus defeated in Italy, by Curius Dentatus.
 265 First Punic war.
 259 Duilius gains a naval victory over the Carthaginians.
 250 Regulus put to death.
 241 First Punic war ends.

- 240 Agis, king of Sparta, put to death.
 236 Panætius died.
 233 Livius Andronicus and Nævius flourished.
 223 Antiochus the Great, (III.) becomes king of Syria, Quintus Fabius Pictor flourished.
 222 Battle of Sellasia Sparta taken by Antigonus.
 219 Illyria subdued by the Romans.
 281 Second Punic war. Hannibal passes the Alps.
 Battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia won by Hannibal over the Romans.
 217 Hannibal defeats the Romans at the lake Thrasymene.
 261 Hannibal defeats the Romans at Cannæ.
 215 Alliance between Hannibal and Philip, King of Macedonia.
 212 Syracuse taken by Marcellus. Archimedes killed.
 207 Asdrubal defeated and slain at the Metaurus.
 206 Polybius born.
 204 Peace between Philip and the Romans. Plautus flourishes.
 202 Hannibal defeated by Scipio, at Zama.
 201 Second Punic war ends. Emilius flourishes. First Macedonian war.
 197 Battle of Cynoscephalæ. First Macedonian war ends.
 192 War of the Romans with Antiochus, King of Syria. Pacuvius flourishes.
 189 Antiochus is defeated at Magnesia, and makes peace.
 183 Philopomen put to death.
 172 Second Macedonian war begins. Cæcilius, Afranius, and Terence flourish.
 168 Persens defeated at Pydna. Second Macedonian war ends. Macedonia becomes a Roman province.
 166 Judas Maccabæus delivers the Jews from the Syrians.
 165 Carneades and Dingenus, Athenian ambassadors at Rome. Attius flourishes.
 149 Third Punic war begins.
 148 M. Porcius Cato died.
 146 Carthage destroyed. Corinth destroyed. Greece becomes a Roman province.
 140 Death of Virginius in Spain.
 135 Servile war in Spain.
 133 Murder of Tiberius Gracchus. Destruction of Numantia.
 132 Servile war in Sicily ended.
 121 Gaius Gracchus killed. Lucilius flourishes.
 117 Gallia Narbonensis becomes a Roman province.
 111 War against Jugurtha begins.
 106 End of war against Jugurtha.
 102 Marius defeats the Ambrones and Teutones.
 101 Marius destroys a horde of Cimbrians. Julius Cæsar born.
 93 Livy born.
 91 Italian (Marsic, or Social) war.
 88 Mithridatic war. Marian Civil war.
 87 Marius seizes Rome.
 86 Death of Marius. Sallust born.
 84 Peace with Mithridates.
 82 Sylla seizes Rome, and is made perpetual Dictator.
 War renewed against Mithridates.
 81 Peace with Mithridates.
 80 War with Sertorius.
 79 Sylla gives up the Dictatorship.
 74 War renewed against Mithridates.
 73 War against Spartacus. Sertorius assassinated.
 71 War against Spartacus concluded. Recovery of Spain completed.
 67 Pompey conquers the pirates. Lucetius flourishes.
 63 Death of Mithridates. Conspiracy of Catiline. Palestine conquered.
 60 First triumvirate, consisting of M. Crassus, Cn. Pompeius, and Julius Cæsar.
 58 Cæsar's wars in Gaul begin. Catullus flourishes.
 56 Crassus goes to Syria. Cæsar's expedition to Britain.
 53 Crassus slain by the Parthians.
 52 Clodius murdered.
 50 Subjugation of Gaul, by Cæsar, completed.
 49 War between Cæsar and Pompey begins. Cæsar enters Rome; conquers Africanius and Petreius, in Spain; created Dictator.
 48 Battle of Pharsalia. Murder of Pompey.

- 47 Cæsar's war in Egypt. He conquers Pharnaces.
- 46 Cæsar conquers Pompey's party in Africa.
- 45 Cæsar conquers Pompey's sons in Spain; battle of Munda.
Cæsar declared Father of the Country, Perpetual Dictator, and Emperor.
- 44 Cæsar assassinated. Diodorus Siculus flourished.
- 43 Battle of Mutina. Second Triumvirate, consisting of C. Octavius, M. Antonius, M. Lepidus.
- 42 Battles of Philippi. Deaths of Brutus and Cassius.
- 40 Herod made King of the Jews.
- 36 Sextus Pompeius conquered in Sicily.
- 32 War between Octavius and Antony.
- 31 Battle of Actium.
- 30 Deaths of Antony and Cleopatra.
- 27 Augustus declared Emperor. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Gallus, Pollio, Varius, Tibullus, Propertius, Phædrus, flourished.
- 25 Cornelius Nepos died.
- 12 Pannonians subdued. Victories of Drusus in Gaul.
- 8 Seneca born.
- 4 Birth of our Saviour: sometimes placed four years later.
Dionysius of Halicarnassus flourished.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMMON ERA OF THE INCARNATION,

IN THE 4004-5TH YEAR FROM THE CREATION OF MAN.

After
Christ.

- 16 Augustus dies. Tiberius. Mathematicians expelled from Rome.
- 17 Arminius defeats Marobodus.
- 19 Germanicus poisoned. Celsus, Pomponius Mela.
- 21 Arminius is killed.
- 33 Crucifixion of our Saviour.
- 35 St. Paul converted.
- 37 Caligula 41, Claudius.
- 40 The followers of our Saviour called Christians.
- 41 Conquests of Plantius in England.
- 50 London founded by the Romans.
- 54 Nero. Persens (*b.* 34, *d.* 62). Lucan (*b.* 38, *d.* 65). Seneca (*d.* 65) Petronius (*b.* 37, *d.* 93).
- 60 Christianity introduced into Britain.
- 64 Rome set on fire, burned six days. First persecution of the Christians.
- 70 Destruction of Jerusalem. Pliny (*b.* 23, *d.* 79).
- 78 Agricola completes the conquest of Britain.
- 79 Titus. Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
Valerius Placcus. Silius Ital. (*d.* about 100). Quintilian (*b.* 42).
- 81 Domitian.
- 84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians (Scotch).
- 90 Juvenal. Epictetus.
- 94 Second persecution of the Christians under Domitian.
- 96 Nerva, Tacitus, Pliny the younger.
- 98 Trajan. 106, Dacia subdued. Suetonius. Florus. Plutarch (*b.* 50): Third Persecution.
- 117 Adrian. The Euphrates the frontier of the Roman empire in Asia.
- 118 The city of Jerusalem again destroyed. Dispersion of the Jews.
- 138 Antoninus Pius, Claudius, Ptolemy, Arrian.
- 161 Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus. Galen. Appian. Symmachus. Aul. Gellius. Apuleius.
- 163 Fourth persecution under M. A. Antoninus.
- 166 to 178, war by the Romans with the people between the Alps and the Danube.
- 180 Commodus. The Goths seize upon the eastern part of Dacia.
- 192 The Saracens known by a victory over the Romans, in Arabia.
- 193 Pertinax. Didius Julianus. Pescennius Niger. Septimius Severus.
- 202 Emilius. Papinian (slain 212). Ulpian (slain 228). Tertullian (*d.* 220). Philostratus.
- 203 Fifth persecution under Severus.
- 209 The wall of Severus built in Britain.

- 211 Caracalla and Geta.
 213 First mention of the Germans, a people united on the upper Rhine.
 217 Macrinus. 218 Heliogabalus.
 222 Alexander Severus. Origen (b. 185. d. 254). Dion Cassius Ammonius Saccas, author of the new philosophy of Plato. Herodiah. Sext. J. Africanus.
 226 Artaxerxes, king of the new empire of Persia. War against Rome.
 236 Sixth persecution under Maximian.
 250 First mention of the Franks, a people united on the lower Rhine. Seventh persecution under Decius.
 251 Irruption of the Goths into Thessaly. Plotinus (d. 270). Diogenes, Laertius.
 252 Eighth persecution under Gallus.
 258 Ninth persecution under Valerian.
 260 Sapo, king of the Persians, takes king Valerian prisoner. The Germans advance to Ravenna. Vandals Longinus.
 263 Irruption of the Franks into Gaul.
 264 Odonathes reduces the Persians, and repels the Goths.
 267 Dioclesian conquers the Saracens.
 273 Aurelian conquers Palmyra. Zenobia.
 274 Silk first brought from India.
 275 The Goths seize upon Dacia (the Visigoths, and the Ostrogoths).
 277 Probus drives the Germans from Gaul, and defeats the Franks.
 284 Dioclesian.
 298 Constantine Chlorus defeats the Germans near Langres.
 303 Tenth persecution under Dioclesian.
 306 Constantine the Great embraces Christianity 311 Lactantius.
 313 The Franks are conquered, and 321 the Sarmatians. Eleventh persecution ends by an edict of Constantine.
 323 The Western provinces are joined to the Eastern.
 325 A Council held at Nice.
 330 Constantinople, capital of the empire.
 350 The Franks in Gaul.
 353 Constantius. 354 430. Augustin.
 358 Julian reduces the Salique Franks, and
 360 ——— forces the Germans to conclude a peace.
 361 Julian, killed 363, in a war against the Persians. Diophantus, the mathematician.
 368 Theodosius again subdues Britain. Valentinian I. War with the Germans.
 379 Valens compels the Visigoths to make peace.
 373 The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
 374 The Visigoths pass the Wolga.
 376 The Ostrogoths are conquered.
 325 Division of the Roman empire. Honorius in the West, Arcadius in the East. Stilico.
 400 Bells invented.
 401 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, devastates Italy.
 407 The Germans penetrate into Helvetia.
 409 The Vandals, and others, subdue Spain.
 410 Alaric's third expedition. Capture of Rome.
 412 Astolphus, king of the Visigoths, defeats Jovinus in Gaul. Honorius yields up Britain.
 428 Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople.
 429 The Vandals, commanded by their King, Genseric, pass into Africa.
 433 to 452 Andia.
 451 Attila conquered by Ætius at Chalons sur Marne. Theodoric I.
 452 Attila in Upper Italy, Foundation of Venice.
 457 Hengist the Saxon founded the kingdom of Kent.
 468 The Romans expelled from Spain by Eric, king of the Visigoths.
 476 The Western Roman Empire overturned.
 477 Empire of the Visigoths in Gaul.
 490 Ælla founds the kingdom of Sussex.
 493 Theodoric the Great, King of the Ostrogoths, conquers Italy. Silk worms introduced into Europe.
 508 Clovis subdues the kingdom of the Visigoths in Gaul, and establishes that of the Franks, the country being afterwards called France.

- 511 Division of the kingdom of the Franks.
 537 Justinian (*d.* 565.): 530 Penedesis established.
 553 Overthrow of the empire of Ostrogoths in Italy.
 558 Clotaire.
 568 The kingdom of Lombardy founded.
 569 Mahomet preaches Islamism.
 585 Leovigild, the Visigoth, overthrows the empire of the Suevi in Spain.
 597 Augustine, the monk, settles in England.
 622 The Hejira. Abubekir revises the Koran.
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
 638 The Saracens make themselves masters of Syria, and in 651 of Persia.
 660 Organs used in churches.
 663 Glass brought into England.
 685 The Britons driven into Wales and Cornwall by the Saxons.
 698 The Saracens masters of Carthage. Anastasius, the first Doge of Venice.
 711 The Arabs, under Tarik make a descent on, and finally conquer, Spain, under Muza, 714, 718 Pelayo.
 742 Pepin, king of France.
 755 Pope's temporal dominion began.
 774 The kingdom of Lombardy under the dominion of the Franks.
 785 Saxony, a province of France.
 786 Haroun al Raschid.
 787 The Danes make a descent upon England.
 800 Charlemagne crowned emperor of the Romans. Leo III. Foundation of Scholastic philosophy. Progress of the Arabs in the sciences. (Mahomet Ben Omar *d.* 822). Clocks introduced into Europe from the East.
 803 The Saxons submit to Charlemagne.
 806 The Sorbes and Vandals become tributary to him.
 814 Charlemagne dies at Aix-la Chapelle.
 827 Egbert the great, king of England.
 853 Pope Nicholas refuses to confirm the election of Photius, at Constantinople, which causes the schism of the Greek church.
 855 Foundation of the Kingdom of Navarre, under D. Garcias.
 877 Charles the Bald introduces the hereditary feudal system into France.
 880 Schism of the Greeks, who separate from the Roman church.
 881 Alphonso III. penetrates as far as the Tagus, and becomes formidable to the Arabs.
 885 Paris besieged by the Normans.
 893 Alfred the Great succeeds in destroying the Danish power in England.
 904 The Russians before Constantinople.
 919 The House of Saxony upon the throne of Germany.
 961 Otho the Great joins Italy with Germany, and
 962 ———— Renews the Imperial dignity.
 987 The race of Capet upon the throne of France.
 991 The arithmetical figures introduced into Europe by the Arabians.
 1014 Canute the Great, king of Denmark, ascends the throne of England.
 1030 Dismembering and downfall of the caliph of Cordova.
 1038 End of the empire of the Ommyyades in Arabian Spain. The Moors.
 1042 The Danes expelled from England. Edward the Confessor.
 1053 Milan becomes a republic; afterwards Pisa, Genoa, Pavia, &c.
 1066 Battle of Hastings. William, duke of Normandy, conquers England. Probable beginning of Tournament.
 1073 Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) Pope.
 1074 Bull of this pontiff against the investiture and marriage of Priests.
 1076 The emperor, Henry IV. deposed by the Pope.
 1083 Doomsday book begun. Finished, 1086.
 1085 Alphonso of Castile takes Toledo and Madrid from the Moors.
 1086 Order of Carthusians.
 1087 William the Conqueror invades France.
 1091 Council held at Clermont. Origin of the Crusades.
 1096 First Crusade.
 1097 The Almoravides in the Arabian part of Spain.
 1099 Capture of Jerusalem. Godfrey of Boulogne king. Institution of the Knights of St. John.
 1106 Henry I. King of England, joins Normandy to his kingdom.

- 1108 Louis VI. King of France, encourages corporations as a security against the feudal lords, and their vassals.
 1119 Order of the Templars instituted.
 1124 Musical Notes invented.
 1135 Alphonso III. of Leon and Castile, master of Spain.
 1147 Second Crusade under Conrad III. and Louis VII. Alphonso seizes Lisbon. Moscow founded.
 1150 Abelard. Scholastic philosophy of Aristotle taught.
 1154 The Plantagenets (House of Anjou) ascend the English throne.
 1163 London Bridge first built of stone.
 1172 Henry II. conquers Ireland. Alphonso I., king of Portugal, takes Murcia from the Almoravides.
 1180 Downfall of the House of the Guelphs. Bills of Exchange introduced into commerce.
 1186 Sept. 16, Conjunction of all the planets at sun-rise.
 1187 Saladin destroys the kingdom of Jerusalem.
 1189 Third Crusade under Frederick I., Philip II., and Richard Cœur de Lion.
 1190 Knights of the Teutonic Order instituted.
 1191 The Crusaders conquer Ptolemais.
 1192 Battle of Ascalon, in which Richard defeated Saladin.
 1200 First mention of the Mariner's Compass. Establishment of Universities.
 1202 Fourth Crusade under Boniface, Marq. of Montferat.
 1203 The Crusaders take Constantinople. Origin of the Inquisition in Languedoc. Dominicans and Franciscans.
 1206 Gengis Khan; Empire of Mogul. Paris University.
 1208 Crusade against the Albigenses (till 1229) First Charter to the City of London.
 1214 Roger Bacon.
 1215 Magna Charta, the basis of the English Constitution.
 1217 Fifth Crusade, under Andrew, king of Hungary.
 1218 Switzerland becomes an integral province of the German Empire.
 1220 Astronomy and Geography introduced into Europe by the Moors.
 1222 Basis of the Hungarian Constitution. The assemblage of the French States, called a Parliament. Salamanca University.
 1224 Thomas Aquinas.
 1228 Sixth Crusade, under the Emperor Frederic II.
 1236 The Moguls penetrate into Russia, and take Moscow. Mogul empire.
 1248 Seventh Crusade, under Saint Louis, King of France.
 1253 Alphonso, king of Castile, constructs his celebrated astronomical tables.
 1258 The Moguls destroy the caliph of Bagdad.
 1261 Michael Palæologus conquers Constantinople.
 1265 Dante born (*d.* 1331).
 1278 Saint Louis dies before Tunis.
 1279 The Moguls subdue the whole of China.
 1282 Sicilian Vespers.
 1291 End of the Crusades.
 1296 Edward I. King of England, subdues Scotland.
 1299 Spectacles invented.
 1300 Boniface VIII. Albufeda. Raymond Lully.
 1301 The Princes royal of England created Princes of Wales.
 1302 Cambridge University.
 1306 Helvetic Confederation. William Tell.
 1310 Capture of Rhodes by the Knights of St. John. Chimnies used in domestic architecture.
 1312 The Order of Templars is entirely suppressed by Pope Clement I. and by Philip le Bel.
 1313 Boccaccio born (*d.* 1375).
 1314 Battle of Bannockburn.
 1319 University of Dublin. Catalonia and Valencia united to Arragon.
 1328 Scotland becomes independent. Robert Bruce. House of Valois in France.
 1341 Petrarch crowned at Rome (*b.* 1304, *d.* 1374).
 1345 First mention of gunpowder in France. Fire arms used. The Canaries discovered by the Genoese.
 1347 First German University at Prague, Rienza. Tribune at Rome. Battle of Durham; David, king of Scots, taken prisoner.

- 1349 The plague desolates Europe. Persecution of the Jews.
 1354 Inez de Castro. Foundation of the Order of the Garter.
 1356 Battle of Poitiers. John, of France, taken prisoner by the Black Prince.
 1357 Coins first used in London.
 1361 The Turks conquer Adrianople, and establish themselves in Europe. Vienna University.
 1362 John Wickliff, Reformer in England.
 1364 Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy.
 1369 Timur, or Tamerlane, the Mogul conqueror,
 1371 The Stewarts upon the throne of Scotland.
 1384 First navigation act in England.
 1386 Windsor Castle built.
 1388 The battle of Otterburn.
 1399 The House of Lancaster ascended the throne of England.
 1400 John Huss, a disciple of Wickliff, reformer in Bohemia.
 1402 Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane.
 1405 Death of Tamerlane.
 1411 University of St. Andrew founded.
 1441 Council of Constance.
 1415 John Huss burnt. Capture of Centa. Battle of Agincourt won by Henry V.
 1417 First mention of Bohemians (Gipsies) in Europe. The Hussites choose Ziska their chief.
 1418 Madeira discovered.
 1429 The Maid of Orleans.
 1430 Charles VII. crowned at Rheims, Henry VI. at Paris, Joan of Arc burnt.
 1432 The Portuguese discover the Azores.
 1433 Lisbon becomes the seat of government instead of Coimbra.
 1435 John Gutenberg (*d.* 1466) invents the art of Printing.
 1437 The House of Hapsbourg Austria on the throne.
 1442 Beginning of the Slave Trade.
 1444 Discovery of the Cape de Verd islands.
 1445 Wars of the red and white roses.
 1446 Inundation at Dort; 1,00,000 drowned.
 1453 Mahomet II. takes Constantinople. The English lose all France, except Calais.
 1454 University of Glasgow founded.
 1457 Glass first made in England.
 1464 Stages, Diligences, and Posts in France.
 1470 Publication of the first Almanac.
 1461 Printing introduced into England, by W. Caxton.
 1472 Lorenzo de Medicis.
 1477 University of Aberdeen founded.
 1478 Inquisition in Spain, Cardinal Mendoza.
 1479 Union of Castile with Arragon.
 1481 End of the domination of the Tartars in Russia.
 1485 The House of Tudor ascends the throne of England. Union of the two roses. Battle of Bosworth Field. Death of Richard III.
 1486 Diaz discovers the Cape of Good Hope.
 1492 Granada conquered by Ferdinand I. Christopher Columbus discovers America.
 1495 Diet held at Worms.
 1496 Cabot discovers the island of Newfoundland.
 1498 The Portuguese discover the passage to the East Indies by sea. Vasco da Gama.
 1499 The Moors expelled from Castile.
 1500 Alvarez de Cabral discovers the Brazils.
 1505 Almeyda sails to the East Indies.
 1508 Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba colonized by the Spaniards.
 1510 to 15 Gna. Malacca, Ormas, conqd, by the Portuguese. Albuquerque.
 1512 Navarre united to Spain by Ferdinand the Catholic.
 1513 Battle of Flodden.
 1517 Luther (*b.* 1483 *d.* 1543) publishes at Wittenberg disputations against indulgences. The Turks conquer Syria and Egypt.
 1519 First Voyage round the World by Magellan.
 1521 Luther at the Diet of Worms. Gustavus Vasa, at the head of the Delcarrians, defeats the troops of Christian II. Discovery of Manilla, of the Ladrones, and of the Moluccas. Conquest of Mexico.

- 1522 The Ottomans seize upon Rhodes,
 1523 Zwingleius (*b.* 1484. *d.* 1531). Reformer at Zurich. The Spaniards subdue
 Chili.
 1525 A. de Brandenburg. Great Master of the Teutonic Order, makes himself
 hereditary Duke of Prussia; Francis I., king of France, prisoner at Pavia.
 1526 Moldavia and Wallachia subjected to the dominion of the Ottoman Porte.
 1527 Death of Albert Durer (*b.* 1471).
 1528 Conquest of Peru.
 1529 The Turks before Vienna.
 1530 Confession of Augsburg.
 1533 Death of Ariosto (*b.* 1474).
 1534 Henry VIII. becomes the head of the English Church. Oath of Supremacy.
 1535 The Anabaptists at Munster. Establishments of the Spaniards at Buenos
 Ayres.
 1536 Death of Erasmus (*b.* 1467).
 1539 Suppression of Religious Houses in England and Wales.
 1540 The Order of the Jesuits confirmed by Pope Paul III. John Calvin (*b.* 1509
d. 1564) Reformation at Geneva. Variation of the Compass discovered
 by Cabot.
 1543 Death of Copernicus (*b.* 1473)
 1544 Lutheranism introduced into Sweden.
 1545 Council of Trent
 1547 Orange trees brought from China to Portugal.
 1549 Telescopes invented.
 1552 Maurice, elector of Saxony, forces Charles V. to conclude the treaty of
 Passau.
 1553 The English go by sea to Archangel. Rabelais dies (*b.* 1483).
 1560 Death of Melancthon (*b.* 1497). Reformation in Scotland. Knox.
 1565 Gesner (*b.* 1516)
 1567 William of Orange assassinated, 4585. Belgic refugees establish manufac-
 tures in England.
 1571 Selim II. conquers Cyprus. Victory of the Austrians, near Lepanto.
 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew (24 August).
 1575 Leyden University.
 1580 Portugal united to Spain. Tycho Brahe (*b.* 1546, *d.* 1601).
 Drake sails round the world. Parochial Registers kept in England.
 1581 The United Provinces declare themselves independent. Gregorian Calendar.
 The duke of Alva occupies Portugal by order of Philip II.
 1583 Tobacco introduced into England
 1584 The Crimea under the dominion of the Turks.
 1587 Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, put to death.
 1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
 1589 The House of Bourbon ascended the throne of France (Henry IV).
 1596 The Dutch establish factories at Java. Death of Tasso (*b.* 1544).
 1598 Edict of Nantz. Casaubon (*b.* 1559. *d.* 1614).
 1600 East India Company established
 1602 Company of Dutch trading to the East Indies.
 Decimal arithmetic invented.
 1603 Crowns of England and Scotland united in the House of Stuart.
 1604 Gunpowder Plot
 1609 The Moors expelled from Spain. Union of Protestant States in Germany.
 The English occupy the Bermudas, in the West Indies.
 Discovery of the Satellites of Jupiter.
 1610 Discovery of Hudson's Bay. Henry IV. assassinated by Ravaillac.
 1611 The Poles seize upon Smolensko, and burn Moscow. Baronets first created.
 1613 The House of Romanoff ascended the throne of Russia.
 1614 Invention of Logarithms by Lord Napier.
 New River brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton.
 1616 Death of Shakspeare (*b.* 1564). Death of Cervantes (*b.* 1547).
 1618 Commencement of the Thirty years' war.
 1619 Hervey (*b.* 1577. *d.* 1637) discovers the circulation of the blood.
 1624 Massacre at Amboyna.
 1625 (28, 29, 32, &c.) The English take possession of Barbadoes, Bermuda,
 Providence, Antigua, And Anguilla, in the West Indies.
 1626 Death of Lord Bacon (*b.* 1561, *d.* 1550).

- 1632 Death of Kepler (*b.* 1571). Des Cartes (*b.* 1596).
 1633 Battle of Lützen. Death of Gustavus Adolphus.
 1634 Death of Wallenstein. Battle of Noerdlingen. The Dutch take Curacao from the Spaniards.
 1935 Foundation of the French Academy. Alliance of France and Sweden against Spain and Austria.
 1636 Utrecht University founded.
 1649 Portugal shakes of the yoke of Spain. The House of Braganza. Assembling of the Long Parliament in England.
 1642 Death of Galileo (*b.* 1564). Castelli and Toricelli his disciples.
 1643 Barometer invented by Toricelli.
 1644 Death of Hugo Grotius. Dam. Heinsius (*b.* 1280. *d.* 1635).
 1648 Peace of Westphalia (24th Oct.) Confirmation of the treaty of Passau. Spain acknowledges the independence of the Low Countries.
 1649 Charles I., king of England, beheaded. Cromwell.
 1651 Test of Friends (Quakers) appeared in England. Navigation Act passed in England.
 1651 The Cossacks pass under the dominion of Russia. Smolensko, &c.
 1652 The English take Jamaica from the Spaniards. Persecution of the Valdois by Charles Emmanuel II.
 1653 Frederic Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg, procures the recognition of the independence of Prussia. *Alcyon* (*b.* 1623. *d.* 1695)
 1662 Royal Society established.
 1663 The English take Bombay. Locke (*b.* 1632. *d.* 1704). Dryden (*b.* 1631 *d.* 1701).
 1665 Great Plague in London.
 1666 The first ship sailed into England. The great fire in London.
 1667 The Dutch take Surinam. Milton.
 1668 Peace of Aix la Chapelle. *Moire* (*b.* 1620. *d.* 1673). La Fontaine *b.* 1621. *d.* 1695).
 1670 Corneille (*b.* 1633. *d.* 1684). Racine (*b.* 1639. *d.* 1698). Boileau (*d.* 1711).
 1671 The Danes seize upon St. Thomas.
 1672 First war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Russia seizes on the Ukraine. Death of S. most (*b.* 1632).
 1678 Peace of Nimeguen. The Habeas Corpus act passed.
 1679 Louis XIV. takes possession of Alsace, and
 1681 ——— of Strasbourg.
 1682 Foundation of Philadelphia, by William Penn. The French seize on Tobago.
 1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Assassins. 50,000 Reformed quit France.
 1686 Air Pump. Calculon (*b.* 1661. *d.* 1687).
 1688 The Revolution. William III., Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, lands in England. Flight of James II.
 1689 Toleration act passed. Episcopacy abolished in Scotland.
 1690 The English establish themselves at Calcutta. Battle of the Boyne.
 1692 Battle of La Hogue.
 1693 Bank of England established.
 1697 Peace of Ryswick. The Dutch take Saint Eustatia.
 1700 Northern war till 1721, Charles XII, and Peter the Great at Permna. Academy at Berlin.
 1701 War of the succession in Spain till 1714, Prussia erected into a kingdom.
 1702 Death of K. William. Anne.
 1703 Foundation of St. Petersburg.
 1704 Capture of Gibraltar by the English. Battle of Blenheim.
 1706 England and Scotland united under the same Parliament. Battle of Ramilies.
 1708 Battle of Oudenarde.
 1709 Charles XII. at Bender, after the battle of Pultowa. Battle of Malplaquet.
 1710 Conquest of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland by Peter the Great. St. Paul's rebuilt.
 1713 Peace of Utrecht. Philip of Anjou, king of Spain. Gibraltar, Minorca, Hudson's Bay. Newfoundland, and Saint Christopher's are ceded to England; the Low Countries to Austria. The Pragmatic sanction. Charles VI.
 1714 Peace of Radstadt. George I., Elector of Hanover, ascends the throne of England.
 1715 Rebellion in Scotland in favour of the Stuarts.
 1716 Death of Leibnitz. Septennial act passed.

- 1720 Inoculation introduced into England.
 1721 Peter the Great takes the title of Emperor of all the Russias.
 1725 Death of Newton (*b.* 1642).
 1726 Academy of Petersburg founded.
 1730 Fahrenheit's Thermometer. Swift (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1744). Young (*b.* 1681, *d.* 1765). Pope (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1634). Thomson (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1748). Boerhaave (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1738).
 1736 The Porteous mob in Edinburgh.
 1737 Gottingen University.
 1739 Nadir Schah reduces the Mogul emperor to extremities. Rebellion in Scotland.
 1740 War of the Austrian succession, till 1748.
 1742 Peace of Breslau and of Berlin. Frederick the Great acquires Lower-Silesia, and the greater part of Upper-Silesia.
 1743 Battle of Dettingen.
 1744 Anson sails round the world.
 1745 Battle of Fontenoy.
 1746 Battle of Culloden.
 1748 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Klopstock (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1803). Lessing (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1781). Montesquieu (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1755). Rameau (*d.* 1757). Voltaire (*d.* 1778). Rousseau (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1788). Buffon (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1788). Goldoni (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1792). Linnaeus (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1708).
 1750 Westminster-bridge finished.
 1752 New style adopted in Britain.
 1753 British Museum established.
 1755 Great earthquake at Lisbon. Lord Clive obtains Bahar and Orissa, in Bengal.
 1756 The Seven years' war.
 1759 Expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal, Pombal. Battle of Quebec. Death of Wolfe. Earthquake at Lima.
 1763 Jesuits expelled from France.
 1761 Family compact of the Bourbons.
 1762 Peace of Paris. France cedes to England Canada, C. Breton, St. Vincent, St. Domingo, Tobago, and the coast of Senegal. Spain cedes Florida.
 1764 Taxes increased in the English Colonies of North America. The Order of the Jesuits suppressed in France.
 1767 The Jesuits expelled from Spain.
 1768 France purchases the island of Corsica from the Genoese. Royal Academy established.
 1770 Tax upon Tea in North America. Blackfriars-bridge finished.
 1771 Cook's first voyage round the world.
 1772 First partition of Poland. Struensee put to death.
 1773 Pope Clem. XIV. suppresses the Order of the Jesuits. Insurrection at Boston. A cargo of tea flung into the sea.
 1774 By the treaty of peace of Rutschuk, Russia extends its frontiers towards Turkey. The Crimea independent of the Porte. Blockade of the port of Boston, and Congress of 12 provinces at Philadelphia.
 1775 War of American Independence. General Congress of 13 provinces.
 1776 4th July, the United States of North America declared independent. Death of Hume and of Adam Smith.
 1778 War of the Bavarian succession. Alliance between France and the United States of North America. Siege of Gibraltar.
 1780 War of England against Hyder Ali. Riots in London.
 1781 Kant (*d.* 1804). Schiller (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1805). Wieland (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1813).
 1782 England acknowledges the independence of the United States of North America (30th Nov.) The Crimea and Kuban fall under the dominion of Russia.
 1783 Great earthquake in Calabria. Peace of Versailles between England and North America; France, Spain (3d Sept.); Holland (20th May) 1781.
 1785 German League.
 1787 First assembly of the Notables.
 1788 Second assembly of the Notables.
 1789 Beginning of the French Revolution. General assembly of the States at Versailles, as a national assembly; suppression of privileges and of feudal rights and tithes. Insurrections in the Low Countries.
 1790 Suppression of all religious orders, monasteries, the nobility, &c. in France..
 1791 14th Sept. acceptance of the first constitution by Louis XVI. Second national legislative assembly.

- 1792 First coalition against France, Attack on the Tuileries. French Republic. Peace of Jassy.
- 1793 21st January, Louis XVI. beheaded. Second constitution. The Reign of Terror. 16th October, the queen beheaded. Toulon, Buonaparte, Second partition of Poland, Great Poland and Dantzic are ceded to Prussia: Russia obtains Lithuania and Volhinia.
- 1794 Fall of Robespierre. Revolution in Poland. Kosciusko. Death of Lavoisier (b. 1743). Habeas Corpus Act suspended. The telegraph invented. Bruce, the traveller d. Lord Howe's victory, June 1. Exchequer Bills issued. American minister received at Paris. Retreat of the British army in Flanders. Battle of Praga, 30,000 Poles butchered by Suwarrow. Trial of Joan Horne Poole. The Duke of York leaves the continent.
- 1795 Third constitution. Norman and central schools in France. Third partition of Poland between Prussia, Austria, and Russia. Suppression of the stadtholdership of the Low Countries. The English take the island of Ceylon, and in 1797, Trinidad, &c. Buonaparte victorious in Italy. French entered Holland, and Stadtholder arrived in England, Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts continued. Warren Hastings acquitted. Mungo Park began his travels. Mobs and riots in various parts of England. Assault on George III.
- 1796 National Institute of Arts and Sciences at Paris founded, Ceylon taken. Irish Insurrection Act passed. Buonaparte crossed the Alps, and penetrated into Italy. Battle of Lodi, &c. Retreat of Moreau. English goods prohibited in France. Great quantities of ice in the Thames. French fleet, destined to invade Ireland, dispersed, after having touched at Bantry Bay. Several victories at sea.
- 1797 Peace of Campo-Formio. Ligurian and Cisalpine Republics. French extend their conquests in Italy. Victory of St. Vincent (Feb. 14). Various petitions for the dismissal of ministers. Mining at Saccruss. Battle of Camperdown Political discontent in England. Death of John Wilkes. Rebellion in Ireland.
- 1798 Congress of peace at Radstadt. Buonaparte in Egypt. Independence of St. Domingo. Rebellion in Ireland continues. A detachment of French land in Ireland. Battle of the Nile. Income Tax imposed. Cold 16° below zero in London.
- 1799 Second coalition against France (Suwaroff). 9th Nov. Revolution of the 18th Brumaire. Death of Pius VI. at Valencia, 15th December. Fourth Constitution. Buonaparte First Consul. Tippoo Sahib conquered by the English Division of Mysore. Buonaparte in Syria and Egypt. Sir Sydney Smith at Acre. Serampore taken. Expedition to the Helder, and the Texel. Suwarrow's campaign. British and Russians leave Holland. Mr. Canmg's first official appointment.
- 1800 Peace with the Vendéans. Victories of Buonaparte in Italy (Marengo). Republic of the Ionian Isles (Parga). Kleber dies in Egypt. The East India Company acquire the Canonic. Royal Institution founded. Great scarcity of provisions. Peace of El Arisch.
- 1801 Arcot, &c. The English take possession of Malta. Nelson before Copenhagen. Peace of Luneville. Death of Lavoisier (b. 1741). Union with Ireland. Planet Ceres discovered. Expedition to Egypt, Battle of Alexandria. Death of Gen. Abercromby. Peace signed.
- 1802 Peace of Amiens. Buonaparte Consul for life. Execution of Governor Wall for cruelty. Despard's conspiracy.
- 1803 War between France and Great Britain. France sells Louisiana to the United States of North America. The Negro chiefs proclaim the independence of St. Domingo. Duke d'Enghien shot. Victories in India.
- 1804 Napoleon Buonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French. Francis I. Emperor of Austria. The Jesuits restored by Pius VII. Ohio becomes a North American State, Dessalines, Emperor of Hayti.
- 1805 Napoleon, King of Italy. Third coalition against France. 26th Dec. peace of Presbourg. Buonaparte offered peace, Trial of Lord Melville. Surrender of Ulm, Battle of Trafalgar. Death of Nelson.
- 1806 The Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Saxony take the title of King. Confederation of the Rhine. Continental System. Eugene, Viceroy of Italy. Dissolution of the German Empire, Joseph Napoleon King of Naples, Louis Napoleon, King of Holland. War between France and Prussia. W. Pitt,

- d. Henri and Perceval at St. Domingo. Mr. Fox and his friends, in office, British manufactures prohibited in America, Battle of Jena.*
- 1807 Peace of Tilsit. Bombardment of Copenhagen. The slave-trade abolished by the English Parliament. The royal family of Portugal embark for Brazil. French troops enter Spain. Monte Video taken. Battle of Eylau. Battle of Tilsit. Buonaparte declares Britain in a state of blockade: Change of the administration (Duke of Portland.)
- 1808 Joseph, King of Spain. Joachim Murat, King of Naples. New nobility in France. Interview between Alexander of Russia and Buonaparte at Erfurt. Alliance with Spain and Portugal. Convention of Cintra
- 1809 New war between Austria and France, Peace of Vienna. Revolution in Sweden; Gustavus IV. and his heirs excluded from the throne. Sweden cedes Finland to Russia. Retreat and death of Sir John Moore. Colonel Wardle's charges against the Duke of York. Battle of Talavera. Mr. Perceval, Prime Minister, Expedition to Walcheren.
- 1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louisa, princess of Austria. Union of Holland and the counts of the German sea, as far as Lubbeck, with France. Bernadotte, elected prince-royal of Sweden, adopted by Charles XIII. Sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower. Battle of Busaco.
- 1811 Maskelyne *d.*
- 1812 War between France and Russia. Battle of Moskwa, 7th Sept. Burning of Moscow. Retreat of the French, 8th Oct. War between England and North America. Peace concluded at Bucharest between Russia and the Ottoman Porte; the Pruthi the frontier. John Horne Tooke *d.* Perceval assassinated. Battle of Salamanca
- 1813 1st March, Prussia in league with Russia. All Europe take arms again to recover their independence. Battle of Lutzen, the 2d of May; of Vittoria, the 21st of June. Manifesto of Austria against France, 10th August. Battle of Gros-Beeren, 23d, August; of Katzbach, 20th August; of Dresden, 27th August; of Culm, 30th August; of Dennewitz, 6th September; of Leipsic, 16th, 18th and 19th October; of Hanau, 30th and 31st October. The French evacuate Germany and Spain. The English pass the Bidassoa, 17th October, and enter France. Treaty of Valencia. Prince of Orange, is recalled.
- 1814 Peace of Kiel, 14th Jan. Norway ceded to Sweden; Britain retains Heligoland. Battle of Blenheim, 1st and 2d Feb.; of Orleans, 27th Feb.; of Laon, 9th March; of Fere Champenoise, 25th March. The Allied Sovereigns enter Paris 31st March. Abdication of Napoleon, 4th April. Louisa XVIII. enters Paris 3d May. Ferdinand VII. enters Madrid, 14th May. Suppression of the Cortes. Re-establishment of the Inquisition; of the Jesuits Colleges, &c. Arrests and executions. Restoration of the order of Jesuits, 7th Aug. Peace between France and the Allied Sovereigns, 30th May, France is confined within her frontiers as at the 1st Jan. 1792. Sweden restores Guadeloupe and Portugal cedes Ganana, to France. Holland falls under the dominion of the Prince of Orange. Hanover made a kingdom, 26th Oct. Norway is joined to Sweden, 20th Oct. Congress at Vienna, 3d Nov. Genoa united to Sardinia, 12th Dec. Indictment of Lord Cochrane and others. Jubilee.
- 1815 Napoleon Buonaparte returns to France, 1st March. Neapolitans defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino, 3d May. Taking of Naples. 20th May. Battle of Waterloo, 18th June. Paris surrendered, the second time, to the Allied Powers. 3d July. Louis XVIII. made his second entry. 8th July. Buonaparte banished to St Helena, 12th Aug. The Holy Alliance concluded between the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, 26th Sept. Joachim Murat, ex-king of Naples, shot, 15th Oct. Foundation of the Republic of the Ionian Islands, 5th Nov. Peace between the Allied Powers and France, 20th Nov.: the frontiers to remain as in 1790. The United Provinces of Buenos Ayres declare their independence. Riots about the Corn Laws. Embassy to China. Lord Cochrane escaped from the King's Bench Prison, and voted in Parliament.
- 1816 Aliens bombarded by the fleet under Lord Exmouth, the captives set free, 27th Aug. Riots in London. Spa-fields mob. Death of Sheridan.
- 1817 Disturbances in various parts of England. Habeas Corpus Act suspended, Cash payments resumed at the Bank. Princess Charlotte *d.* Abolition of the Slave-trade by France, Spain, and Holland.
- 1818 Accession of Charles John (Bernadotte) to the throne of Sweden, 5th Feb. Negotiation between the Allied Powers and France, concerning indemnities,

- 25th April. Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. Evacuation of the French territory. Distress of the disbanded seamen.
- 1819 Discontents in the manufacturing districts of England. Southwark bridge opened. Lord Sidmouth's circular. The Manchester meeting.
- 1820 Jan. 1. Commencement of the Spanish revolution: proclamation of the constitution proposed by the Cortes in 1812. Jan. 29th, death of George III. Feb. 13th Duke de Berri assassinated. Feb. 23rd, the Cato street plot. March 8th, the King of Spain swears to the constitution of the Cortes; suppression of the inquisition. March 25th, the Jesuits are expelled from Russia. May 15th, commencement of the revolution at Naples (Carbonari). July 5th. Act of accusation against the Queen of England. Sept. 7th, remarkable eclipse of the sun. Oct. 1st. Constitutional Junta in Portugal. Oct. 8th, Death of King Henri in the island of Hayti. Oct. 24th ratification of the treaty, by which Spain cedes Florida to the United States of North America.
- 1821 Jan. 1st, A revolution in Brazil. Jan. 8th, Congress of Leybach. Austrian army occupies Naples. Mar. 6th, Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia. 25th. The Greeks join the insurrection. Mar. 10th, till April 10th, disturbances in Piedmont; the King resigns in favour of his brother. April 23rd, the Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople. May 5th, death of Napoleon Buonaparte. July 4th, the King of Portugal returned to his capital. July 19th, Coronation of George IV. Queen Caroline died. July 20th, Austrian troops occupy the kingdom of Sardinia. Aug. 12th, the Russian Ambassador quits Constantinople. Aug. 17th George IV. visits Dublin. Oct. 10th, public entry of George IV. into Hanover, Dec. 1st, Spanish port of St. Domingo declares itself independent. Catholic Bill passed the Commons, lost in the Lords.
- 1822 Jan. 1st, the Greeks declare themselves free. Jan. 26th, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia renounces the right of succession. Feb. 11th, the Prince Royal of Brazil sends back the Portuguese troops, and (Feb. 16th.) institutes a representative government. March 1st, sitting of the Ordinary Cortes at Madrid. March 8th, the United States of North America acknowledge the independence of those of South America. May 21st, Don Augustia Iturbide made Emperor of Mexico. July 2nd, Massacres in Madrid, July 8th, victories by the Greeks at Larissa, Thermopylae, and Salonica, and July 14th at Thermopylae. Aug. 14th, Army of the Faith. Oct. 1st, The King of Portugal swears to the new constitution. Oct. 12th, Independence of Brazil; the Prince Regent proclaimed Emperor. Oct. 20th, Congress at Verona. Great distress in Ireland. George IV. visits Scotland. Death of Lord Castlereagh.
- 1823 Jan. 9th, the Spanish Cortes reject the mediation of the cabinets of Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. 20th March, removal of the King of Spain to Seville, thence to Cadiz, 7th April the French army enters Spain, 19th April, Iturbide dethroned, 23rd May, the French enter Madrid, 5th June, the King of Portugal suppresses the constitution, 25th June, the French invest Cadiz. Guatemala declares itself independent of Spain and Mexico, 20th July, Mexico acknowledges the independence of Guatemala. 31st Aug. Battle of the Trocadero before Cadiz. 15th September, Riego taken prisoner, and (27th Nov.) put to death at Madrid. 1st Oct. the King of Spain resumes his despotism, and abolishes all the proceedings of the Cortes, from 7th March, 1820. End of the Spanish Revolution, 4th Oct. proclamation of the Mexican Constitution by the President Vittoria. 23rd Oct., Alliance between Colombia and Mexico ratified 30th June, 1824-30th Oct., the Government of Great Britain sends Consuls to the new States of South America. London Bridge ordered to be rebuilt.
- 1824 21st Jan.; the English troops defeated by the Ashantees, 10th Feb., Bolivar is named Dictator by the Congress of Peru, 5th March, Lord Amherst, the Governor General of India, declares war against the Burmese 19th April, Death of Lord Byron, 30th April till 9th May, Disturbances in Lisbon: departure of Prince Miguel, 5th May, the English take Rangoon, 16th June, Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, 3d July, the Captain, Pacha takes and destroys Ipsara, 16th July, Iturbide effects a landing near Soto la Marina: the 19th July, he is taken and shot, 22nd July, Peace between Great Britain and Algiers. The English drive the Ashantees from Cape Coast Castle, 6th Aug., Bolivar defeated Canterac near al Samos. The Captain-pacha repulsed with the loss of three ships, &c. 16th Sept., Death

- of Louis XVIII. Charles X. succeeds, 3rd Oct. Treaty between the States of America and Colombia, 6th Oct., Sea-fight near Mitylene and Scio, between the Turks and Greeks, in which the former were worsted; two ships burnt, 12th Oct., Provisional Government in Greece; Condariotti and Panuzzo Notara, Presidents, 16th Nov., Hurricane on the coasts of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. Inundation of Petersburg, 23rd Nov., total evacuation of Moldavia by the Turks. Disorder prevails in Greece; Colocotroni hoists the standard of revolt against the Governments, Chancery Commission appointed. Skeleton of a mummy found in Essex. Mechanics' institutions began. Union of the Scotch dissenters. Catholic rent collected.
- 1825** 1st Jan., Communication by Mr. Canning of the intention of Great Britain to negotiate treaties of commerce with the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, &c., upon the basis of the recognition of their independence respectively. 11th Jan., Colocotroni submits to the Greek Government. 2nd Feb. Treaty of Commerce concluded at Buenos Ayres between Great Britain and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. 4th Feb., Inundations in Holland and on the northern coasts of Germany. 9th Feb., Mr. Adams elected for four years, President of the United States of North America; he enters upon his functions March 4th 26th Feb., Landing of Ibrahim Pasha between Coron and Modon, 28th Feb., Convention concluded between Russia and Great Britain, for the freedom of navigation, the commerce and fishery on the Pacific Ocean, and the frontiers of the north-west coasts of America. 10th March, Bolivar is again invested with the dictatorial power in Peru. 13th March. Treaty of Alliance concluded between Colombia and Guatemala. 17th April, Decree of the King of France, confirming the independence of St. Domingo, in consideration of a money-payment. 18th April, Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between Great Britain and Colombia. 19th April, the Egyptians defeat the Greeks near Forgi. 29th April, the Mexican government ratifies the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Great Britain and Mexico. 12th May, Miaulis burns, in the Port of Modon, one corvette, three brigs, and six transports belonging to the Egyptians. 18th May, Navarino surrenders to Ibrahim Pasha. 22nd May, Colocotroni set at liberty by the Greek government. Coronation of Charles X. at Rheims. 1st June, the Greeks defeated by Ibrahim Pasha. 2nd June, the Greek fleet defeats that of the Captain Pasha between Cape Oro and the Isle of Andros. Ibrahim Pasha takes Calamata, and 23rd June, Tripelizza. 5th July, Ibrahim Pasha defeats Colocotroni near Tricorpha. 21st July, the government of the Netherlands opens its ports in the East Indies to the ships of all nations. 24th July, Resolution of the provisional government of Greece to have recourse to the protection of England. 4th August, the Greek fleet forces the Ottoman squadron to quit the latitude of Missolonghi. 6th August, the provinces of Upper Peru declare their independence, and take the name of the Bolivian Republic. 29th August, Treaty concluded between Portugal and Brazil. 26th September, Treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Great Britain and the Hanse towns. 15th November the King of Portugal ratifies the treaty concluded with Brazil, and takes the title of Emperor. 18th November, the Spaniards entirely evacuate Mexico. 1st December, Death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia. 1st, 2nd, 5th, December, General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Prome. Act against the Catholic association. Petitions against the Corn Laws. Great commercial distresses, and failures of Bankers.
- 1826** January 3rd, war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. Bhurtpore besieged from 23rd December, 1825, is stormed by the English troops under Lord Combermere, 20th January. Sir A. Campbell defeats the Burmese near Maloua 22nd January. Capitulation, and 23rd surrender of Callao; Peru entirely evacuated by the Spaniards. 26th January. Treaty of navigation concluded between Great Britain and France. 28th January the Greeks disperse the Ottoman fleet: Missolonghi is re-victualled. 24th February, Peace concludes at Yandaboo between the East India Company and the Burmese. The Burmese pay one million pounds sterling, and surrender a great extent of territory. Death of D. John VI. Emperor and King of Portugal, 23rd April. Ibrahim Pasha takes the ruins of Missolonghi. Resolved by the national assembly at Epidaurus, to invite the English Ambassador to Constantinople, to arrange that the Greeks should govern themselves, by paying a yearly tribute to the Porte. Don Pedro gives a charter to Portugal, and

confirms (26th April) the Regency. 2nd May, Don Pedro abdicates in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria di Gloria. Decree issued by the government of Mexico for the suppression of titles. 7th May, Ibrahim Pasha disperses and drives the Greeks from the heights which command the road of Calaviata. 8th May, Resolved by the Mexican Senate, never to listen to any proposition made by Spain or any other power, unless the basis of it should be the full and entire acknowledgment of the independence of Mexico. 14th May, Denmark celebrates a festival in commemoration of the introduction of Christianity, which happened a thousand years before. 15th May, Earthquake at Grenada. Treaty of amity and of commerce concluded between the East India Company and the king of Siam. 19th May, Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden. 19th May, Departure of the Ottoman troops from Moldavia and Wallachia. 20th May, Cabinet decree of the King of Prussia, that the commerce and navigation of Great Britain and of its possessions beyond sea, should be treated like those of the most favoured nations, as long as the Prussian subjects should enjoy the advantages granted to them by the Act 6, George IV., chap. 114. 25th May, Opening of the first Congress of the Bolivian republic. 29th May, Resolution of the porte concerning the organisation of a new army in the Ottoman empire, called *Assakiri mahomedije* (Mahometan army), or *Assakiri dichehadei-manssurije* (new victorious army). 1st June, Landing of the Greeks near Salonichi, and battle with Omer Pasha. 5th June, the importation of foreign silks into Great Britain with a duty, permitted from this day. Death of Carl Maria Von Weber, in London. 14th June, Insurrection of the Janissaries on the night of the 14th and 15th of June, at Constantinople, of which the consequence is, a fresh organization of the Ottoman army. 14th June, Defeat of the Janissaries; 2 or 300 are killed on the spot, many others are condemned to be executed. Convocation of a General Congress in Chili, to frame a Constitution. 16th June, Firman issued by the Grand Signor, declaring the abolition of the Janissaries. 4th July, Death of the two ex-presidents Adam and Jefferson, on the 15th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the United States of North America. 9th July, Popular insurrections against the charter, in Portugal, mostly at Chaves, Braganza, Estremoz, and Villaviciosa. The insurgents march towards Spain. 11th July, the national Congress constitutes Chili a Confederate state. 18th July, the King of Persia resolved to commence hostilities with Russia, assembles his army near Ardebil. 22nd July, Death of Piazzzi, the astronomer, at Naples. 24th July, Shock of an earthquake at Mantua. 7th August, victory of the English troops and their allies over the Ashantees. 8th and 9th August, Ibrahim Pasha defeated by the Mainotes. 22nd August, Lord Cochrane arrives at Messina. 14th August, the national assembly of Greece is called together in the island of Poros. 15th August, the Serasquier Reschid Pasha takes the city of Athens. 19th August, the Congress of Lima names Bolivar president of the republic for life. 20th August, Attempt by Favier and Kanikaki to relieve the Greek garrison in the Acropolis, totally failed. 23rd August, Prorogation of the Parliament of Great Britain till the 2d November. 1826. 28th August, an English fleet arrives in the Tagus, 30th August, a conflagration, which breaks out at Constantinople, reduces 6000 houses to ashes. 3d September, the Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow. 18th Sept., Shock of earthquakes at Cuba. 29th September, Solemn reception of Lord Ponsonby at Buenos Ayres, ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain. 28th September, Russia declares war against Persia. Admission of the Colombian flag to the Ports of France. 30th September, Epidemic distempers prevail on the northern coasts of Europe, and particularly in Holland, in consequence of the inundations of 1825, and of the great heats of the summer. 4th October the Infant Don Miguel takes the oath of fealty to the Portuguese Constitution, at Vienna. 6th October, Insurrection raised against the Portuguese Constitution, by the Marques of Chaves. 15th October, Earthquake at Messina. 18th October, Lotteries ceased in England. 19th October, Death of Talma at Paris. 29th October, Betrothing the Infant Don Miguel with the Infanta Donna Maria di Gloria, queen of Portugal, by procuration, at Vienna. 30th October, Opening of the sessions of the Cortes, by the Infant, Regent. 13th November, Convention concluded between Great Britain and the United States of North America, concerning the indemnities to be granted to the American subjects injured by the war. Bolivar returns to Bogota. 12th November, opening of the Parliament

of Great Britain. 2d November, Decree issued by Bolivar, by virtue of which he accepts the dictatorship. Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Brazil for the abolition of the slave-trade. 28th November, Note of the Spanish government to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers, in which it is declared, that the Spanish government will take no part in the enterprise of the Portuguese rebels; and that measures have been adopted to prevent an invasion of Portugal. 29th November, Death of the Marquis of Hastings. 30th December, Portugal entreats the assistance of Great Britain. The Portuguese rebels take Lamego. 5th December, Message of the President Adams on the opening of the session of Congress. 7th December, Death of Flaxman. 10th December, Villa Flor defeats the Portuguese insurgents. 11th December, Message of the King to Parliament, concerning the assistance which it determined to be sent to Portugal to sustain the Government and the Regent against the aggressions of the rebels. 12th Dec., Opening of the French chambers. 14th December, Earthquake at Granada. 17th December, Departure of the first English auxiliary troops for Portugal. 22nd December, the Portuguese rebels advance from Lamego towards Coimbra. 25th December, the first auxiliary troops arrive in Lisbon. 29th December, Arrival of the Lord High Commissary, Sir Frederic Adam, at Corfu.

1827

Jan. 1st, The King of France submits to the Chambers a project of law for the suppression of the Slave-trade. 5th. The Duke of York &c. 22nd. The Duke of Wellington is appointed Commander-in-Chief. February 7th. Dr. Pelham the Bishop of Lincoln &c. 8th. Parliament meets pursuant to adjournment. 17th Lord Liverpool attacked by a stroke of apoplexy. 22d. Mr. Peel obtains leave to bring in a bill for amending the criminal laws. March 1st. Mr. Canning brings forward his resolutions respecting the Corn Laws. 5th, 6th. Sir Francis Burdett brings the subject of the Catholic Claims before the House of Commons; Majority against the motion. 4th 24th. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, and Frances Wakefield tried and found guilty at Lancaster, for the felonious abduction of Miss Turner. 25th. The ship Hecla, Captain Parry, sailed from Deptford on the Northern Expedition. April 10th. Mr. Canning is appointed First Lord of the Treasury. 11th. The Duke of Wellington resigns. 12th. Six other members of the Cabinet resign. Both Houses of Parliament adjourn for the Easter recess. 17th. The Duke of Clarence is appointed Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom. 20th. Sir John Copley is created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed Lord Chancellor. 24th. Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Plunkett, and Sir Charles Abbott are created peers by the several titles of Lord Goderich. Lord Plunkett, and Lord Tenterden. Mr. Canning is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. 30th. The King holds a court, at which Lord Lyndhurst receives the Great Seal, Mr. Canning the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Sturges Bourne those of the Home Department, and Lord Goderich those of the Colonial Department. The King of France disbands the national guard. May 1st. The House of Commons resumes its sittings, when Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning enter into explanations respecting the formation of the new ministry. 2d. The House of Lords meet, when the late ministers of the old, and some of those of the new cabinet enter into similar explanation. 17th A Bill for dissolving the marriage of Edward Gibbon Wakefield with Miss Turner is brought into the House of Lords. A discussion respecting the new Administration takes place in the House of Lords. Mr. Tierney is appointed Master of the Mint. 18th An alarming accident occurs at the Thames Tunnel, Rotherhithe. 22d. The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in bankruptcy is discussed in the House of Commons. June 1st. Mr. Canning, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings forward the budget in the House of Commons. The Duke of Wellington moves an amendment to the Corn Bill, which being agreed to, the purport of the bill is annulled. 19th A public dinner is given to Mr. Brougham at Liverpool. 26th. The Unitarians' Marriage Bill is carried in the Lords, July 2d. Parliament is prorogued by proclamation. 3d. The murder of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse of Huntingdon. 5th. The Bank of England resolve upon discounting bills at 4 per cent. 9th. The Emperor Nicholas is invested with the Order of the Garter at St. Petersburg. The Russian Fleet, bound for the Mediterranean, arrives in Portsmouth harbour. 16th. The Marquis of Lansdowne is sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department. August 5th Mr. Canning's life is declared to be in imminent danger by his physicians 8th. Mr. Canning expires at ten minutes before four.

o'clock this morning, 11th Lord Goderich is appointed Premier. 12th The funeral of Mr. Canning, 17th His Majesty holds a Court, at which the Duke of Portland is declared President of the Council. The Duke of Wellington again accepts the Command of the Army. Sept. 2d Mr. Haskisson is appointed Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and Mr. Merries Chancellor of the Exchequer. 21st The Royal George, of 190 guns is launched at Chatham. 22nd Admiral De Rigny arrives off the port of Navarino. 24th The Aurora Borealis is visible in London with peculiar brilliancy. 29th Captain Parry arrives in London from his unsuccessful expedition to the North Pole. October 6th The Hamner-Smith Suspension Bridge opened. 20th The naval action of Navarino. 24th The Rev Robert Taylor found guilty of blasphemy, in the Court of King's Bench. 27th Sir Anthony Hart is appointed Chancellor of Ireland and Mr. Shadwell Vice Chancellor of England. November 5th The Pruch Chamber is dissolved, and seventy-six new Peers are created by an Ordinance. 15th Dr. Foulme, Bishop of Winchester d. 30th Mr. Davies Gilbert elected President of the Royal Society in the Room of Sir H. Davy. December 7th The Bank of Lisbon suspends its payments. 19th Fifteen new Bishops are created. 30th The Infant Don Miguel, of Portugal arrives in London.

1828.

Jan. 1 A conspiracy discovered in Mexico against the government, and the President Guadalupe. The Vice President of the Republic, General Bravo, is implicated and arrested.

Opening of a new cast-iron bridge of one arch 150 feet in span, over the Severn, at Holt Fleet five miles above Worcester.

The sloop Fanny, from St. Mary's, wrecked in the Jersey Roads with the loss of two of the crew and eleven passengers, among whom was Lord Harley.

2 Mr. O'Reilly, the British Consul at Genoa murdered by his servants. The principal perpetrator, Baulin, was subsequently tried, convicted, and executed.

The Session of the Portuguese Cortes opened by the Infanta Regent. 4 Important change in the French cabinet. The ministry of Messrs. de Villele and Peyronnet is dissolved.

5 The Sultan issues an order for the banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russians settled in the Turkish Empire.

General Aren and Father Martinez executed at Mexico on a charge of high treason against the state.

6 The office of Director General of the Police in France abolished by royal ordinance.

10 Firman issued by the Porte for the banishment from the Capital of the Turkish Empire, to Angora, of all Armenians of the Catholic persuasion, without distinction of rank, age or sex.

11 The bank of Messrs. Webb and Son at Ladbury Herefordshire, entered and robbed of property to the value of 10,000*l*.

12. A violent hurricane at Plymouth, by which 13 merchant vessels were driven on shore and wrecked on the night of the 12th and 13th.

Second inundation of water into the Thames Tunnel. At the moment the water penetrated there were 135 persons in the tunnel. In the space of fifteen minutes, it had reached within two feet of the vaulting of the arch. Six workmen perished.

15 Commencement of the Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada. One of the first proceedings was the appointment of a Committee to inquire in whom the right of nominating the officers of the House was vested.

The Consuls of France and England at Smyrna cease their functions.

17 The Sterling Steam Packet wrecked on the Airdgowr shore, in the Bay of Largscaddel. Passengers and crew, with the exception of one man, safely landed.

18 The Count Capo d'Istria arrives in Greece on board the Warspite, British ship of war, and assumes the office of President of the Republic.

25 The Duke of Wellington is appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and forms a new ministry. Mr. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harries, Master of the Mint, the Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

27. The Russian General Paskewitsch renews hostilities against Persia, in consequence of the threats of Feth-Ali-Shah not to ratify the treaty of peace, lately concluded; until the Russian army had retired beyond the Araxes and evacuated Adzerbidjan. Ozmia surrenders to the Russians.

28. Completion of the British Cabinet, by the nomination of Earl Bathurst as President of the Council; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor; Lord Ellenborough, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Mr. Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Earl of Dudley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Viscount Melville, President of the Board of Control; Mr. C. Grant, President of the Board of Trade; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary at War.

29. Opening of the Session of the British Parliament.

31. Sitting of the Germanic Diet resumed.

Attack on Carabusa by Sir Thomas Staines, in the Isis frigate, with vessels, French and British, under his command, the Greeks having been first summoned, but in vain, to give up the chiefs of the pirates and their vessels. The forts evacuated, are put into the possession of a chief, appointed by the President Capo d'Istria, and the vessels in the port are sunk or taken possession of.

February.

1. M. de Vatisménil is appointed Grand Master of the University of Paris, and charged with the superintendence of public education; formerly under the direction of the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Interview between the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Ibrahim Pacha at Modon, on the subject of the affairs of the Morea.

2. The national assembly of Greece convoked by the Senate. The existing legislative power dissolved. The Panhellenic, or Grand Council of State for the government of Greece, established by decree.

4. Opening of the French Chambers. The principal points of the King's speech were—the continuance of friendly relations with other European powers; expectation that the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, for the termination of the struggle between the Turks and Greeks might be effectually executed without resort to force; approaching withdrawal of French troops from Spain; resolution of the government to exact reparation for the aggressions committed against the French flag by the subjects of the Brazilian empire; domestic affairs of the empire; diminution in the produce of the revenue and excess in the expenditure; progressive extension of commerce and manufactures; separation of the direction of public education from that of ecclesiastical affairs.

5. Re-election of Mr. Huskisson as Member of Parliament for Liverpool; his explanation of the recent changes in the ministry.

9. Don Miguel and suite leave England for Lisbon.

10. A fire breaks out in the suburbs of the Havannah, which destroys three hundred and fifty houses, and renders destitute upwards of 2,000 persons.

13. Public Concert at Guildhall for the benefit of the Spanish and Italian refugees. The net profits exceeded 1,000*l*.

14. Establishment of a National Bank of Greece proclaimed by the President.

15. The Duke of Wellington resigns the office of Commander-in-Chief of the army, which is assumed by Lord Hill, with the title of Commander of the Forces.

18. Marriage of the Princess Feodore, daughter of the Duchess of Kent, with the Prince Hohenzolhe Laugenbourg.

A dreadful storm on the coast of Spain, at Cadiz, and the vicinity. At Algesiras, out of thirteen vessels twelve were sunk: and at Gibraltar, between 160 and 180 sail were destroyed.

22. The Infant Don Miguel arrives at Lisbon; he is received on landing by the Infanta Regent, and greeted by the assembled crowds with shouts of "Long live the Infants," intermingled with acclamations of "Miguel the Absolute King."

Peace concluded between Russia and Persia, at Turkmanitschay (Turkoman Ischan). By this treaty the Provinces of Erivan and Nakhetchevan are ceded by Persia, and afterwards by an Ukase of the Emperor Nicholas annexed to the Russian Empire by the title of the Province of Armenia.

Arrival in London of Mr. Stratford Canning, the late British Minister at the Ottoman Porte.

M. Royer de Collard named President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Don Miguel takes the prescribed oaths as Regent of Portugal.

27 Appointment of the Marquess of Anglesey to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

28. Fall of the New Royal Brunswick Theatre in Wells-street, Well-close-square, during a rehearsal of 'Guy Mannering.' Mr. Maurice, one of the proprietors, four of the performers, and five other persons were killed on the spot. Mr. Carruthers, also a proprietor, and several other persons were much bruised and wounded, of whom two afterwards died at the hospital. From subsequent examination of the bodies, and the verdicts of the juries, the accident appears to have arisen from the suspension of an improper weight to the roof, which was of cast iron. The theatre had been opened for the first time on the Monday previous.

29. Disastrous occurrence at Manchester on occasion of the launch of a vessel at the Wharf of the New Quay Company. The ship on descending from the stocks heeled and upset. Upwards of 200 persons, who were on deck, were precipitated into the river, and 51 lost their lives.

March.

1. A mob assemble in the front of the Palace of the Ajuda, at Lisbon, stopping the persons coming to Court to offer their felicitations to Don Miguel, obliging them to cry "Long live the Absolute King." These proceedings continue until the 5th.

Soliman Bey, Commander of a division of the Turkish forces, forming the garrison of Tripolizza, arrives at Modon with his troops from the latter place, which he had evacuated and destroyed.

2. The Greek Admiral, Mianlis, destroys or captures, at Scopelo, 41 vessels suspected of piracy; 38 more seized by him on the same grounds a few days afterwards at Skiatho.

Return of the President, Count Capo d'Istria to Napoli di Romania, the seat of the government of Greece. The fortress of Palamidi, the upper citadel, is delivered up by Theodoraki Griva, the Greek commander, who submits to the new government. The fort of Albanika, the lower citadel, is surrendered on the 5th by Phomatara, who also submitted. The government of Napoli is conferred, by the President, on Lieut Col Hentigge, a Bavarian officer in the service of the Greeks. The occupation of the fortifications by the Spezziottes and Hydriottes, in the pay of the constituted government, takes place on the 7th.

3. Abdication of the crown of Portugal by Don Pedro, Emperor of the Brazils, in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, by decree of this date. The decree changes the Infant Don Miguel, Regent of Portugal, with its execution.

The long room at the Custom-house opened for the first time, since the giving way of the foundation of the eastern part of the building in February, 1825.

4. The Court of Aldermen of London rescind the standing order made in 1785, that baptized Jews should not be admitted to the freedom of the city. The decision was come to on the case of Messrs. Saul, who had been thirteen years applying for the privilege.

5. Extraordinary spring tide of the Thames, which, in consequence of the prevalence of the easterly wind, rose to a great height, inundating the low places in Lambeth and the vicinity, and doing considerable damage to the wharfs, &c. contiguous to the waterside.

8. The address of the French Chamber of Deputies in answer to the King's speech on opening the session presented to his Majesty. The most remarkable part of the address is that which conveys a condemnation of the proceedings of the late ministry.

9. Robbery of the Greenock bank, of property to the value of thirty thousand pounds.

11. Don Miguel changes the command of the provinces and the Colonels of the Constitutional regiments, for other officers more attached to his person.

13. Tahir Pacha relieves the Turkish garrison of Scio, throwing in a reinforcement of 3,500 men from Tschum on the Asiatic shore; the Greek besiegers quit their position, leaving their artillery behind. They evacuate the island on the 15th, when 400 fugitive inhabitants are received on board French vessels.

Decree for the dissolution of the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies issued by the Regent. Both Chambers are closed on the following day.

14. Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which continues until the 22nd, but without doing material damage.

16. Exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce between the Emperors of Austria and Brazil at Vienna.

17. Don Miguel abolishes by decree the law of elections of the 7th August, 1826, and nominates a commission charged to make regulations for a mode of election conformable to that anciently in usage.

Death of Sir James Edward Smith, M. D., F. R. S., First President of the Linnæan Society.

18. The blockade of the ports of the Isle of Candia, and of those of Modon, Coron, and Navarin, declared by the President of Greece. The command of a naval division destined for the purpose of executing the blockade given to Admiral Sachturin.

19. Wreck of the Venus steam-packet from Waterford to Dublin, between Gorey and Arklow, occasioned by the breaking of the engine. Nine persons were drowned.

21. New Peruvian Constitution signed by the President of that Republic. This change had overturned the influence of Bolivar in Peru.

Commission of inquiry into the state of the Common Law appointed, in pursuance of the address of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Brougham. See "*Chronicle of Parliament.*"

25. The Minister of the Interior submits to the French Chamber of Deputies a proposed law for preventing frauds in forming the electoral lists, such frauds being one of the principal grounds of complaint against the ministry of M. de Villele.

26. His Majesty's residence for the season at his Palace, St. James's.

29. The British armament quits Portugal, with the exception of two regiments, left in occupation of the forts of Bugio and St. Julien (Lisbon), and one ship of the line in the Tagus.

April.

2. Opening of the Grand National Convention of Colombia at Ocaña.

3. Orders for the future regulation and improvement of the practice of the Court of Chancery, issued by the Lord Chancellor. The Orders, it was stated by the Chancellor, had been framed principally by the Master of the Rolls.

6. First stone laid of a monument to Albert Dürer, at Nuremberg.

7. Arrival of the East India Company's ship *Research*, Capt. Dillon, at Calcutta, after ascertaining the fate of the French ships commanded by the Comte de la Perouse. The *Research* had found, and brought to Calcutta, various articles of the wrecks of these vessels.

9. Insurrection, and discovery of a conspiracy against the Colombian Government, and the influence of General Bolivar, of which General Padilla was the head. The insurrection was suppressed immediately. General Montilla, and Padilla saved himself by flight. This was followed by the proclamation of martial law throughout the province.

Establishment of a West India Company of merchants at Amsterdam.

10. Mutiny of the troops of Bolivia against General Sucre. The soldiers fired on the general, on his appearing amongst them, and wounded him. He ultimately succeeded in dispersing them, and restoring order.

Motion carried in the French Chamber of Deputies, for abrogating the order made in the former session, giving to the Chamber a summary jurisdiction over the press.

Meeting of the ship-owners at the City of London Tavern, at which a resolution was passed, expressing their regret at the continued increasing depression of British shipping; and their conviction that it had been aggravated by the changes lately made in the navigation and commercial systems of the country.

The weavers of Kidderminster quit their employ, in consequence of a reduction of wages. (They return to work in August, at the reduced wages, after suffering twenty-one weeks of extreme privation.)

18th. The first column of the French garrison of Pampeluna quit that place, being the first step in the evacuation of the Peninsula by the French army of occupation.

23. His Majesty holds a drawing-room.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopt a proposition made by M. de Cenny, for subjecting the members of the Chamber to re-election, on accepting certain offices under government. The division on the vote was 144 against 133. The proposition was subsequently rejected by the Chamber of Peers.

25. On the anniversary of the birth of the Queen Mother of Portugal, Lisbon becomes the occasion of a scene of tumult. A deputation of the municipality of Lisbon wait on Don Miguel, and pray him, in the name of the people, to assume the crown of Portugal. He replies that greater formalities are necessary previous to his taking that step.

Decree issued by the President of Greece fixing the division of Greece into departments, seven in number, viz. Argolis, Achaia, Elis, Upper Messenia, Lower Messenia, Laconia, and Arcadia. By the same decree the islands are divided into six departments, viz. The Northern Sporades, the Eastern Sporades, the Western Sporades, the Northern Cyclades, the Central Cyclades, and the Southern Cyclades.

25. Declaration of war by Russia against Turkey. The grievances alleged in the manifesto are, infractions of the treaties of Bucharest, (1812); and the Convention of Ackermann; the late Hatti Scheriff of the Porte denouncing Russia as an enemy, and avowing that it only accepted the conditions of the former peace, with a view to temporize; the sequestration of Russian cargoes, and violation of the flag; the efforts of the Porte to make Persia waver in her desire for peace. In another document, a declaration issued at the same time with the declaration of war, the Emperor states his reasons for the step he had taken, and declares his object in the war to be the future inviolable liberty of the commerce of the Black Sea, and the navigation of the Bosphorus. This statement is accompanied by an engagement, that Russia will not depart from the Convention of the 6th of July.

28. The Forts of Bugio and St. Julien, on the Tagus, given up by the British troops to the Portuguese.

May.

1. Confirmation of the death of Captain Clapperton at Sockatoo, on the 13th April, 1827, of a dysentery.

3. The Regent Don Miguel convokes the Assembly of the Three Estates according to the alleged ancient usage of the monarchy. In the decree containing this convocation Don Miguel had assumed the Royal signature. On receiving notification of this decree, the Foreign Ambassadors at Lisbon gave official notice that their functions had ceased.

Deliberation of the twelve judges on the question raised on the case of Gilham, the murderer of Maria Bagnall, at Bath, whether a confession of a prisoner induced by the expression of an opinion, that such confession was necessary to his spiritual welfare, could be received in evidence. The decision was adjourned; but the sentence was subsequently confirmed - the convict underwent his punishment.

Opening of the Session of the Legislative Assembly of Brazil, at Rio de Janeiro. The speech from the throne announces that Spain was the only power which had not acknowledged the Brazilian empire; and contains a confirmation by the Emperor of his abdication of the Portuguese throne in favour of his daughter.

5. A national bank opened at Warsaw.

7. The Emperor of Russia leaves St. Petersburg for the army.

The troops of the 6th and 7th corps of Infantry of the Russian army pass the Pruth at Skuljansh Falschi and Vadelni-Issaki in three columns. The Russian Colonel Loprand enters Jassy at the head of two squadrons of Uhlans.

9. 10. The agents of Austria quit Jassy and Bucharest.

At a meeting of country bankers, it was decided to memorialize the Treasury against the establishment of Branch Banks of the Bank of England.

The Albanian garrison of Coron, which had rebelled against the Ottoman Porte, submits to Ibrahim Pasha on receiving the news of the Russian Declaration of War against Turkey.

11. The fortress of Brahilow invested by the Russians.

A recruitment of the French army by a levy of 60,000 men of the class of 1827 ordered by the King of France.

12. The Russian General Baron Geismar takes possession of Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia.

13. The American Tariff Bill, imposing duties amounting to prohibition on the principal articles of manufacture of England, passes the American senate.

16. The soldiers of the garrison of Oporto renew the oath which they had taken to Don Pedro and the Constitution. The Constitutionals of that city establish a military council for the direction of affairs.

Death, at Toulouse, of Sir Wm. Congreve, General of Artillery in the British Service; the inventor of the Congreve rockets.

17. Death of Margaret Nicholson, in Bethlem Hospital, after a confinement of forty-two years as a lunatic, having been so declared upon her trial, for making an attempt on the life of George III.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Michael, the younger brother of the Emperor Nicholas, at the head-quarters of the Russian army before Brahlow, to assume the chief command of the siege of that place.

12-2. Arrival of the Emperor Nicholas in the Russian camp, at the village of Hadschi Captan, near Brahlow.

20. Installation of the Bishop and Chapter of Rottenbourg, one of the new bishoprics of the Netherlands, created in virtue of the Concordat lately entered into between the Pope and the King of the Netherlands.

The military council of the City of Oporto, in concert with the deputies of the different estates, name a junta, for the protection of the legitimate authority of Don Pedro.

20, 21, 22. Some Russian vessels, forming part of the fleet of Admiral Greigh, capture four Turkish vessels, with crews, amounting to 940 men, on their passage from Trebizond to Anapa.

22. The President of Greece issues a decree for the levy of one man in every hundred to complete the regular troops.

First Half-Quarterly Sessions of the Westminster magistrates; the Sessions being in future to be held eight times a year instead of quarterly.

23. The Greeks repulsed by the Turks in an attack on Anatolia, near Missolonghi.

The Marquess de Palmell, the Portuguese Ambassador at the Court of London, makes a formal declaration to the British Cabinet, that he ceases to consider himself as the envoy of the government actually ruling Portugal.

24. The minister of Brazil, in London, the Marquess Rezende, and the Viscount Itabavava, minister at Vienna, address an act of protestation to the Portuguese nation, dated from London, against every violation of the hereditary rights of Don Pedro, and of the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, and against the abolition of the institutions established by Don Pedro.

The Thames Tunnel again opened for public inspection; the water having been entirely withdrawn from the shaft, and from the southern end of the Tunnel.

25. A brigade of troops leaves Lisbon on their march against the Constitutionals of Oporto, advancing towards the capital. Numerous arrests of the inhabitants of Lisbon had taken place on the previous day.

26. The regular troops of the Turkish army quit Constantinople, under the command of Ali Pasha.

28. The Reis Elendi addresses a letter to Count Guilleminot and Mr. Stratford Canning, to induce them to return to Constantinople, and renew the ancient friendly relations between their respective governments and the Porte; and to enter into negotiations for the pacification of Greece.

Death of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, celebrated for her works in sculpture.

30. Mr. Huskisson, Earl of Dudley, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Charles Grant quit the ministry. The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lowther, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Calcraft, and Mr. Courtenay, were subsequently appointed to office. For the ministry as at present constituted, see "British Almanac."

Commission appointed for inquiring into the state of the laws relating to the transfer of real property; the commission composed of Mr. Campbell, Common Law Barrister, Head of the Commission—Mr. Finney and Mr. Duckworth, Equity Barristers—Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Brodie, Conveyancers.

June.

4. Declaration published by the Turkish Divan in answer to the Manifesto of Russia. This document expresses the indignation of the Porte at the

terms of the Convention of the 6th of July, and at the affair of Navarino; charges Russia with confirmed enmity towards the Turkish empire; treats the grievances complained of as imaginary; and justifies, on the plea of the necessities of the capital, the seizure of foreign cargoes.

5. The Chevalier de Barbosa, the Minister of Portugal at the court of the King of France, declares the cessation of his functions as minister.

8. Passage of the Danube by the Russian advanced guard. The Russians make an attack from the river on Isatzka, (Isakska, Isaksdche, Isadsje,) on the right bank of the Danube, which they take, and succeed in landing eight battalions of artillery. The Emperor followed on the 10th; in the course of that day and the 9th, the main army had crossed the river and occupied the positions abandoned by the Turks.

Death of the Rev. W. Cox, Author of *Travels in Switzerland*, &c.

Death of Lieut.-Col. Dixon Demann, at Sierra Leone.

Death of Mr. Woodhouse, F. R. S., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Oxford.

9. A Russian flotilla on the Danube destroys thirty-five Turkish vessels. By this success, all communication between Brahamlow and the right shore of the Danube was effectually intercepted.

10. Death of the Field Marshal Lauriston, Peer of France, born at Pondicherry, 1768.

11. Mutiny of German and Irish troops at Rio Janeiro. They refused longer to serve as soldiers, having come there by invitation as agriculturalists. They commenced the plunder of the city; about 100 people lost their lives. The Emperor, at the head of Brazilian troops and Marines from the British and French ships of war in the port, succeeded in quelling the tumult, and shipping off the rioters in detachments to different parts of the Empire.

Death of Professor Dugald Stewart at Edinburgh.

Grand Convention of the Colombian Republic at Ocuca, dissolved by the secession of the members in the interest of General Bolivar, without any effectual deliberations.

13. Bolivar proclaimed Dictator at Bogota.

13. Sir John Doyle seized at Leiria, and taken prisoner to Lisbon, charged with being connected with the Constitutionalists.

14. Judicial Commission issued by Don Miguel to go through the kingdom, put on their trial, and execute the persons engaged in the recent insurrection.

Death of Charles Augustus, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, at Gruditz, near Torgau.

Lord Mountsandsford killed at Windsor in an affray with a party of journeymen shoemakers. Two of the persons engaged in this unhappy event were afterwards found guilty of manslaughter.

15. Disastrous gale at the Cape of Good Hope. four vessels wrecked.

Accident in the church of Kinkaldy, in Scotland, by the falling of a gallery during the assemblage of a large concourse of persons, to hear an evening discourse by the Rev. Mr. Irving. Between 30 and 40 persons were killed.

16. The King of France signs a decree, by which the secondary ecclesiastical schools are subordinated to the rules of the University of Paris; the same decree declares that no person shall be engaged in the direction of any establishment for education, unless he attests in writing that he does not belong to any religious society, not legally established in France.

19. After a bloody and unsuccessful attempt to take Brahamlow by storm, a capitulation for the surrender of that fortress was concluded between the Grand Duke Michael, chief in command of the Russian besiegers, and Soliman Pasha, the Turkish commander of that place.

21. Execution, at Lisbon, of nine students of Coimbra, for the assassination of the professors sent as a deputation to Don Miguel by the University.

Meeting at the Freemason's Tavern, at which resolutions were passed, and a subscription entered into for the establishment of an institution for the education, in the principles of the Established Church, of youth in the metropolis, to be called the King's College. The Duke of Wellington in the chair.

22. The Imams of Constantinople receive the Sultan's firman, calling to arms the whole population from the age of sixteen to sixty years.

The Governor of Madeira, Don John Lucio Travassos Valdez, proclaims his fidelity to Don Pedro, and his opposition to Don Miguel.

23. After a siege of 40 hours the Turkish garrison of Anapa, 3,000 strong, surrenders at discretion to the Russian Admirals Greigh and Menciokoff: 85 pieces of artillery fall into the hands of the conquerors.

In pursuance of a capitulation concluded with Ischim Pasha, the Russians, under the orders of Lieut-General Prince Madatow, occupy the Turkish fortress of Hirsowa (Girsow, Kirsowa), after a siege of seven hours: the garrison proceeds part to Schumla, part to Silistria.

24. Decision by the twelve judges in the case of Howarth, the Frome burglar, that a stabbing in defence, by a burglar, against caption without warrant, although the caption was not attempted until after the prisoner had quitted the premises, the scene of the burglary, constituted a felony within the meaning of Lord Ellenborough's act. ●

The new London Corn Exchange opened.

The Army of Don Miguel is victorious over that of the Junta of Oporto at Condeixa.

25. The three estates of the kingdom of Portugal declare that, according to the fundamental laws of the monarchy, Don Miguel is the legitimate King of Portugal.

Acknowledgment by the British government of the blockade of Oporto, by official notification from the minister of Foreign Affairs.

26. The Marquis Palmella, Count Villalor, Generals Saldanha and Stubbs, arrive with their companions at Oporto from England. The Marquis Palmella assumes the chief command of the constitutional army: General Stubbs that of the Northern Provinces and of Oporto.

Convention concluded between Great Britain and Spain for satisfying the claims of British merchants: the Spanish Government agreeing to pay 900,000*l.* by instalments of 200,000*l.* a quarter.

July.

3. The Miguelites under the command of the Marquis de Pasqueena, take possession of Oporto, observing the strictest discipline. The Marquess Palmella and others, leaders of the Constitutionalists, embark for England.

4. The infant Don Miguel formally accepts the title of King, pursuant to the representations addressed to him from the three estates.

Suicide of Montgomery, convicted of forgery, in Newgate. The prisoner was found dead in his cell on the morning appointed for his execution.

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. lands at Calcutta, and assumes the office of Governor-General of India.

5. Mr. Daniel O'Connell elected Knight of the Shire for Clare in opposition to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald.

The judgment of the Court of Chancery, depriving Mr. Long Wellesley Pole of the guardianship of his children, affirmed by the House of Lords, *rem. dis.*

6. Action between the Constitutionalists retreating from Oporto, and the Miguelites, at Valdeste. The Constitutionalists are defeated and the greater part disperse themselves: the rest retire beyond the Spanish frontier.

Peace concluded between the Republics of Peru and Bolivia. By the terms of this treaty, the Colombian Auxiliary Army was to quit Bolivia.

12. Meeting of armed Irish in the neighbourhood of Ballinamore. They are dispersed by a charge of the military without bloodshed.

The three estates of Portugal dissolved by decree of Don Miguel.

17. Sailing of the first division of the French expedition to the Morea from Toulon.

18. Decree of Bolivar, for letting to farm the Factories of Tobacco throughout the Republic of Colombia. The duties are charged with the payment of the interest of the Colombian bonds due in England.

20. Encounter between the populace and military at Fermoy in Ireland, where a numerous populace had assembled to celebrate the election of Mr. O'Connell. The armed police fired on the mob: four persons were wounded, one mortally.

Attack on the eminences above Shumla, which, after an obstinate resistance from the Turks, are occupied by the Russians.

21. Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Sutton) at palace Lambeth.

23. *Silistia* invested by the Russians.
 26. The Catholic Association in Ireland resumes its sittings, according to its original institution, the act of 1825, for its suppression, having expired.
 29. The mansion of G. Lane Fox, Esq. at Bramham Park, destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at 40,000*l*.
 31. Expedition of men of letters and science, with M. Champollion, jun. at their head, supported by the French Government, for the investigation of the antiquities of Egypt, embarks for Alexandria.

August.

5. The Emperor of Russia arrives at the head-quarters of the division of the army engaged in the siege of Varna, and after superintending the opening of the siege of that place, embarks for Odessa.

6. The Viceroy of Egypt concludes a convention with the British Admiral, Sir Edward Codrington, for the evacuation of the Morea by his son, and the delivery of the Greek captives.

Trial at Bury St. Edmund's of Wm. Corder for the murder, on the 18th of May, 1827, of Maria Marten, a young woman whom he had decoyed from her home to a barn near Polstead, and there murdered. The prisoner was found guilty and afterwards confessed the crime. He was executed on the 11th. An extraordinary excitement throughout the kingdom was produced by this murder and trial.

7. Vigorous sally by the Turkish garrison of Varna on the besiegers.

Fourteen sail of Turkish flotilla cut out of the port of Varna by the long-boats of the Russian squadron.

Decree issued by Bolivar for augmenting the army of the Colombian Republic to 40,000, in consequence of the accumulation of Spanish troops in the Havannah, which threatened Colombia.

The French prelatry address a representation to the King, remonstrating against the ordinances of the 16th of June for the regulation of the ecclesiastical schools of France.

9. Expedition against Terceira and Madeira sails from Lisbon.

10. Conference concerning the affairs of Greece between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, resumed at Corfu.

11. The King and Queen of Spain return to Madrid, after nearly a year's absence.

Disappearance of Mr. Austin, Deputy Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, in consequence of the discovery of a deficiency in his accounts to the amount of 20,000*l*.

12. Resignation of the Duke of Clarence of the office of Lord High Admiral.

14. The blockade of Funchal in the island of Madeira, notified at Lloyd's.

18. Sally made by the Turkish troops entrenched at Calufal. They advanced as far as Ozoroi on the road to Crajora, and seized on several thousand head of cattle and other provisions and ammunition. The Russians were obliged to retire before them until General Gerssaur, having received reinforcements, succeeded in driving them back.

21. Vigorous sally by the Turkish garrison of Varna, in which they are repulsed; on the side of the Russians, the Commander, Prince Menzikoff, seriously wounded and disabled. Appointment of Count Woronzow to the direction of the siege in his stead.

Convention signed between France and Brazil for the indemnity of the proprietors of French vessels seized and condemned in the river Plata.

23. Attack on Tripoli by the Neapolitan squadron. The bombardment lasted until the 28th, but without effect. On the 29th the squadron got under weigh. The Christian residents thrown into consternation by the menaces of the populace, but no outrage committed.

Madeira taken possession of by the expedition sent out by Don Miguel. Valdez, the late Governor who had remained faithful to Don Pedro, takes refuge on board an English vessel; Captain Canning, the commander, refuses to give him up.

24. A Turkish army of 30,000 men defeated under the walls of Akhalzik by the Russians commanded by General Paskewitch. The Turkish camps and magazines taken possession of by the Russians. The Russian Major-General Korolkow killed.

26. A detachment of Turks from the entrenched camp at Shumla make a sally on the Russian lines, and succeed in capturing a redoubt, which the Russians retake. The Russians subsequently concentrate their forces, and abandon their position of Rakli Stamboul, which they had occupied in advance of Shumla.

27. Nine persons drowned in the Thames, at Datchet, by the upsetting of a boat with passengers returning from Egham races to Windsor.

28. At a meeting of the Dublin members of the late Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, it is resolved to re-establish that Society in Dublin. Brunswick Clubs formed.

29. Ten persons drowned in Loch Lomond, by the upsetting of a ferry boat alongside of the steam-vessel, the Lady of the Lake.

Preliminary Treaty of Peace concluded at Rio Janiero between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, establishing the independence of the Banda Oriental, under the guarantee of Great Britain, and the evacuation by the Emperor of the Brazils of that province and Monte Video.

Arrival in the Morea of the first and second divisions of the French expedition. A landing effected without opposition, and a camp established at Petaldi.

September.

1. Don Gerres Podraza, late Minister of War, is elected President of the Mexican Republic. His rival candidate was Don Vincente Guerrero. St. Anna, the Governor of Vera Cruz, on learning the result of the election, revolts from the government, and declares war on the existing authorities.

2. The Emperor Nicholas sets sail from Odessa on his return to Varna. Decree of the President of Haiti regulating the qualifications of commission merchants in St. Domingo. Registered patent necessary; duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of every consignment for foreigners, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for natives.

3. The fortress of Ardoghan in Asia surrenders to the Russian forces under Major-General Bergmann.

5. Official declaration of the existence of a fever of a suspicious nature at Gibraltar; a cordon of health established at the frontiers, at the instance of the authorities of Cadiz. On the 8th, a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of worship.

On the 29th September the numbers in the hospital amounted to 533, from 12 to 17 were dying daily, out of 1135 since the commencement of the calamity 191 deaths had occurred. On the 18th, 19th, and 20th October, the daily numbers of deaths were 29, 32, 23; on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th November, the numbers of deaths were 8, 8, 2, and 10.

Derby Musical Festival.

7. Release of Sir John Doyle and Mr. Young from the dungeons in which they had been confined by the command of Don Miguel. They embarked on the same day on board a steam-vessel for England.

9. The fortress of Badjazet captured by the Russians. The fortress of Topah Khale occupied on the 24th.

13. Proclamation of Bolivar to the Colombians. As the minister of the Sovereign People, he engages to obey their legitimate desires; to protect religion; to cause justice to be observed; to exercise economy in the administration of the public funds; to discharge the obligations of the Republic towards foreign states and individuals; to resign the supreme command when the people require its restitution; to convoke the national representation within a year unless otherwise commanded by the people.

Decree by the President of Colombia, prohibiting the delivery of Letters of Marque, and recalling old ones, until a new system, which should provide for the prevention of outrages on neutral vessels, should be established.

15. Orange meeting at Dublin; letter read from the Duke of Cumberland accepting the office of Grand Master of the Orange Men of the United Kingdom.

18. The Duke of Newcastle addresses a public letter to Lord Kenyon on the danger of acceding to the claims of the Catholics for Emancipation.

First Brunswick Club formed in England, at a meeting at Maidstone. The Earl of Guilford appointed President of the Club.

The Bosphorus closed by the Turkish Government.

21. Cadiz evacuated by the French garrison.

22. A French brig arrives at Egina from Alexandria, with 200 Greek prisoners exchanged in Egypt.

23. York Musical Festival. £5001. surplus receipts.

Death of Professor Bouterwek, of the University of Göttingen.

24. Arrived at Falmouth of the young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria da Gloria, in the Imperatrice, Brazilian Frigate; she was received at a royal salute of 21 guns, from Pendennis Castle and from all the ships of war then in the harbour, by the Mayor and Corporation of the town, and the Marquis Palmella, and Count Itabayana.

Two dilapidated houses in Exeter-street, behind the Lyceum theatre, fall in and bury the inmates in the ruins. Several were extricated alive, but three persons lost their lives.

25. Conspiracy against the life and government of General Bolivar, directed by the late Vice-President Santander and General Padilla. A part of the garrison, having been seduced, attacked the residence of the general, who narrowly escaped with his life. His aids-de-camp, Colonels Bolivar and Ferguson, were killed. The conspiracy was defeated: 4000 inhabitants rose in favour of the general, and the chief conspirators, among whom was Santander, were apprehended. Padilla was previously in prison.

The Hon. Captain Canning (son of the late Prime Minister), in command of his Majesty's ship Alligator, of Madeira, drowned while bathing in a reservoir.

26. Engagement at Czoroi between the troops of the Russian General Geismar and those of the Turkish Pasha of Widdin. The Turks were completely routed in a night attack, with great loss of men and artillery, and driven back to Calafat.

The Sultan leaves Constantinople for the camp at Rnestschilik, with the Sacred Standard, for the head-quarters of the Muslim army.

30. Manchester Musical Festival.

October.

1. Opening of the London University. Mr. Bell, professor of Physiology and Surgery, delivered his introductory Lecture to an audience of 800 persons, including the Council and officers, and a large proportion of the founders and promoters of the Institution.

Blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russians officially announced by the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs to the Committee of Lords.

2. Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland calling on the magistrates to prevent assemblages of peasantry.

M. Caillot, a young Frenchman, arrives at Toulon, on his return from Africa, it being stated that he had penetrated to Timbuctoo.

4. Ibrahim Pasha, with the whole Egyptian armament, evacuates the Morea, and sails for Alexandria in pursuance of the convention concluded with Sir Edward Codrington.

5. Surrender of Patras, by capitulation, to a detachment of the French army under General Schneider.

6. Navarino taken possession of by the troops of the French Expedition without any resistance from the Turkish garrison. Modon is occupied in the same way on the 7th, and Coron surrendered on the 9th.

Death of the Dowager Queen of Wurtemberg, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England, at Stuttgart, aged 62.

Dinner to Mr. Peel at Manchester; attended by 500 persons.

The Queen of Portugal arrives in London. She receives the compliments of the Duke of Wellington and other Ministers at Grillon's Hotel on the 8th.

9. Arrest of Mr. Lawless at Dublin on a charge of rioting, on information that he had entered Ballinay at the head of a mob of 2,000 persons. Mr. Lawless bailed and enlarged.

10. Collee-houses at Lisbon shut by order of Don Miguel, and 40 shop-keepers arrested.

11. Surrender of Varna to the Russians.

15. The Russians commence their retreat from before Shumla, followed by the Turks, who attacked them on the 19th with a body of 3000 men, who were repulsed.

13. Death of Vincenzo Monti, the Italian poet.

16. Viscount Strangford arrives at Rio de Janeiro on a special mission from the King of Great Britain.

20. Sentence of Death passed at St. Kitt's, on twenty Spaniards and Englishmen, part of a piratical crew who had captured the Caraboo, on her voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres.

22. Official notice published at Gibraltar of a contribution from the King of Spain of 20,000 fanegas of wheat to the relief of the necessities of the sufferers by want and famine in that fortress.

24. Kent County Meeting on Penenden Heath, when a petition to the House of Commons, praying that the Protestant Constitution in Church and State might be preserved entire and inviolable, was agreed on.

25. The St. Katherine's Docks opened.

26. The Emperor Nicholas arrives at St. Petersburg on his return from the seat of war.

Paspauchi Achmet, Governor of Galata and Pera, appointed by the Sultan, Capitan Pasha, in the room of the former Capitan Pasha, Izzed Mahomet, who had been nominated Grand Vizier (on the dismissal of the former Vizier), and appointed to the chief command of the Ottoman forces acting against the Russians.

Proclamation by the President of Greece, announcing that the Turks persisting to refuse to accede to the treaty of London, the three Allied Powers would recognise the independence of Greece. The fortress of Malta had exchanged salutes with a vessel entering the Port under the Greek flag.

28. Peace concluded between Naples and Turkey by the intervention of the French Consul-General.

Calafat abandoned by the Turks, and occupied by the Russians under General Geismar.

Trial and conviction of Joseph Hutton, for forgery on the Bank of Sir William Curtis and Co.

30. Surrender of the Castle of the Morea, after a cannonade of four hours, to the French armament, thus completing the evacuation of the Morea by the Turks.

November.

4. The first General Meeting of the Brunswick Club of Ireland held in the Dublin Rotunda.

6. A Court of Common Council holden, at which a resolution was passed, that for the future the office of Secondary should not be sold.

Death of the Dowager Empress of Russia.

8. The siege of Silistria by the Russians raised; the heavy artillery abandoned. Bulgaria, with the exception of Varna, evacuated by the Russians.

9. Serious accident befalls Don Miguel while driving two of the Princesses, his sisters. The mules become restive and overturn the carriage. He escapes with a fracture of the ribs and thigh. The Infantas only slightly injured.

10. Siege of Silistria raised.

12. Extraordinary dense fog in London and the vicinity.

14. Decree by the King of France for a new constitution of the Council of State: the members who had formed part of the Council under the Administration of M. de Villèle are dismissed, and others more in accord with the actual Ministry nominated in their place.

By other decrees, of the same date, important changes are ordered on the same principle in the appointments of Prefects of departments.

16. Opening of the Diet of Sweden. The King's speech notices the flourishing state of the internal affairs of the kingdom, and announces, that after meeting the expenses stated in the Budget and other unforeseen disbursements, a surplus of two million dollars had been appropriated to the Sinking Fund.

18. Accident at Covent Garden theatre by the sudden ignition of escaped gas while preparations were making for removing the gas apparatus of the theatre. Two workmen lost their lives on the spot, and three other persons received serious injury; two of whom afterwards died.

19. Keystone of the last arch of the new London Bridge fixed with the usual ceremonies by the Lord Mayor and Bridge Committee.

General Wittgenstein, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces acting against the Turks, returns to Jassy, and there establishes the head-quarters of the army.

20. Public announcement that wheat had reached the price at which the duty was lowest, and that the ports were open to foreign grain at a merely nominal duty.

24. Decree by Don Miguel, ordering the scrupulous observance of the legal privileges of British subjects, and despatch in the proceedings against such as might be accused of contravention of the law.

25. Public Meeting held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, to raise a subscription for the relief of the Spanish and Italian Refugees. The Lord Mayor in the chair.

December.

1. Destructive gale off the coast of Yorkshire. Thirteen vessels cast on shore near Filey, and eight at Whitby. Crews saved by lifeboats.

Fever abated at Gibraltar. On this day the deaths were only 4.

4. Death of the Earl of Liverpool, at Combe Wood.

7. Order of the day to the Portuguese soldiers in depôts at Plymouth, issued by General Stubbs, commanding them to prepare for embarkation for the Brazils.

8. The pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, under the direction of Signor de Bagnis, perform the Italian Opera of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, at the English Opera House, being the first performance of a dramatic nature attempted by them in public.

9. His Majesty takes up his residence at Windsor Castle. Mr. Jeffery Wyatville, the architect, receives the honour of Knighthood.

22. His Majesty receives the Queen of Portugal, with the honours due to her rank, at Windsor Castle.

Death of Dr. Wollaston, F.R.S.

29. Destructive fire at George Town, Demerara; the loss estimated at £200,000.

30. The Marquis of Anglesey recalled from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

31. The Bosphorus declared in a state of blockade by the Russian Admiral, Greig.

1829.

Jan. 2. Forty men and thirty horses destroyed by an explosion of fire-damp in a mine near Lyons.

3. Six hundred Portuguese emigrant troops embarked from Plymouth under Count Saldanha, for Terceira.

12. Termination of the fatal epidemic fever at Gibraltar announced by the Governor.

16. The vessels with the Portuguese emigrants on board fire into, and the emigrants prevented from landing at Terceira, by Captain Walpole of the *Ranger*.

17. Regulations issued from the Colonial Office for the new settlement on Swan River, and Capt. Stirling appointed Lieutenant Governor.

22. The Duke of Northumberland nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

26. Considerable damage done to the shipping in the Thames, on the breaking up of the frost, by the floating ice.

27. Death of Mr. Shield, the celebrated composer.

The session of the Legislative Chambers opened at Paris.

28. Public meeting at Liverpool, and resolutions passed against the East India Company monopoly.

29. Death of Barras, Chief of the Executive Directory during the French revolutionary government.

February.

1. The German diet resumed its sittings.

The *Black Joke*, of two guns and 55 men, tender to the *Sybil*, captured the Almirante Spanish slave vessel, of 14 guns and 80 men, with 466 slaves on board, after a severe action.

2. York Minster set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic. The roof of the choir and its internal fittings were destroyed.

3. Meeting of the Spitalfields silk weavers at Bedford Green, to memorialize the Duke of Wellington on their extreme distress.

4. Mr. Peel resigns the representation of Oxford university, in consequence of his determination to introduce measures for the relief of the Roman Catholics.

Redschid Pasha, distinguished as the captor of Missolonghi and the Acropolis, and as suppressor of the insurrection of the celebrated Ali Pasha, appointed Grand Vizier by the Sultan in the place of Ismet Mehemet.

5. Opening of the session of the British parliament, for the proceedings of which see Chronicle of the Session.

9. Riot at Nantwich, in consequence of a mob rescuing twenty-five proachers from the round-house; the military called out to recapture them, and restore the peace.

10. Death of Pope Leo XII. he having occupied St. Peter's chair from September, 1823.

12. The Catholic Association vote their own dissolution

In consequence of a quarrel between the suite of M. Gribojedoff, minister of Russia at the court of Persia, and the populace of Teheran, the whole of the embassy were murdered, with the exception of M. Matzoff, secretary of the legation, and three others.

16. Andrew Jackson declared duly elected President of the United States, by the Congress.

20. Petitions from the proprietors of vineyards in France to the Chambers, complaining of their extreme distress occasioned by the existing taxes on wine.

The squadron fitted out by Don Miguel for the reduction of Terceira sailed from Lisbon.

24. Decree issued by the King of Spain constituting Cadiz a free port.

25. Annual meeting of the proprietors of the London University. The report stated that the receipts in the year amounted to 5,863*l.* 12*s.*; the expenditure to 4,568*l.* 1*l.* 3*d.*; leaving in hand 12,247*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The donations in the year amounted to 792*l.* and the receipts from students 1,962*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The current expenses were calculated at 5500*l.*

Accounts received at the Stock Exchange of numerous failures at Glasgow, amounting to 200,000*l.*; making in the whole, since the preceding autumn, at least 1,000,000*l.* in that town only; these failures were chiefly confined to different branches of the cotton trade.

The Earl of Dalhousie appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India.

Violent hurricane at the Isle of Bourbon, by which upwards of sixty vessels were damaged, and the whole of the eastern side of the island devastated.

27. General Diebitsch assumes the command of the Russian army against the Turks.

28. Oxford election closed, when Sir Robert Inglis was returned.

March.

1. Treaty of Peace concluded between the republics of Colombia and Peru.

4. Inaugural address of President Jackson, declaring his deference to the laws, his attention to economy, and his determination to reduce the public debt, conceiving it to be injurious to the morals of the state; also his intention not to increase the army, but to trust the defence of the Union to its naval force, forts, &c.

Meeting at York for the purpose of raising subscriptions to defray the expense of restoring York cathedral; the estimate submitted by Mr. Smirke amounted to 60,000*l.*

4. Numerous petitions presented to the second Chamber of Deputies of the Netherlands, praying for the institution of Juries, the independence of judges, the responsibility of ministers, and the freedom of Public instruction; and a motion to refer these petitions to the government, carried against the ministry by a considerable majority.

8. A decree passed by the senate of Mexico, for the expulsion of Spaniards from that country.

15. Victory obtained by Count Paskevitch over the Turks under Kayan Oglou, near Kutrishi, in the province of Erivan.

20. Sipepoli, a port on the Black Sea, taken by the Russians from the Turks.

21. Duel between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchilsea. Earthquake in the province of Murcia in Spain, by which four towns and several villages were entirely destroyed. The number of lives lost estimated at six thousand.

31. Cardinal Castiglioni, aged 58, elected Pope, and assumed the name of Pius VIII.

April.

1. Accident at Hyde, near Manchester. A meeting of workmen being assembled in a room at a public house, the flooring suddenly gave way, and 250 people fell with such force as to go through the floor beneath them, into the cellar; thirty were killed, and many others greatly wounded.

9. Inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which ten thousand head of cattle and four thousand houses, were destroyed, and numerous lives lost.

10. Catholic Relief Bill carried in the House of Lords by a Majority of 213 to 109.

The Lafayette theatre at New York destroyed by fire, together with several adjacent buildings.

13. At Nottingham part of the rock fell down and destroyed several houses.

The city of Guatemala taken by assault by the troops of San Salvador, under, General Morazan, who assumed the government.

18. Part of the expedition against the island of Terceira sailed from Lisbon.

25. The Antwerp diligence, with sixteen passengers, throne over one of the narrow bridges of the fortifications of that city into the ditch, and ten persons drowned.

27. Westminster Abbey discovered to be on fire, which was however extinguished without occasioning any serious injury to the building.

28. Violent hurricane in London and its vicinity, by which much damage was done to the craft in the river Thames, and some lives lost.

The Duke of Norfolk and Lords Damer and Clifford took their seats in the House of Lords, being the first Catholic Peers under the Catholic Relief Act.

29. Disturbances among the manufacturers of Rochdale, Macclesfield, Stockport, and other places, occasioned by distress; many factories and much machinery destroyed, and the military called out to restore and preserve order in these districts.

May.

2. Concert at Guildhall for the benefit of the distressed silk manufacturers of Spitalfields.

3. Riots at Manchester; a factory burnt, and a great quantity of machinery destroyed.

4. The Earl of Surrey elected member of parliament for Horsham, being the first Catholic member returned to the House of Commons under the new act.

5. Disturbances among the silk-manufacturers of Spitalfields, and a system commenced of cutting, in the looms, the goods belonging to employers refusing to pay the rate of wages demanded by the associated workmen.

5. At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, 123,730*l.* was voted to the Committee for erecting a Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

6. The French Chamber of Deputies order M. de Peyronnet, late Keeper of the Seals, to be sued for the sum of nearly 8000*l.* sterling, expended by him in furnishing and enlarging his official residence without the previous consent of the legislature.

7. The Congress of Peru refuse to ratify the treaty concluded with Colombia, and hostilities re-commenced.

8. A new tariff for the regulation of duties on commerce established by the republic of Colombia.

Death of the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Lord Colchester, aged 72, who filled the office of Speaker of the House of Commons from 1802 to 1817.

9. The town and citadel of Lepanto taken by the Greeks.

Deputations from Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, and Birmingham, have an interview with the Duke of Wellington and other ministers, for the purpose of advancing a free-trade to India and China.

15. An interview between the leading members of the East and West India trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of the sugar duties. It was understood that early in the session of 1839 the whole question would be brought before parliament in order to its final adjustment.

16. At a meeting of the subscribers and donors to the King's College, London, held at the Freemason's Tavern, Lord Bexley announced that the government had given the ground originally intended for the east wing of Somerset House, for the purposes of the institution, free of expense for 1000 years, on condition that the new erection corresponded with the rest of the edifice.

17. Death of the Queen of Spain; she was a princess of the House of Saxony, and third wife of Ferdinand VII.

The siege of Silistria commenced by the Russians.

Missolonghi surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation.

Action near Pruvault, between the Turks and Russians.

20. The session of the States-General of the Netherlands closed.

23. Departure of Captain Ross from Woolwich, in the steam-vessel the *Victory*, in order once more to attempt the discovery of the north-west passage.

At the University of London a meeting was held for the distribution of prizes and honours in the medical classes, for which there were sixty-five competitors, of whom fifty-two were declared successful.

27. The Royal Bazaar and British Diorama, in Oxford-street, destroyed by fire, which broke out in the afternoon while attended by company; the damage estimated at 50,000*l*.

29. Death of Sir Humphry Davy, in the 51st year of his age.

June.

9. The town of Roshova, on the right bank of the Danube, taken by the Russians.

10. At a Court held by his Majesty, Lord Wynford (late Chief Justice Best) was presented on his elevation to the peerage. Sir N. Tindal on his promotion to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir James Scarlett and Mr. Sugden (the latter of whom was knighted on their appointments as Attorney and Solicitor General; and at a Privy Council afterwards held, the Earl of Rosslyn was sworn in Keeper of the Privy Seal.

At Navy-yard of New York, the Fulton American steam-vessel destroyed by the explosion of the powder on board, 22 persons were killed, and many others wounded.

11. Victory obtained by the Russians over the Turks at Kulertscha, near Shumla.

15. An edict issued by the Pope renewing the ordinances which proscribe secret societies.

18. Surrender of Silistria to the Russians; the garrison of 8000 men, and 10,000 armed inhabitants, to be prisoners of war.

20. The Ambassadors of England and France arrive at Constantinople.

23. The Count de Villeflour assumes the command of the garrison of Terceira, on behalf of the Queen of Portugal.

24. The Session of Parliament closed. *See Chronicle of the Session.*

25. The civil war which had for some time desolated Buenos Ayres terminated by a treaty between the leaders of the rival factions, Don Juan Lavalle, and Don Juan Manuel Rosas; Lavalle continuing at the head of the government.

30. Meeting of the subscribers to the Thames Tunnel, to receive the report of the Directors respecting a new plan of working the excavation at a greatly reduced expense, proposed by Mr. Vignoles; and a resolution agreed to that the Directors be empowered to adopt any mode of carrying on the work likely to ensure its completion.

July.

2. The camp of Hagki Pasha, near Milliduse, on the road to Erzeroum, attacked by General Paskewitch, and 30 pieces of cannon, 19 standards, and 1500 soldiers, including the Pasha himself, taken by the Russians, who had, two days

previous, attacked and ~~ruined~~ another Turkish army commanded by the Seraskier of Erzeroum.

5. The Carn Brea Castle, East Indiaman, on her voyage out, ran aground at the back of the Isle of Wight, and ~~totally~~ wrecked, all the passengers and much of the cargo saved.

The Spanish expedition against Mexico, consisting of about 5600 men, sailed from the Havannah.

9. Distribution of prizes among the pupils of the London University of the general classes, i. e. those of Mathematics, English Literature, Greek, Latin, Natural Philosophy, and English Law.

Erzeroum, the capital of Anotoli, surrendered to the Russians.

11. Violent storm and flood at Leeds and Halifax, doing much damage, particularly to the crops in these neighbourhoods.

13. Grand audience given by the Sultan to the British Ambassador in the Turkish camp on the plain of Bayukdere.

13. Proclamation issued at Sydney, appointing the first legislative council for the colony of New South Wales.

14. A man of the name of Stewart, and his wife, convicted at Glasgow of murder of Robert Lamont, by administering laudanum in his drink on board a steam packet, and afterwards robbing him; they were subsequently executed, and it was ascertained that they had been repeatedly guilty of similar crimes.

18. New arrangements adopted by the post-office at Paris in order to facilitate the transmission of letters to England.

23. The Greek National Assembly commence their sittings at Argos.

26. One thousand houses destroyed by fire at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople.

The passage of the Balkan mountains completed by the Russian army.

28. Mr. Gurney's steam-carriage, on its experimental journey to Bath, attacked by a mob at Melksham, and the engineers and passengers wounded by stones being thrown at them.

30. The rail-way tunnel under the town of Liverpool, from the back of Edgehill to Wapping, being a mile and a quarter in length, opened to the public.

Mr. O'Connell re-elected for Clare without opposition.

31. The sitting of the French Chambers closed.

August.

2. Marriage by proxy of the Emperor of Brazil to the Princess Amelia of Leuchtenberg, daughter of the late Prince Eugene Beauharnois.

4. Tampico in Mexico, taken by the Spanish expedition from the Havannah. Total change of the French Ministry; Prince de Polignac, M. de Bourmont, and M. de la Bourdonnaye, being appointed to the principal offices.

Violent storms and heavy floods in several districts of Scotland early in this month, particularly in the neighbourhoods of Aberdeen and Kelso.

11. The Portuguese expedition attack Tencera, and are repulsed and defeated with the loss of 1200 men killed, wounded, and prisoner.

13. Great damage done to the shipping in the neighbourhood of Dublin by a violent storm.

19. Order issued by the Lord Mayor to regulate the speed of steam-vessels in the Thames above Greenwich, which is directed to be at different rates, according to the state of the tide, but in no case to exceed six miles an hour.

A motion made in the Swedish Chamber of Nobles (two days before the coronation of the Queen,) that the Queen be requested to embrace the Lutheran religion, negatived by acclamation, on the ground that the religion of the Queen could never interrupt the religious peace of the nation.

20. Adrianople entered by the Russian army.

26. A Court-martial commences its sittings at Portsmouth, to inquire into the alleged misconduct of Captain Dickinson at Navamoo.

27. The newly-wedded Express of Brazil arrives at Portsmouth from Ostend, for the purpose of embarking on board a Portuguese frigate for Brazil, accompanied by the young Queen of Portugal.

29. An armistice concluded between the Turks and Russians.

September.

4. Riots at Bransley, (Yorkshire,) and the surrounding districts, in which considerable damage was done.

9. A public meeting of the performers, creditors, and friends of Covent Garden Theatre, to consider of the best means of preventing the sale of the property under an execution for parochial rates, and of enabling the theatre to open again at the proper season, at which, after some discussion, a subscription was resolved upon.

10. A steam boat named the *Monster*, 250 feet in length, left the Hague on its first voyage, for the purpose of ascertaining its powers. It had been built at an expense of 100,000*l.*, with the object of facilitating the communications with Batavia.

11. The Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered prisoners at discretion to General Santa Anna, at Tampico.

14. Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Adrianople.

17. Captain Dickinson honourably acquitted by the Court-martial at Portsmouth.

23. The New Post Office opened, and new arrangements adopted for facilitating the delivering and receiving of letters, &c.

24. The will of W. Hunt, Esq. proved at Doctors' Commons, by which he bequeathed property estimated at 250,000*l.*, for the purpose of increasing the accommodations of Guy's Hospital.

26. Announcement in the South African Gazette of the institution of the South African College, to be opened on the 1st of October; professors appointed for the English, Dutch, French, and classical languages; writing, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, mathematics, and mechanics.

October.

6. Meeting at Newark in consequence of the proceedings taken by the Duke of Newcastle against many of his tenantry in that town.

Competition for several days at the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road, at a place called Kenrick's Cross, between several differently constructed locomotive carriages, in order to ascertain the respective speed and power of each; two of them were propelled at a rate of upwards of thirty miles an hour. A prize of 500*l.*, given by the directors of the rail-road company, was finally awarded to Mr. Stephenson.

16. The Dolphin convict hulk, with two hundred convicts on board sunk suddenly in the Thames, but only three lives were lost.

November.

1. Treaty of peace between Colombia and Peru ratified at Ibarra.

18. Explosion in the citadel of Navarino, in consequence of the powder magazine being struck by lightning, by which 103 artillerymen of the French army were either killed or wounded.

December.

8. Opening of the Congress of the United States of America; President Jackson's message, stating the continuance of amity with every other nation, and directing their attention to the necessity of reconsidering the tariff, which he stated had not answered the expectation of its supporters.

23. Revolution in Mexico; the President, Guerrero, deposed by the party led by the Vice-President, Bustamante.

26. Intelligence received of the great confusion prevailing among the trading classes at Calcutta, in consequence of the discovery of a series of forgeries practised by some of the natives, to the amount, as estimated, of 180,000*l.*

30. The Welland Canal, connecting the lakes Erie and Ontario, opened for the purposes of commerce; the first boat passing this day.

1830.

Jan. 6. The Custom-house at Dublin abandoned by the Commissioners of Excise and Customs, the Boards being dissolved, and all the revenue business (as also that of Scotland) being transferred to the Board in London.

7. Death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy.—Death of the Queen Dowager of Portugal, aged 54.

9. The King of the Netherlands suppresses the Philosophical College at Louvain.

11. Mr. R. Lander, who accompanied Captain Clapperton in his unsuccessful attempt to explore the source of the Niger, together with his brother, John Lander, leave Portsmouth, in the Alert, for the purpose of again endeavouring to accomplish that often-attempted undertaking.

14. Bavaria reduces the interest of her national debt from 5 to 4 per cent.

15. A deputation from the City of London have a conference with the Duke of Wellington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the high price of coals, the combination among the coal-owners of the Tyne and Wear, and on the best mode of reducing the high charges in the port of London.

16. Death of Lord Red-sdale, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland, aged 88.

18. A very severe frost, together with an exceedingly heavy fall of snow, has for some time greatly impeded all means of conveyance both by land and water; similar weather, with even a greater degree of severity, has been experienced in the south of Europe. This morning the thermometer, of Hampstead-heath, was 22° below the freezing point.

20. In a meeting of the Congress of Colombia, Bolivar tenders his resignation of the office of President, which, at a subsequent meeting, and after much deliberation, he was again requested to resume, as the only means of saving the republic from anarchy and confusion.

22. Extensive fire at Constantinople extinguished by the active exertions of a detachment of the crew of the English frigate the Blonde, which was sent to the assistance of the Capitan Bey.

24. Venice declared a free port by the Austrian government.

25. Death of George Tierney, Esq., M.P.—M. A. Shea, Esq. elected President of the Royal Academy.

February.

1. Distressing accident at the United Hills mine, St. Agnes, Cornwall, by the bursting of an engine, by which twelve persons were destroyed.

4. Parliament opened by commission.

6. Destructive fire at Singapore, by which 120 houses were destroyed, but without any loss of lives.—Proclamation issued by Boyer, President of Hayti, announcing the claim made by Spain to the eastern part of that island, and his determination to resist any such concession.

7. Rapid and decisive thaw commenced, after a frost of several weeks' continuance, with only a trining and partial interruption.

9. A public meeting held at Sydney, New South Wales, to consider of a petition to Parliament to authorize the establishment of a legislative assembly in that colony, and the introduction of trial by jury, which was agreed to unanimously.

16. The English Opera House completely destroyed by fire.—Peace concluded between the empires of Austria and Morocco.

26. General Paez, as President of Venezuela, issues a proclamation declaring the determination of that State to support its independence against Colombia by arms.

March.

2. The session of the French Chambers opened by the King, Charles X., in person.

8. Account received at Hamburg of the distressing effects in the north of Germany produced by the inundations occasioned by the thaw; as also at Vienna by the sudden rise of the Danube, by which the whole of the suburbs, containing 50,000 inhabitants, were laid under water, and upwards of 200 lives lost.

16. The French Chamber of Deputies vote an address in answer to the King's speech, decided hostility to the ministry, by a very considerable majority.

18. The British Consul Extraordinary announces the suspension of the English trade at the port of Canton in China, by the council of supercargoes there, in consequence of a dispute with the Chinese local authorities.

19. While a great crowd were assembled on the suspension bridge at Montrose to witness a boat-race, the upper chain broke, by which four persons were killed, and several were trampled on and otherwise injured, in consequence of the confusion occasioned thereby, and the rush of the crowd to escape from off the bridge. Notwithstanding the great additional weight thrown on the remaining chains, they were found sufficiently strong to support the whole, evincing the great stability and utility of this somewhat novel construction.

—The Session of the Swedish diet closed; the King congratulating the assembly in his speech on the advancing prosperity of the kingdom, stating that the population was increased more than a sixth within twenty years, the national debt nearly extinguished, and the taxes considerably reduced.

—The French Chamber of Deputies prorogued.

20. An association formed in the Netherlands for the purpose of indemnifying such persons as shall be dismissed from employments under government for their opposition to the ministry, for which M. de Potter, the author of the project, and four or five others (three of whom, as well as M. de Potter, were editors of newspapers), were committed to prison charged with a conspiracy against the existing dynasty.—The session of the French Chambers prorogued till the 1st of September.

24. Notice given on the Stock Exchange of the intention of the Government to convert the Four per Cent. stock into a stock bearing Three and a Half per Cent. interest, with an option to the holders of accepting the 70% of a Five per Cent. stock.

25. Letters received from Swan River giving an account of the formation of three towns on that river,—Perth, Fremantle, and Guildford.

—The King of Spain abolishes the Salic law, relative to the succession to his throne.

30. The Grand Duke Louis of Baden died of apoplexy, and was succeeded by his brother, the Grand Duke Leopold.

April.

4. The Grand Duke of Hesse died at Darmstadt. His son Prince Louis, succeeded.

11. Bolivar, the President of Colombia, addresses the congress then sitting, announcing his resignation of the office of President, and his determination not again to accept of it. This he states he does in order to remove all suspicion of his being actuated by ambitious motives, and from a sincere wish to promote the welfare of the republic.

15. The first bulletin issued, announcing the indisposition of the King.

18. Fire in Fetter-lane, Holborn, by which seven persons lost their lives.

23. A sailing-boat off Westport, county of Mayo, upset, and twelve lives lost.

24. A boat-laden with workmen crossing the Irwell to Salford, upset, and twelve persons drowned.

—Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for suppressing a society called "The society of the Friends of Ireland of all religious Denominations."

25. The Porte, by a note to the European ambassadors, declare their willingness to acknowledge the independence of Greece.

27. The trial of Messrs. Potter, Tielmans, Bartels, and others, charged with a conspiracy against the Government of the Netherlands, which had lasted for a fortnight at Brussels, was this day concluded: the three persons named were found guilty; the others were acquitted. The sentence of the court was banishment for eight years against M. de Potter, and for seven years against MM. Tielmans and Bartels.

May.

3. The Legislative Assembly of Brazil commences its sittings at Rio Janeiro: the session opened by the Emperor Don Pedro, who expressed his

satisfaction at the general state of the empire, and declared his intention of supporting the rights of the Queen of Portugal, and of earnestly and sincerely endeavouring to suppress the traffic in slaves.

4. The Congress of Colombia, assembled at Bogota, under Juan Mosquera, President of the republic, in the place of Bolivar; and on the 6th a congress for Venezuela assembled at Valencia, under President Yanes.

7. A treaty of friendship and commerce concluded between the United States and the Ottoman Porte, by which the free navigation of the Black Sea is conceded to the former power.

15. The prizes distributed by the London University to the students who have distinguished themselves in the medical science.

16. The French Chamber of Deputies dissolved.

—The Congress of Colombia decree that if the province of Venezuela shall refuse to rejoin the parent state amicably, it will be inexpedient to use force.

21. After a very lengthened correspondence, Prince Leopold finally declines the sovereignty of Greece, offered him by the allied powers, except on conditions to which they refuse to accede.

22. The French newspapers, which have for some time past contained accounts of numerous and distressing fires in Normandy, supposed to be occasioned by incendiaries, now announce that similar conflagrations are taking place in Brittany.

25. Fifteen lives lost by the upsetting of a boat in the river Lune, Lancaster.

—The French expedition against Algiers, consisting of 68 ships of war, 277 transports, and 7 steam-vessels, conveying 30,852 infantry, 534 cavalry, 2327 artillery, and 1330 engineers, beside officers, medical staff, &c. sail from Toulon.

27. Prayers ordered to be read in the churches for the restoration of the King's health.

28. The Diet of Poland opened at Warsaw by the Emperor of Russia in person.

June.

2. The session of the States-General of the Netherlands closed.

14. The French expedition effect their landing at Algiers, encountering but a very feeble opposition.

15. Serious riot and loss of lives at Limerick, the mob having risen, and attacked the provision warehouse, flour-mills, stores, &c., the damage estimated to exceed 10,000*l*.

16. An eruption of Mount Etna, which destroyed eight villages, many of the inhabitants of which were buried under the ruins of their houses.

24. The first of a series of informations preferred by the proprietors and managers of Drury Lane and Covent Garden against one of the minor theatres for the alleged infringement of their patent rights, was brought forward at the public office, Bow-street, and after a long discussion, dismissed.

26. Death of his Majesty George IV., at a quarter past three in the morning, and orders for the proclamation of his Majesty William IV. issued by the Privy Council the same day.

July.

5. The Capital of Algiers surrenders unconditionally to the French army, who, occupying it, take possession of an immense booty, together with 1500 pieces of ordnance, and twelve ships of war in the harbour.

—The Swiss Diet opened. The President in his address congratulates the Diet on the happiness and increasing prosperity of the Swiss Confederation.

6. One hundred and sixty houses destroyed by fire at Vienna, many persons seriously injured, but only three lives lost.

15. Interment of the remains of George IV. at Windsor.

23. Parliament prorogued by the King in person King of Wurtemberg arrived in London on a visit to the King and Queen of England.

24. Parliament dissolved by proclamation, and a new one summoned.

26. A report, addressed to the King of France, appeared in the *Moniteur*, signed by Prince Polignac, President of Council; Chantelauze, Keeper of the Seals; Baron D'Haussez, Minister of Marine; Count de Peyronnet, Secretary of

State for the Interior; Monthel, Minister of Finance; Count Guernon Ranville, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; and Baron Capelle, Secretary of State for Public Works; recommending the suppression and restriction of the periodical press, on account of its alleged factiousness and licentiousness; and the re-construction of the Chamber of Deputies, on the ground of its present democratical tendency. In the same paper also appear the ordinances in conformity with the above report, dated the 25th, signed by the King, and counter-signed by the respective Ministers.

27. Attempts being made to publish several of the French newspapers in opposition to the ordinances issued, the printing-presses and types were seized and destroyed by the gendarmerie. Paris is in a dreadful commotion, the workshops are closed, the populace assemble in great masses, and testify by every means in their power their dissatisfaction at the late attempt to circumscribe their liberties; at length, in the attempt to clear the streets, the people resisting, lives are sacrificed on both sides, and the agitation increases.

28 to 30. Continued conflicts in the streets of Paris; the National Guard resume their arms and uniforms, of whom General Lafayette takes the command, and, joining the populace, are uniformly successful in repelling the regular troops: several regiments of whom, however, join the popular cause toward the close of the contest, in which many lives are lost. Charles X. leaves Paris, and retires to Rambouillet.

31. The recently elected deputies assemble in Paris, and vote that, the ordinance for their dissolution being a contravention of the charter, they are legally constituted; they then resolve, that the safety of the nation requiring an immediate governor, the Duke of Orleans be requested to accept the office of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. The Duke of Orleans, in his answer, declares his acceptance of the office, and his determination to act so as to secure the liberty and happiness of France.

August.

2. In a letter dated Rambouillet, addressed to the Duke of Orleans, Charles X. declares his abdication of the crown of France in favour of the Duke of Bourdeaux.

3. Opening of the French Chamber of Deputies, the Duke of Orleans, as Lieutenant-General, addresses them in a speech, exhorting them to adopt the best measures for ensuring the safety and prosperity of France, and assuring them of his cordial co-operation; and also announcing that Charles X. had abdicated.

6. Violent hurricane at Jamaica, many ships lost and injured in Kingston harbour, and property destroyed of the estimated value of 20,000.

7. In a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, it was resolved that on agreeing to certain stipulations, the Duke of Orleans should be acknowledged sovereign of France, under the title of King of the French.

9. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Louis-Philippe I. attended and notified his acceptance of the crown of France on the terms proposed to him.

17. The ex-king of France and his family arrive in England; the Duchess of Berri and Angoulême land at Cowes in the Isle of Wight.

21. A coroner's inquest held on the body of Miss Cashin, whose death, it was asserted, had been accelerated by the injudicious treatment of Mr. St. John Long. After an investigation of many days, which excited great interest, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against that person.

25. Commencement of the revolution at Brussels: after considerably fighting with the soldiers, a bourgeois guard was established, who succeeded in restoring order, and in inducing the soldiers to leave the town to their guardianship, until the causes of complaint had been examined into and redressed.

September.

2. The Prince of Orange attended at Brussels to receive the representations of the people by their deputies as to the grievances of the Netherlands; and nominated a commission to inquire into the same; he also promised that the troops should not enter the town while peace was preserved, and that he would use his good offices with his father and the States-General.

6. Riot at Oxford, in which the military, who were conducting some prisoners to the castle committed for rioting and trespass on Otmoor, were attacked by the

populace, and the prisoners rescued. — A succession of very destructive fires about this time took place at different farmsteads in Kent, supposed to have been occasioned by incendiaries in revenge for the proprietors having employed Irish farm labourers.

8. Riot at Brunswick, which continued for some days, during which the palace was set on fire and destroyed, together with much valuable property. The Duke fled to England, but at length Prince William, his brother, with the assistance of the burgher guard, succeeded in restoring tranquillity.

9. Political commotion at Dresden; a few days after which the King of Saxony, Anthony, resigned his authority to his nephew, Frederick, whom he appointed regent. About this time also disturbances, more or less serious, took place at Berlin, Hamburg, Hesse Darmstadt, and other places in the northern parts of Europe.

13. Opening of the session of the States-General; speech of the king of the Netherlands recommending their attention to the disturbed state of the country, and trusting they would be able to remedy the grievances complained of, and restore order.

15. At the public opening of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road, at which were present the Duke of Wellington and a great number of other public characters, Mr. Huskisson, having alighted on the road during a stoppage, was knocked down by one of the steam-carriages, which went over his thigh, and bruised and lacerated him so dreadfully as to occasion his death in the course of the following night.

21. The Dutch troops endeavouring to take possession of Brussels are repulsed, with great loss on both sides, after three successive days' fighting.

30. The independence of the South American republics acknowledged by France; Count Molé writing to the republican agents, announcing that France was ready to enter into treaties of amity with them.

October.

4. The Provisional Government at Brussels issue a proclamation declaring the independence of Belgium. The King of the Netherlands delegates the government of the southern provinces to his son, the Prince of Orange, fixing his residence at Antwerp.

5. Several corn-stacks, &c., fired in the neighbourhood of Ashe and Lyminge, Kent. The frequency of similar occurrences in many other parts of this county, leaves no doubt of their having been caused by incendiaries although none have as yet been discovered.

— Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, declaring the ports of that country open to the British trade, and declaring the repeal of the laws heretofore passed for restricting the intercourse between that country and the British colonial ports.

9. The Hull newspaper announces the receipt of intelligence of the loss of eighteen ships engaged in the northern whale fishery; the crews were fortunately saved.

11. Grand dinner at Birmingham to celebrate the recent events in France, to which 3700 persons are stated to have sat down.

14. Meetings held in the parishes of St. Clement's Danes, St. John, Horslydown, and others, at which resolutions were passed declaring the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants with the new Police. The principal complaint was the greatly increased expense. Meetings were subsequently held in Mary-le-bone, Pancras, and numerous other parishes, at which similar resolutions were agreed to.

17. Tumults at Paris in consequence of the ministers and the King having introduced a law for abolishing the punishment of death for political offences, which the populace considered as an endeavour to save the lives of the late ministry of Charles X. The National Guard succeeded in quelling the disturbance and dispersing the crowd.

18. A proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting the meeting of a society about to be formed, for the avowed purpose of procuring a repeal of the Union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society.

20. The King of the Netherlands issues a proclamation revoking the appointment of the Prince of Orange to the government of the southern provinces of Belgium.

26 Opening of the first session of the new parliament. Mr **Manners Sutton** chosen speaker.

27 The Belgian troops having entered Antwerp were opposed by the Dutch garrison of that town, who after some hard fighting, being driven into the citadel, on the 28th began to cannonade the town, into which they also threw red hot balls and shells, doing immense damage,—the city being set on fire in several different parts, and numerous lives lost.

28. **Thos. Mannings** visit Drury Lane Theatre

30. **John Long** tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of manslaughter. His sentence was a fine of 250/

—The Duke of Northumberland, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issues a proclamation prohibiting a meeting of the members of a society named 'The Association of Irish Volunteers for the rescue of the Union.'

—A public meeting of the magistrates and landowners of Kent held at Canterbury, to consider the alarming state of that county, at which the necessity of taking measures to redress the grievances and mitigate the distresses of the labourers, was generally conceded, as well as active preparations against the destruction of their property by fire, now become so prevalent.

November

2 The session of Parliament opened by the King in person. The speech simply stated the alteration which had taken place in the reigning family of France; deeply regretted the state of affairs in the Low Countries, and expressed the intention of endeavouring, in concert with our allies, to give us of restoring tranquillity, alluded to the probability of our diplomatic relations with Portugal being renewed, recommended the appointment of a committee placed at the disposal of the House of Commons to inquire into the causes which had occasioned the destruction of machinery and the recent fire occasioned by incendiaries, and assured the Houses of his determination to punish offenders and redress the industrious efforts to excite which occasioned him great indignation, and concluded by expressing his reliance on the unanimous wisdom of Parliament. In the House of Lords the Marquess of Eglar moved the following resolution to the speech, and, after some discussion, the course of which the Duke of Wellington took occasion to declare his opposition to any general reform in law was decided with out opposition. In the House of Commons Mr. **Robert Peel** moved and seconded by Lord **Clarendon** and Mr. **R. A. Dimsdale** and agreed to after considerable discussion.

3 Official announcement of the change of ministry in France, which is now composed as follows:—**Louis Philippe** of the Council and Minister of the Finances, **Marsel Moitte** Minister for Foreign Affairs, **Count Montalivet** Minister of the Interior, **M. Duval** Minister of the Navy, **Marshal Soult**, Minister of War, **M. Montalivet** Minister of Public Instruction, and General **Sebastiani**, Minister of the Marine.

7 Sir **Robert Peel** addresses the City Committee appointed to conduct the entertainment to be given to the King's visit, the consequence of apprehending riot and outrage, his Majesty's ministers had advised him to decline visiting them at present.

11 A coroner's inquest return a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. **St. John Long**, he having occasioned the death of Mrs. **Catherine Lloyd**, by gross ignorance displayed in the medical treatment adopted towards her.

12 The Chancellor of the Exchequer having submitted his propositions to the House of Commons for the establishment and regulation of the Civil List, Sir **H. Parnell**, complaining of its want of economy and the confusion of its details, gave notice that on the House being called upon to consider it, he should move that it be referred to a select committee.

15, In the House of Commons Sir **H. Parnell** moved that the Civil List be referred to a Select Committee, which, being opposed by the ministerial members, the House divided—for the motion, 233, against it, 204, leaving the ministry in a minority of 29.

16. The Duke of Wellington and Sir **Robert Peel**, in the Houses of Lords and Commons, respectively announced the resignation of the magistracy, and that they only held office till the new appointments should be made.

20 The King having commissioned Earl **Grey** to form a new administration, the principal members this day kissed hands on their new appointments.

20. The Polish revolution commenced at Warsaw. The Polish army immediately declares itself in favour of the people, and on the 25th of December the Grand Duke Constantine abandons the neighbourhood of Warsaw.

December.

7. The message of the American President, Jackson, delivered to Congress. It expressed satisfaction at the event of France having secured her liberty, and of the manner in which it had been effected. It announced the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the fisheries of the former with our West India colonies; and concluded with a protest of the United States.

17. Simon Bolivar, the liberator and late President of Colombia, died.

21. The trial of the French ministers, Polignac, Peyronnet, Chateaubriand, and Raviville, for high treason, concluded; they being found guilty and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

22. The Hampshire special commission for the trial of the rioters, and machine breakers; two men, Cooper and Cooke, proved to have been very active therein, were executed.

23. The Marquis of Anglesey, the newly-appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin.

25. M. Van de Weyer announces to the Congress, that the Allied Powers had recognized the independence of Belgium.

— Leviathan Church, Kent, destroyed by fire; supposed to be occasioned by some imperfect use in the flues.

— General Lafayette resigns his office of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of France.

1831.

Jan. 6. The Church of Blackburn, Lancashire, destroyed by fire.

8. An insurrectionary movement took place at Cottugen, in Hanover, which however, after continuing a few days, was suppressed on the 15th, without having occasion to resort to force.

10. Trial and conviction of Catile for a seditious libel, alleged to have a tendency to excite the agricultural population to riot, and destroy property. He was subsequently sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 200*l.*, and to give securities to the amount of 1000*l.* to keep the peace for ten years.

12. The cholera morbus, which had been for some time fatally prevalent at Moscow, is announced as having extended to St. Petersburg.

18. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland having issued proclamations, forbidding the holding of political meetings. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steel, and some others, were this day arrested, and held to bail on a charge of offending against the said proclamations.

25. The Diet at Warsaw declare the throne of Poland vacant.

— The Church of St. Peter, Dale End, Birmingham, a handsome church, new within a few years, totally destroyed by fire.

February.

2. Cardinal Mauro Capellari elected to the Papal throne, assuming the title of Gregory XVI.

3. Parliament re-assembled.

— The Belgium Congress elect the Duke of Nemours, to the throne of that kingdom. The consent of his father, the King of France, was subsequently refused, and their choice rendered ineffective.

5. An insurrection of a serious character broke out at Modena, from which the Grand Duke was obliged to make his escape.

8. Very extensive floods about this time in consequence of the thaw, in the north and west of England, and in Scotland.

12. In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers were allowed to plead guilty to the first fourteen counts of the indictment preferred against them for a breach of the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation.

14. In consequence of the celebration of a funeral mass to the memory of the Duke de Berri at Paris, at which had been introduced a foolish ceremony of crowns.

ing the portrait of the young Duke of Bourdeaux (Henry V.), a very serious riot took place. The mob attacked the churches, from which they broke down the crosses and the fleur de lis ornaments, but carefully avoided damaging the painted windows of the pictures; they also did great damage to the palace of the Archbishop of Paris. At length the national guard succeeded in suppressing the disturbance and restoring tranquillity.

19. Mr. St. John Long, against whom a verdict of manslaughter had been returned by a coroner's jury, in the case of Mrs. Lloyd, whose death had been occasioned, as was asserted, by his injudicious mode of treatment, was tried at the Old Bailey and acquitted.

20. The battle of Grochow, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, took place between the Poles and Russians. After an obstinate contest, continuing the whole of that day, and great part of the next, the Poles remained masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw, by this battle, in which they are stated to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000.

22. In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Beranger brought up the report of the committee on the electoral law. By this law the electoral qualification is reduced from 300 to 240 francs, paid in direct taxes, and that of eligibility to the rank of Deputy from 1000 to 500. The alteration in the qualification, it was calculated, would increase the number of electors to 210,000.

24. The Congress of Deputies at Brussels elect M. Surlet de Chokier, Regent of the Belgic States.

March.

1. The ministerial measure for Parliamentary reform introduced to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell.

10. The Austrian troops enter Modena without opposition, for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection. They subsequently take possession of other revolted places, and succeed in restoring the deposed authorities.

14. The appointment of M. Casimir Perier to the ministry of France, in the place of M. Lafitte, officially announced.

19. In consequence of a recent attempt made by a party of Spanish emigrants headed by Colonel Torrijos, to excite an insurrection at Cadiz, the King of Spain issues a proclamation appointing permanent military commissions in each of the provinces of Spain, in order the more effectually to repress and punish sedition and rebellion.

— J. C. Hawkins, a commander of a sloop in the East India Company's service, tried at Bombay, and found guilty of piracy, in having purchased African slaves for the purpose of manning his vessel.

20. Serious disturbances in the island of Antigua; the cause of which is stated to have been the stoppage of the Sunday Negro market for provisions and livestock. A force being placed by the magistrates to prevent the market, the negroes immediately commenced firing the plantations, of which in a few days sixteen were destroyed. The Legislature of the island met, martial law was proclaimed, and tranquillity restored.

22. The second reading of the Reform Bill carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of one.

31. The populace of Antwerp attack the houses of persons suspected of favouring the pretensions of the house of Orange; and also the offices of two newspapers attached to the same cause; and notwithstanding the exertions of the civic guard, the Belgic military governor was obliged to declare the town in a state of siege, and to employ troops before order was restored. Similar disturbances took place about the same time at Liege, Ghent, and some other of the Belgic towns.

— The Poles, under General Skrzynecki, attacked the Russians at Wawa, and after fighting the whole of this and part of the following day, all the positions of the Russian army were carried by storm, and themselves compelled to retreat, with a loss, as stated, of 12,000 men in killed and wounded, 2000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and much baggage. The loss of the Poles was represented as comparatively trifling.

April.

3. The Polish insurrection spreading into Wilna and Volhynia, the Emperor of Russia issues a decree, confiscating the estates of those nobles who shall join

therein, persons of inferior rank, to be sent to the Siberian battalions. The children in both cases to be taken as military cantonists.

7. Revolution at Brazil. The Emperor Don Pedro abdicates in favour of his son, Don Pedro II., a child of five years of age, and embarks with the rest of his family on board of a British ship of war. The representatives of the nation immediately met and appointed a regency to act in the name of the young Emperor.

10. The Poles gain another victory over the Russians at Siedlez, taking several cannon and between 3000 and 4000 prisoners.

20. Ministers defeated in the House of Commons on General Gascoyne's amendment, on the Reform Bill being committed, that the number of English Members should not be diminished.

— The sitting of the French Chambers prorogued.

22. The British Parliament prorogued by the King in person, and dissolved on the 23d by proclamation, which also contained the call for a new Parliament, to assemble on July 14. This announcement was received with great pleasure, and London and most other towns in the kingdom were illuminated in consequence.

23. Duke William of Brunswick issues a proclamation declaring, with the consent of the King of England and the German Diet, the incapacity of his brother for governing, and that he has assumed the sovereignty.

29. Death of Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. He is succeeded by Charles Albert, late Prince Carignan.

30. A Polish corps under General Dwernicki, operating in Volhynia, being hard pressed by two divisions of Russians, take refuge in Austrian Galicia, and surrender themselves to the Austrian authorities, by whom they are treated as prisoners, and subsequently sent to Hungary.

May.

4. Several causes of complaint having arisen against the Government of Portugal, and redress having been refused, a British fleet was sent to the Tagus, upon the appearance of which the required concessions were made, and notifications to that effect issued in the Lisbon Gazette.

8. General Chrzyszowski, with a division of Poles, succeeds in forcing his way through the Russian positions into Lithuania, in order to support the insurrection there in the place of General Dwernicki, who had been forced to surrender to the Austrians.

9. The island of St. George, one of the Azores, captured by an expedition from Terceira, under the authority of the Regency acting there for the daughter of Don Pedro, claiming to be Queen of Portugal.

10. In consequence of the increasing distances in different parts of Ireland, where large bodies of men had for some time been assembled, in order to 'turn up' pasture land, for the alleged purpose of thereby procuring themselves employment, a proclamation was this day issued by the Lord Lieutenant, declaring certain districts of the counties of Clare, Galway, Roscommon, and Fingery in a state of disturbance, and requiring the aid of extraordinary establishments of police, according to the Act of 54 Geo. III.

19. Dispute between the British residents at Canton and the Chinese authorities; the former complaining of injuries and insults received from the latter, and announcing that, unless remedied, all commercial intercourse would be suspended on the 1st of August.

25. Battle of Ostrolenka, between the Poles and Russians, with great loss on both sides. The Poles remained masters of the field of battle, but shortly after retreated unmolested to Praga, their object having been to forward succours to Volhynia, which was effected.

— A public meeting held at Exeter Hall, London, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and of providing relief for, the frightful distress and famine which had for some time prevailed in many parts of the west of Ireland. The subscriptions raised in England for this purpose ultimately amounted to near 60,000*l.*, independent of the assistance afforded by Government.

27. The Belgic Congress decide, by a large majority, on entertaining the proposition for electing Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium.

28. A coroner's inquest which had been sitting for some days on the bodies of several individuals who had been killed in an affray with the police at Castlepollard in Ireland, return a verdict against the chief constable and eighteen of the police, of having caused the death of the said individuals by firing at them. The grand

jury subsequently ignored the bills preferred against them for murder, and the relatives of the individuals refusing to proceed against them for manslaughter, the prosecution was abandoned.

— Frederick King of Denmark issues a proclamation bestowing a new constitution on his kingdom and the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, including provisions for a system of representative local councils.

June.

3. The workmen employed in the iron-works at Merthyr-Tydvil, complaining of low wages and the high price of provisions, having assembled on several days in a tumultuous manner, and refusing to disperse unless their demands on their employers were complied with, the magistrates this day called in the aid of the military. On the riot act being read, the mob, instead of dispersing, made an attack on the soldiers with bludgeons and staves, upon which the magistrates were forced to direct the detachment to fire, by which several were killed and many were wounded.

4. Prince Leopold elected King of Belgium by the Congress at Brussels. On the 6th, M. Suét de Chokier, Regent of Belgium, addresses a letter to the Prince announcing the fact.

8. Mrs. Siddons, the great tragic actress, died, aged 76.

— Riot among the inhabitants of the forest of Dean and its neighbourhood, for the purpose of throwing down the inclosures there in. upwards of 3,000 men assembled and no sufficient force being on the spot to oppose them, they succeeded in destroying fifty miles of wall and fence, and throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation.

10. In consequence of the prevalence of the cholera morbus in certain parts of the Russian empire, a proclamation is issued in the London Gazette, ordering all vessels coming from, or having touched at, any port of Russia or in the Baltic, to perform quarantine at certain appointed places in different parts of the United Kingdom.

— General Diebitsch, commander of the Russian forces against the Poles, dies, it is stated, of the cholera morbus. He is succeeded in his command by General Paskewitch.

14. The British Parliament assembles, and the Session is opened on the 21st by the King in person.

18. At Newtownbarry, near Ferns, in Ireland, on occasion of a seizure of stock for tithe, a great number of people being assembled and becoming riotous, the yeomanry, who had been called out in anticipation of such an event, commenced firing on the mob without receiving orders, when thirty-five persons were either killed or severely wounded. The coroner's jury on those who were killed, after sitting for several days, and hearing a great deal of evidence, was discharged without having given a verdict, the jurymen not being able to agree as to their decision.

26. Prince Leopold addresses a letter to the Belgian deputation which had been sent to him at London, announcing his acceptance of the crown.

27. The Grand Duke Constantine, late Governor of Poland, dies at Witepsk of the cholera morbus.

30. Death of W. Roscoe, Esq., the historian of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X. He died at his house in Liverpool, in his eightieth year.

July.

7. Trial of William Cobbett for a seditious libel, the tendency of which, it was alleged, was to excite the peasantry to the destruction of property. After the jury had been empannelled from nine in the morning till nine in the morning of the 8th, they were discharged by the judge, as there was no likelihood to agree as to their verdict.

11. The French fleet, under Admiral Roussin, forces the passage of the Tagus, and take possession of the Portuguese fleet lying off Lisbon, in consequence of the demands of the French Government for satisfaction for alleged injuries received by French subjects from the Portuguese authorities not being complied with. The Court of Lisbon by this measure were forced to submit to the terms imposed by the French, which included the dismissal of some of the Portuguese functionaries and indemnity for the expenses incurred by the expedition, the reversal of all sentences

pronounced against Frenchmen for political opinions, and the publication of these terms in the Lisbon Gazette.

16. Tremendous gale of wind at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Six vessels driven on shore, and property to the value of 40,000*l.* destroyed, but fortunately no lives lost.

— The Hon. W. L. Wellesley committed by the Lord Chancellor for contempt of court, in having withdrawn his daughter from the custody of the persons appointed by the Court of Chancery. Mr. Wellesley, after having remained several days in confinement, submitted to the court, and having restored his daughter, was discharged.

19. The bark *Lady Sherbrooke*, on her passage from Londonderry to Quebec with 280 passengers and 15 crew, is wrecked on a rock near Point Blanch, and only 32 persons saved out of the whole number.

21. Leopold I., the new King of Belgium, make his entrance into Brussels, after a most triumphant progress through his dominions, from Ostend, where he landed from England. On the 22d his inauguration took place, and, in the presence of the Congress, he took the oaths to preserve and defend the Belgic constitution.

23. The French Chamber of Deputies, after the new election, opened by the King in person.

August.

1. The opening of the new London Bridge; the King and Queen attending the ceremony, going by water in state.

2. A violent fire at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, in which the hotels of the ambassadors of England, France, and Holland, which belonged to those nations, and the residences hired by the ministers of Russia, Prussia, Sardinia, and Naples, together with a number of churches, and 5000 houses, fell a prey to the flames.

3. The King of the Netherlands resumes war against Belgium, and obtains several advantages over the Belgic troops. King Leopold applies for protection to the five Powers under whose auspices the settlement of the differences between the two states was proceeding. France immediately despatches 50,000 men to his assistance; upon which, on the 13th the King of the Netherlands agrees to withdraw his troops, and consents to another armistice.

11. Dreadful hurricane in the island of Barbadoes, by which 3000 lives were lost, chiefly among the negroes; sixteen vessels driven on shore, and the whole island nearly desolated. The hurricane also extended to the islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the damage done was very extensive, though not attended with such a serious loss of life.

17. The *Rothsay Castle* steamer boat, plying between Liverpool and Beaumaris, lost on the night of this day, with nearly 200 passengers and crew on board, of whom only about twenty were saved.

21. Insurrection of the troops in Lisbon against Don Miguel; suppressed with the loss, as stated, of 300 lives.

27. M. Casimir Perier introduces into the French Chamber of Deputies the project for the abolition of hereditary succession in the peerage.

September.

7. After two days' hard fighting, Warsaw capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians. Great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin.

8. The Belgian Chambers assembled, and the business of the Session opened by King Leopold in person.

— The Prince of Orange issues a notice to his troops, that an armistice had been concluded with Belgium for six weeks.

9. Coronation of their Majesties.

October.

7. The Reform Bill thrown out in the House of Lords, by a majority of forty-one.

8. Riots at Derby and Nottingham, on receiving intelligence of the rejection of the Reform Bill. At Derby, in the attempt to force open the county goal, into which some of the rioters had been taken, some lives were lost. At Nottingham,

the old castle, the property of the Duke of Newcastle, was burnt. In both places order was eventually restored by the presence of the military.

9. The President of Greece, Count Capo d'Istria, assassinated while on his way to attend divine service, by the brother and son of the Mainote chief, Mauromichaelis, whom he had imprisoned.

1. The French Chamber of Deputies, which had been for some time occupied with the question of the hereditary peerage, this day decided against it by a majority of 324 to 86.

20. The Session of the British Parliament prorogued by the King.

— In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs submitted the protocol agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers respecting the terms of the division of Belgium and Holland, which is declared to be final, and to be enforced by the whole of the subscribing powers.

21. Proclamations in the *London Gazette*, respecting the precautions to be taken against the cholera, which has now extended to Hamburg.

29. On the entrance of Sir Charles Wetherill as recorder into Bristol, a most serious riot commenced, and continued through Sunday until Monday morning: during which the goals were broken open and burnt, the mansion-house and custom-house destroyed, the toll-gates pulled down, and many private houses plundered and set on fire. The loss of lives, either by the rioters perishing in the flames they had themselves created, or from the exertions of the soldiery to repress the tumult, has been roughly estimated at five or three hundred. The most melancholy part of the calamity was the deaths of several females and children, who, on the attack of the rioters, had retreated to the upper part of the houses, and were consumed in the flames applied by the miscreants to the bottom.

November.

3. The Belgian Congress, after several days' debate, adopt the articles of separation from Holland proposed to them by the Conference, by a majority of 35 to 8.

4. Several cases of the cholera sermo-nica alleged to have occurred at Sunderland, most of which terminated fatally.

21. Alarming riots at Lyons in consequence of a dispute between the working weavers, their employers, and the civil authorities, respecting the rate of Wages. The insurgents seized on the prefect, and General Ordonnaux, the civil and military leaders; and took possession of the city after driving out the troops. In their first excitement, the rioters collected some valuable property, to which they set fire; but this feeling soon subsided, and the discontented afterwards behaved with moderation till the arrival of the Duke of Orleans, at the head of 50,000 men, when they submitted, and order was restored.

December.

4. In consequence of the epidemic disease prevailing in Sunderland, Government issued an order that all vessels bound from that place, to London, should be stopped at the Nore to perform quarantine.

— The Spanish General Torrijos, having landed on the west coast of Spain, was taken into custody by the authorities, and shot this day in the great square of Malaga, with fifty-three fellow-sufferers, among whom was a Mr. Boyd, an English merchant. Subscriptions were subsequently raised for the widow of Torrijos, both in England and other countries.

5. Bishop and Williams, who had for some time been pursuing a system of decoying persons to their home and then murdering them in order to dispose of the bodies for anatomical purposes, were this day executed for the murder of Carlo Ferrari, an Italian boy.

6. The Parliamentary Session opened by the King in person.

— Death of the Right Hon. Sir Anthony Hart, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

— President Jackson's message to both houses of Congress in the United States, detailing the present state of American affairs, and congratulating his fellow-citizens on the prospect of a speedy extinction of the public debt.

— A suit to nullify the will of the late Duc de Bourbon, was entered this day in the Court of First Instance, at Paris, by the Princes de Rohan, heirs at law.

of the deceased; it being alleged that the will, which went to benefit the family of the King of the French, had been procured by improper means, and that the Duc de Bourbon had not come fairly to his death. After a trial of great length, the court subsequently decided in favour of the will.

12. The new ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform was introduced to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell.

14. An officer named Gibbons, and a party of police, while proceeding to execute a title process, were attacked, on the common of Carrickshock, near Knocktopher, in Ireland, by a large assemblage of the peasantry, and the officer and eleven of his party were killed.

17. The Earl of Mar sentenced to two months imprisonment by the High Court of Judiciary, at Edinburgh, for shooting at Mr. Oldham, a clergyman.

18. Disturbances at Grenoble in France.

22. An alarming insurrection commenced by the negro slaves in Jamaica, in which numerous plantations were burned, and property of immense value destroyed. It was stated that these slaves imagined that they were to have their freedom on the 1st of January, 1832, and then disappointed hopes led them to commit these violent excesses. Before they were overpowered, the Governor, Lord Belmore, had to declare the island under martial law.

25. An adjustment of the disputes between Peru and Bolivia: the two governments entered into treaties of amity and commerce.

26. Decline of the cholera morbus in Sunderland.

27. The Bill for the abolition of the hereditary peerage in France passed the Upper Chamber by a majority of 36.

31. A most devastating fire broke out in the island of St. Thomas: 1200 houses reduced to ashes. The loss of property estimated at nearly 5,000,000 of dollars.

1832.

Jan 2. Opening of the commission for the trial of the Bristol rioters by Chief Justice Tindal. Of the numerous rioters taken into custody during the insurrection, four were subsequently executed, and twenty-two transported.

4. The special commission for the trial of the rioters at Nottingham opened by Justices Littledale and Gaselee. Several of them were convicted and sentenced.

6. Meeting of the planters in the island of Trinidad to concert the best means of opposing the Orders in Council recently issued respecting the treatment of slaves.

13. Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton, the court-martial upon whom had commenced at Bristol on the 9th, committed suicide. The charges brought against him were, that he had not displayed the firmness and decision required in a British officer. He was thirty-two years old.

28. Death of the celebrated Dr. Bell. Shortly previous to his death, he had transferred very large sums to date of bequests for the promotion of the improvement and diffusion of education. Among the sums so applied, were upwards of 100,000*l.* for the establishment of schools in the town of St. Andrew's, where he was born, and 10,000*l.* to the British Naval School.

February.

1. A conspiracy to dethrone Louis Philippe, and re-establish the late dynasty, detected in Paris. About 300 arrests took place, and large sums of money, received as bribes, were found on the persons of some of the prisoners.

6. Death of Mr. Joseph Wenden, the comedian, in his seventy-fourth year.

— The cholera morbus first appears in Edinburgh.

10. Death of Mr. Craob, the poet, aged 73.

13. Cases of the cholera morbus first observed in London, at Rotherhithe and Limehouse.

23. A French expedition landed at Ancona, and took possession of the citadel. The Pope called it an "invasion," and protested against it several times.

— Charges of a similar nature to those brought against Colonel Brereton having been preferred against Captain Warrington, second in command during the riots at Bristol, he was found guilty and sentenced by court-martial to be cashiered. On the sentence being submitted to the King, he was allowed to sell out.

24. The squadron of Don Pedro landed on the island of Terceira, taking possession of it in the name of Donna Maria, as Queen of Portugal, for whom Don Pedro acted as regent.

26. Ukase issued by the Emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire.

29. The great river Ohio, in America, overflows its banks, and produces frightful calamities in the adjacent lands.

March.

7. M. Casimir Perier, Prime Minister of France, vindicated all the leading measures of his administration in a very eloquent address to the Chamber of Deputies.

11. Death of Clementi, the composer, in his eighty-first year: he was afterwards interred in Westminster Abbey.

— Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Parma and Reggio: all the houses in this latter city were damaged.

17. Death of the celebrated Spanish General Murillo.

21. A day of general fast.

22. Death of the poet and philosopher Goethe, at Weimar, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Frankfurt.

— The third reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, carried by a majority of 109.

27. The cholera broke out with amazing violence at Paris, without any previous manifestation in the frontier towns. 1000 deaths occurred in the first week.

April.

14. Second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords carried by a majority of nine.

15. A vessel, called the Experiment, sailing from Hull to Quebec, with forty-five emigrants on board, was wrecked on the French coast near Calais. These poor people were afterwards sent to London at the expense of Government.

23. Opening of Staines Bridge in presence of their Majesties.

29. The Rev. C. C. Colton, author of "Laeon," committed suicide at Fontainebleau.

— Death of Sir Richard Birnie, chief magistrate at Bow-street police office.

May.

2. The Rev. Edward Irving was excluded from the Scotch Church by the General Assembly, it being alleged that he had rendered himself unfit to remain a minister of their communion in consequence of his holding and promulgating heretical and erroneous doctrines.

4. The Russian ratifications of the treaty respecting the affairs of Holland and Belgium, were exchanged at the Foreign Office.

7. Ministers defeated in the House of Lords by a majority of 35, on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst for postponing the disfranchisement clauses in the Reform Bill.

— Great meeting at Birmingham to petition Government to pass the Reform Bill unmodified into a law.

9. Resignation of his Majesty's Ministers. Immediately on this event being known, meetings were held in almost every place of any consequence in the kingdom, at which resolutions were passed expressive of the general regret, and avowing the firmest determination not to be satisfied with any less measure of reform than that now before the House of Lords.

— Lord Ebrington, in the House of Commons, moved an address to the King declaratory of the confidence of the House in the present Ministers, and their regret at their resignation, which was carried. (See "Chronicle of Session.")

15. Baron Cuvier, the great naturalist, died at Paris.

— Casimir Perier, the French minister, died at Paris.

18. Return to office of Earl Grey and his colleagues.

27. Grand fête at Hambach in Germany, to celebrate constitutional freedom.

30. Death of Sir James Mackintosh at his house in Langham-place, in his sixty-seventh year.

— Triennial Meeting of the admirers of Mr. Pitt, at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

June.

1. Death of the celebrated General Lamarque, in Paris. His funeral, two days after, occasioned a popular disturbance, the most violent and sanguine which has been witnessed since the three days of July. In consequence of the confusion prevailing at the time, the Government deemed it necessary to declare the city in a state of siege.

6. Death of Mr. Jeremy Bentham, in Queen-square Place, Westminster, in his eighty-fifth year. His body was bequeathed to Dr. Southwood Smith for the service of anatomy.

7. The royal assent given, by commission, to the Reform Bill.

13. Meeting at the Tatched-house Tavern to consider on the best means of restoring St. Alban's Abbey, now in a very dilapidated state. The Bishop of London presided; a subscription was proposed, and carried into effect to a considerable amount.

18. The Duke of Wellington assaulted by a mob as he was returning from the Mint to Apsley House.

19. Assault upon his Majesty at Ascot races by a discharged Greenwich pensioner, named Collins. He threw a stone at the King, which struck him on the forehead. Loyal addresses from both Houses of Parliament, expressing their horror at the enormity, were proposed next day, and carried. Others succeeded from every quarter.

26. Don Pedro's expedition, for the purpose of dethroning Don Miguel in Portugal, sailed from St. Michael's in the Azores. It was reported to be 10,000 strong.

28. The Diet at Frankfort issued their manifesto of measures adopted by the German Confederacy, for the maintenance of order and tranquility within their respective dominions. The publication of this manifesto occasioned great agitation throughout the German States, as it was mainly directed against the liberty of the press.

30. The Court of Cassation decide that the ordinance declaring Paris in a state of siege, and subject to military law, was illegal, and consequently annul the sentences pronounced by courts-martial on the prisoners who had been convicted by them of rioting and rebellion at the funeral of General Lamarque.

July.

2. St. Jean d'Acre was taken by Ibrahim Pacha.

5. Lord Durham sets out as Ambassador Extraordinary on a special mission to St. Petersburg.

8. The expedition of Don Pedro landed on the Portuguese coast near Oporto, and took possession of that city without opposition.

8. Mr. Jeremie, formerly protector of slaves at St. Lucia, and who had distinguished himself by several publications in favour of negro emancipation, having been nominated by Government to act as Attorney-general in the colony of Mauritius, arrived there agreeably to his appointment. No sooner had he landed, than a great part of the white population assembled to resist his admission to office; and a deputation represented to the governor, Sir Charles Colville, the impossibility of maintaining the public peace if Mr. Jeremie was not dismissed. Sir Charles at length was induced to comply with their demands, and Mr. Jeremie returned to England in the same vessel that carried him out.

11. At a public dinner given by the Lord Mayor, the freedom of the city of London was presented to Lords Grey and Althorp, as a testimony of gratitude for their exertions in favour of reform.

12. From this date to the 19th the cholera committed great ravages in the Canadas, particularly at Montreal and Quebec.

17. In a violent and sudden storm off the Shetland Isles, nineteen boats engaged in the herring fishery were sunk, and about one hundred persons drowned. A subscription for their families was subsequently entered in to.

23. Mr. S. Rice moved that the sum of 15,000*l.* be granted out of the public funds, to erect a national picture gallery and record office. It was assented to.

Don Pedro's troops gain a victory over those of the Portuguese royalists, at Vallongo.

24. The Duc de Reichstadt, only son of Napoleon, died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, in Austria.

25. A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor to express the sentiments of the British people, on the conduct of the Diet at Frankfort towards the German people.

27. The conduct of Major Wyndham, in causing a soldier, named Alexander Somerville, to be flogged, under the plea of disobedience of orders though, it was alleged, in reality for having expressed certain political opinions, having been subjected to a military court of inquiry, assembled at Weedon, the Major was acquitted of any such conduct, but censured for informality in having reproved him for those opinions after his punishment in presence of the regiment.

30. The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, announced his intention of retiring from the Chair at the end of the Session. He had filled the place in six successive Parliaments.

— Ibrahim Pacha defeats the army of the Grand Seignior in Syria.

August.

9. An attempt to assassinate the King of Hungary, at the baths of Baden, was made by a German captain, named Remell.

— The marriage of Leo, old, King of Belgium, to a daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, was celebrated at Compiègne with great rejoicings.

16. Parliament prorogued by the King in person.

24. Dennis Collins, the pensioner who committed the assault on his Majesty at Ascot races, and had since been condemned to death, was respited by favour of the King.

29. A public discussion took place this at Birmingham, between Mr. Thomas Attwood, the banker, and Mr. William Cobbett, on the best mode of relieving the distress of the country. Mr. A.'s plan was the issuing of an unlimited number of one-pound notes: Mr. C.'s what he termed an equitable adjustment of the taxes, debts, &c. The audience decided in favour of Mr. Attwood.

September.

5. At Wallstown, in Ireland, four persons shot in an affray arising out of a tithe valuation.

10. A dreadful hurricane ravages the province of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples.

18. Charles X. of France leaves Holyrood House for the Continent.

19. The Miguchites attack Oporto, and are repulsed, after a sharp contest, with considerable loss on both sides.

21. Death of Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford, aged 62.

29. Report of the sanatory commission of Paris published, stating the number of deaths in that city arising from cholera, between March 26 and August 30, to be 18,000.

October.

9. Destructive storm on the coast adjacent to Liverpool: several vessels run aground, and two sunk.

10. A new French ministry formed under the direction of Marshal Soult, President of the Council.

10. Information received that the Pacha of Egypt had opened negotiations for peace with the Sultan.

11. Death of Mr Thomas Hardy, the reformer, aged eighty.

12. Riots near Waterford, in Ireland, occasioned by an attempt to raise for tithes.

15. The King of Spain grants an amnesty to all persons under prosecution for political offences—those excepted who voted at Seville for the overthrow of the throne, or who have been found at the head of armed bodies against the King.

25. Queen of Spain appointed Regent during the King's indisposition, and a complete change made in the ministry.

26. Two houses in York-street, Westminster, fell in, by which accident six persons were killed, and several others greatly injured. The jury on the

inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against the landlord of the houses, for neglecting their security.

— Trial of Pinney, the Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty, during the lamentable riots by which that city was disturbed last year. He was acquitted on the 1st of November.

30. Arrival of a French squadron at Spithead, for the purpose of co-operating with the English fleet in compelling the Dutch to evacuate Antwerp in conformity with the demand of the convention.

— Great meeting in Edinburgh to propose the raising of a monument in honour of Sir Walter Scott.

31. Died at Pavia, Antonio Scarpa, the celebrated anatomist.

31. Eruption of Mount Atna: one of the streams of lava flowed into the valley of Trifuligiette, and the other towards Bronte.

November.

4. Death of Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, at his house in Russell-square.

— The combined English and French fleet sailed from Spithead, under the command of Sir Pulteney Malcolm and l'Amiral Villeneuve.

6. Sir Thomas Denman appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, in the room of Lord Tenterden.

— A denutation, headed by Sir John Key, the Lord Mayor, waited upon Lords Grey, Althorp, and Russell, and presented their Lordships with gold cups, the produce of a penny subscription, to which 300,000 persons had contributed. A similar cup was presented to the Lord Chancellor, on the 3rd of December.

— An embargo was laid on all Dutch vessels within the British ports.

7. Arrest of the Dutchess of Berri at Nantes.

10. Death of Dr. Spurzham, the celebrated phrenologist, in his 56th year, at Boston, in the United States.

13. The Belgian Chambers opened by the King in person. His Majesty announced the recognition of Belgium, as an independent state, by the leading powers of Europe; and likewise his recent marriage with one of the daughters of the King of the French. He also alluded to the situation of their affairs with regard to Holland, — of which, however, he declared his confidence of obtaining a satisfactory settlement.

— A meeting of merchants and others held at the Bondon Tavern, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the course pursued by Government with respect to Holland.

— The French army, commanded by Marshal Gerard, entered Belgium, and, marching directly forward, encamped before the Citadel of Antwerp. The Marshal having formally summoned General Chasse, the governor, to surrender, hostilities commenced on the 30th, by the Dutch garrison firing on the besiegers.

14. Death of M. Jean Baptiste Siv, at Paris.

18. A violent eruption of Mount Etna: the town of Bronte, containing a population of 10,000 people, destroyed, but with very little loss of life.

19. The King of the French, while proceeding to the Chambers, to open the session, was fired at by a person, who immediately escaped by mixing with the crowd. His Majesty received no hurt, but proceeded to deliver the speech, — the chief topics of which were, the insurrection at Paris on the 5th and 6th of June, the disturbances in the west, the siege of Antwerp, and some important laws to be introduced during the session. M. Duval the ministerial candidate, was afterwards chosen President by a great majority.

24. The Legislative Assembly of South Carolina resolved to resist the Tariff Acts imposed by the General Congress of the United States.

27. A destructive fire broke out at a coach-factory in Long Acre, London. It began at three o'clock in the morning, and raged so furiously, that fourteen houses had fallen a prey to it by six o'clock. The property consumed is estimated at 15,000*l*.

27. Message of General Hamilton, the Governor, to the Legislative assembly of South Carolina, relating to the measures which it may be necessary for them to take in consequence of their refusal to accept the tariff.

December.

3. Parliament dissolved by proclamation, and a new Parliament summoned.

4. President Jackson's message to the Congress of the United States was delivered. He began by a brief allusion to the prosperous condition of their home and foreign trade, and to the harmony subsisting between the States and other nations. He noticed the favourable changes conceded to their applications by foreign governments, chiefly by Spain and Turkey,—the former having reduced the rate of tonnage on their ships; the latter having opened all her Asiatic ports to their commerce. He then reviewed the principal dominions in America, and expressed his satisfaction at the cordiality with which they, in general, espoused the interests of the United States. He next adverted to the subject of their finances; and, after a little eulogium at the prospect of liquidating the residue of the debt, spoke at length of the effects of the bad and illiberal policy of the tariff, which acted as an unjust monopoly,—preventing a just and generous interchange of goods between their own and other countries. He also dwelt on the dissatisfaction felt towards it by the southern states; and having stated the resolution agreed to in Canada to resist any further continuance of it, expressed his hopes that, though the threatened resistance might not be effectual, the Congress would be able to devise means to avert anything approaching to civil dissension.

— The French open their batteries against Antwerp.

4. The Governor of South Carolina empowered by the Legislature of that state to declare its independence, and separation from the rest of the states on the first appearance of any military for its coercion, he is also authorized to raise an army and to purchase arms for their protection.

— In a subsequent manifesto, of unascertained date, the South Carolina Legislature contend that the Federal Government has no right or authority to act against a sovereign state of the confederacy in any form, much less to coerce it by military force; and they state the modifications in the obnoxious law which would satisfy them.

6. A battle between the Mexican generals, Santa Anna and Bustamante, to the disadvantage of the latter. On the 10th an armistice was concluded between them.

8. Nomination of the metropolitan candidates.

10. The President of the United States addresses a long argumentative proclamation to the people of South Carolina, in which he endeavours to show the propriety of the laws of which they complain, and the policy of obedience; and, in conclusion, alludes to the extreme measures which may become necessary for the preservation of the Union—the recourse to arms.

15. During the second day's polling at Sheffield, an unfortunate disturbance took place, which occasioned the deaths of five persons.

21. A battle fought on the plains of Koniah (Iconium) between the forces of the Sultan and those of the Pacha of Egypt, in which, after a hard-fought contest that continued all day, the troops of the Sultan were routed, and the Grand Vizier himself wounded and taken prisoner.

24. The citadel of Antwerp having been battered and bombarded by the French, till it was no longer tenable, General Chassé surrendered it to the French commander. Baron Chassé and the garrison were held as prisoners of war till the surrender of Lillo and Laetkenshoek two other Belgian fortresses on the Scheldt, in the possession of the Dutch. The King of Holland having refused to allow of the surrender of these forts, the garrison were marched into France, and the French army proceeded immediately to evacuate Belgium.

27. The French army in Belgium commences its march on its return to France.

31. The King of Spain rescinds and formally protests against a decree extorted from him while he lay dangerously ill, by which the Salic law had been renewed, and his brother Don Carlos declared his successor, to the exclusion of his own daughter.

— A commercial treaty between Switzerland and Mexico.

1833.

Jan. 1. A destructive fire at Liverpool, by which from 15 to 20 warehouses were destroyed, with property to the amount of 300,000*l*.

5 The President of the United States sends a message to congress on the subject of the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina. After replying to the doctrines and pretensions put forth in the Carolina documents, he states the means at his disposal and the measures to be adopted to enforce the execution of the laws.

6. A national academy opened at Bogota.

10. The King of the French arrived at Lille, and had there an interview with the King and Queen of the Belgians.

15. A difference between the French Chambers of Peers and Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies having passed a bill to renew the law which directed the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. (Jan. 21) to be observed as a day of national mourning, the Peers sent it back with an important amendment. The Deputies rejected the amendment, and returned the bill in its original form, in which it was ultimately passed by the Lower Chamber.

20. Died, within the walls of the King's Bench prison, Mr. Charles Dibdin, the dramatic writer, in his 63th year.

21. Dreadful explosion of six powder-mills at Dartford, in Kent. 2500*lbs*. of powder exploded, and three men, four women, and a lad were killed. The shock was felt at Greenwich, a distance of 10 miles.

23. Admiral Lord Exmouth died at Teignmouth.

31. Otto, the King of Greece, arrived at Norfolk I. M. S. Madagascar. He immediately issued a proclamation, in which he claimed the confidence of his new subjects, and promised his best endeavours for their welfare.

— Death of Mr. O'Keefe, the dramatic writer, in his 83d year, near Southampton.

— Heavy blowing weather occurred during this month, attended with the wreck of many vessels and the loss of many lives.

February.

2. The Reis Effendi claims of the Russian ambassador at Constantinople a squadron with troops for debarkation, and an auxiliary force of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, to act against Mehemet Ali.

5. The ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Bland, from Liverpool to New South Wales, with 232 persons on board, of whom 208 were passengers going out as settlers, destroyed at sea by fire kindled through the negligence of the second mate, in W. long. 22° and S. lat. 4°. 150 lives lost through the insufficiency of the boats to contain more than a third of the people on board.

7. Mr. Alderman Waithman died in his 69th year.

12. Mr. Clay, in the Congress of the United States, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the duties on foreign manufactures.

14. Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand address a note to the Dutch government, in which they take a retrospective view of the state of the question between Holland and Belgium since the fall of Antwerp, and throw on the Dutch government the *onus* of the consequences which may ensue from the failure of their endeavours to effect a pacific arrangement.

17. Memorandum of the Reis Effendi, having for its object to retard the march of the auxiliary Russian troops till it should be ascertained whether Mehemet Ali were inclined to enter into negotiations for peace.

18. Admiral Roussin, on his arrival at Constantinople, demands of the Porte the confirmation of its promise to the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France to renounce the Russian succours.

20. A Russian squadron anchors in the Bosphorus, near Buyuk-dere.

21. Declaration of the Reis Effendi that the Porte accepts the mediation of France for the conclusion of an arrangement with Mehemet Ali, and that, if he would be content with the districts of Acre, Tripoli in Syria, Jerusalem, and Naplous, the Sultan would renounce the foreign aid he had been obliged to claim.

22. Admiral Roussin despatches to the Viceroy of Egypt a summons to content himself with the above terms, and withdraw his army.

22. The Duchess of Berry, having been found pregnant in her prison at Blaye, declares herself to have been secretly married in Italy.

22 A note of the Reis Effendi to the Russian Ambassador, expressing acknowledgments of the friendly succour which the Emperor had granted the Porte, but declaring that the affairs of Egypt were in the course of being arranged, conformably to the wishes of the Sultan through the interference of France, and therefore requesting that the Russian fleet should be directed to leave the Bosphorus with the first fair wind.

24 The Russian Ambassador, in replying to the Reis Effendi, declares that, in the amicable relations between Russia and the Porte, no foreign interference can be allowed.

March

3 General Jackson becomes a second time President of the United States. An attack on the works of Oporto by the Miguelites when they were repulsed with the loss of 1700 men killed and wounded. Don Pedro had 23 killed and 36 wounded—chiefly in the Scotch brigade.

6. A strong effort made in the Chamber of Deputies to unseat the present French ministry, in consequence of their having dismissed M. Dabois and M. Baudet from certain situations they held for having protested against the continuance of the pensions to the Chouans.

— The Earl of Dull y died at Norwood in his 52nd year.

— M. Comte Al replies with a refusal to the propositions of the French Ambassador.

10 Admiral Sutcliffe declines his determination to retire from the service of Donna Maria, unless his men receive their pay. Don Pedro accepts his resignation.

13. The Rev. Edward Irving tried before the Presbytery of Annan on a charge of heresy and contumacious positions pressed upon him.

15 The Convention of South Carolina pass a resolution revoking their nullifying protest of Nov. 24 1832.

16 At the sale of the late Lord Elphinstone's pictures in Edinburgh three fourths of the floor of the picture drawing room in which the purchasers were assembled, fell in. Mr. Alexander Smith was killed and more or ten persons much hurt, and several slightly injured.

— Don Carlos, the brother of the King of Spain leaves Madrid for Lisbon, with the Princess of Beira. Don Miguel's sister in consequence of the discovery of some of their intrigues, with which the insurrection in Loko do seems to have been connected.

18. Bergeron and Benoit charged with being concerned in the attempt to shoot the King of the French acquitted by the jury and discharged.

22 New York papers of this date announce the termination of the differences between South Carolina and the General Government, in consequence of the passing of the new Tariff Bill.

24 The works of Oporto are assaulted by the Miguelites, who were again repulsed with much loss.

26 A change in the Spanish administration by the dismissal of the Ministers of Finance, Justice and Marine with several inferior functionaries, and the substitution of persons opposed to the Constitutional cause though not to the repeal of the Salic law, or to the succession of the King's daughter.

— A destructive fire at Manila the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines by which 10,000 bamboo houses were destroyed, 50 lives lost, 30,000 Indians left houseless, and an extent of three miles of country laid waste.

29 150 vessels arrived in our bay at Liverpool having been previously kept off the port by contrary winds. 50 of these vessels were from foreign parts, mostly of large burden, and with valuable cargoes.

30 The expedition prepared at Odessa, to assist the Porte against Ibrahim Pacha, set sail with troops for debarkation.

During the month, some ministerial changes occurred in consequence of Lord Durham's resignation of the Privy Seal on account of illness. The place of Colonial Secretary was vacated by Lord Goderich (now Earl of Ripon) for that of the Privy Seal, Mr. Stanley was appointed Colonial Secretary, in whose room Sir John Hobhouse became Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Eliot succeeding Sir John as Secretary at War.

April.

1. General Standard installed in the dignity of President of New Grenada.
3. Riot at Frankfort, headed by the students, in the course of which the guard-house was taken, and several persons confined for political offences liberated. In the conflict which took place between the military and the people much blood was shed, and several lives lost, 5 soldiers were killed, and 20 wounded, the loss of the students was greater, but not exactly ascertained.
- 6 The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland applies the powers of the Irish Disturbances Bill to the suppression of the local disturbances in the county of Kilkenny.
- 9 Attack made by the troops of Don Pedro on Mount Cavillo, an important position of Miguelites who, after some firing, abandoned it, with all their *materials*, and with the loss of 600 men killed, wounded or prisoners.
- 12 The Rev Rowland Hill died in his 89th year.
- Lord Anson issues a proclamation suppressing the association of *English Volunteers*, as dangerous to the public peace.
- 14 Day of Thanks, given to the cessation of the cholera.
- 16 The Chamber of Deputies in France condemn M. Lignon, the editor of the *Tribune*, to the maximum punishment of three years imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs, for the use of certain expressions calculated to bring the Chamber into contempt.
- 18 General Santa Anna installed in the Presidency of Mexico.
- 19 Death of Admiral Lord Clannet in his 77th year.
- 22 Death of Sir Cecil B. Romer, Judge of the Admiralty Court, in his 70th year.
25. A meeting of the electors of the metropolis in boroughs held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern to petition for the repeal of the House and Window Tax.
- The King, of the French Republic, with Chambers, to the following day. The speech commends the Chamber to the cheerful state and prospects of the country, and on the state of the French Republic. It is to be proved that the difference between Holland and Belgium might be settled without compromising the peace of Europe, and that the state of the East was a subject of anxious attention, but it was not to be believed that a *solely desirous* would restore peace to these countries. In the same way was conveyed to the Chambers that there and elsewhere France had put in the conduct and occupied the rank which was worthy of her.
- 29 Declaration of the Infant Don Carlos dated Roman to be effect that, in the conviction that he is the legitimate successor to the Spanish throne, in case the King should be left without a successor, he has come not his honour will allow him to take the sacred oath of fidelity to the Prince of Asturias.
- 30 Death of Dr. Babbington, the father of the London physicians, in his 76th year.

May

- 1 Don Pedro having been reconciled to Admiral Sartoris, reinstates him in the command of the fleet.
- Sir John Hubhouse resigns his place in the ministry on account of his having been unable, from sickness, to his constituents to vote with Government on Lord Althorp's resolution which disposed of Sir John Key's motion for the repeal of the House and Window Tax. He also resigned his seat for Westminster, as having been unable, from the considerations of expediency stated by Lord Althorp, to accede to Sir John Key's motion, notwithstanding his pledge to vote for the repeal.
- 6 Firman of the Sultan, to the effect that all previous events between the Sublime Porte and Mehmet Ali should be forgotten, and the renewed assurances of fidelity and devotion from Mehmet Ali and Ibrahim his son having been accepted, the imperial benevolence was again extended to them, therefore Mehmet Ali is declared to be confirmed in his governments of Egypt and Candia, and there is granted to him, in addition to the territories of Damascus, Tripoli in Syria, Seid, and Saïed, the districts of Jerusalem and Nablous, with the privilege of conducting pilgrims to the holy places, the disputed port and district of Adana is also ceded to him to farm for the Sultan, and his son Ibrahim Pacha is a new invested with the title and power of Sheikh-ul-Baraam of Mecca and of the district of Dyddah.

7. Reply of the King of Spain to the declaration of the Infant Don Carlos of April 29. It declares that political reasons of importance, the laws, and the Infant's own repose, interdict his return to Spain; and he is directed to remove to the States of the Church. It adds that, as Spain could not subject its internal affairs to foreign influence, the required communication of the Infant's declaration to the Sovereigns of Europe could not be made.

— Ontrage on the person of the President of the United States, on board a steam-vessel, by a man named Randolph, who, charging the General with unrelenting and wanton persecution, tweaked his nose.

9. Dreadful explosion in Spring-ell coal mine, about five miles from Newcastle, by which 47 persons, only 9 or 10 of whom were adults, were killed—not one surviving to relate the cause of the accident.

— The Pacha of Egypt authorizes Ibrahim to repass the Taurus with his army.

10. After a stormy contest which excited intense interest, Sir John Hobhouse was rejected by the electors of Westminster, whom he had represented for 15 years, by a majority of 135 in favour of Colonel De Lucy Keane.

— The Duchess of Berry delivered of a female child, on which occasion she declared herself the wife of Count Hector Luchesi Palli, Gentleman of the Chamber to the King of the Two Sicilies, and Neapolitan Envoy at the Hague.

— A duel at Exeter between Sir John W. Jeffcott, Chief Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, and Dr. Henris, in which the latter was mortally wounded, and died on the 18th. The coroner's inquest found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against all the parties concerned.

11. Lord Tennyson and a tailor named Doulan tried in the Court of King's Bench on a charge of swindling one Didymus Langford out of 1493*l.*, under the pretence of procuring him a place under government. Both the defendants found *guilty*.

13. Bills having been posted, calling a public meeting of the people this day in Colbath Fields, in order to adopt measures for calling together a National Convention, as the only means of obtaining and securing the rights of the people, the Home Office issued a notice, declaring such meeting illegal, and warning his Majesty's subjects not to attend; but about 1000 people assembled, with banners, &c., and in dispersing them, and endeavouring to apprehend the ringleaders, several of the police were injured, and one, named Robert Cully, received a wound from a dagger, of which he died.

15. Mr. Kean, the celebrated tragedian, died, after a lingering illness, in his 45th year.

16. At the Eyre-arms, St. John's Wood, a dinner was given to Mr. O'Connell by the working-classes of the metropolis, and a piece of silver plate worth 200*l.*, was presented to him on the occasion.

18. The king of the Two Sicilies protests against the abrogation of the order of succession established in Spain by Philip V., in 1712.

21. A preliminary treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland, effecting, at least, a temporary settlement of the points of dispute between Holland and Belgium.

— A dreadful hurricane on the river Hooghley. Letters from Diamond Harbour state, that the whole country, so far as could be discovered, both up and down the river on both banks, was strewed with corpses.

— The Coroner's Inquest on Robert Cully, the policeman, after an investigation which lasted four days, found a verdict of "*justifiable homicide*," which produced much sensation in the metropolis and through the country.

30. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest on Cully the policeman, quashed in the Court of King's Bench, on the application of the Solicitor-General, and a reward of 100*l.* offered by the Home Office for the apprehension of the murderer.

— Death of Major-general Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., in Princess-street, Hanover-square.

— Mr. Littleton appointed Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Sir John Hobhouse.

June.

1. "The Saviour" order of the knighthood founded in Greece.

4. Peter Lord King died in his 58th year.

— Destruction of the Ben-Lomond steam-vessel by fire in the Frith of Forth. One hundred and twenty passengers were on board, but no lives were lost, or personal accident occurred.

6. The President of Mexico, Santa Anna, arrested by General Arista.

9. The Duchess of Berry liberated and sent off to Palermo, it being considered that the recent disclosures had neutralized her power of giving disturbance.

11. Execution of Lieutenant Tola, and condemnation of other military men in the Sardinian service, for culpable participation in a plot tending to the overthrow of the throne, and the establishment of a republic.

13. General Santa Anna escapes, in the neighbourhood of Guautla, from the hands of General Arista, and withdraws to Puebla.

— General Solignac announces to Don Pedro his resolution to return to France, because his advice to march upon Lisbon, and to attack the troops of Don Miguel before Oporto, had been neglected; and because he considered an expedition into the Algarves as a most dangerous expedient.

— A great fire in the fishing town of Lyme-stone, near Exeter, by which fifty-eight houses were destroyed, depriving 248 persons of their homes, and rendering ninety-eight of them wholly destitute. No lives lost.

18. Marshal Soult declared the intention of the French Government not only not to relinquish Algiers, but to encourage its colonization from France, and to extend the occupation of the country as might be found necessary or convenient.

20. The Cortes met in the Church of St. Jerome at Madrid, to take the oath of allegiance to the young Princess of the Asturias, as heiress to the Spanish throne.

21. Considerable sensation occasioned in the metropolis, by the danger to which a man named Cox was exposed of being hanged, through the inadvertence of the Recorder, pursuant to a sentence passed upon him but which had been committed to transportation. The Recorder in consequence resigned his office.

24. An expedition, under the orders of Admiral Napier and Count Villa Flor, debarks near Villa Real, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, in Algarve. On the 30th the troops occupied Lagos.

25. The first stone laid at the end of Farringdon street, of a granite obelisk to the memory of the late Admiral Warrnamour. It was entirely completed by the next morning.

— Information of serious disturbances in Rhenish Bavaria. At the celebration of the festival of Haubach, an immense crowd assembled, singing patriotic songs, and displaying revolutionary banners and emblems. In the desperate conflict which took place between the people and the military, it is said that the numbers killed or wounded amounted 100. One cavalry regiment refused to fire.

July.

2. Admiral Napier, who had succeeded Admiral Sartorius in the command of the Queen of Portugal's fleet, captured the whole of Don Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent, with the exception of a corvette and two brigs. The prizes were respectively, vessels of 80, 74, 56, 48, and 24 guns.

— The Egyptian army having evacuated the territories left to the Sultan, the Russian forces leave the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

3. Hungerford market opened with much ceremony.

8. A treaty, bearing this date, negotiated at Constantinople, between the Porte and Russia. It declares that there shall be between the contracting parties a perpetual alliance for reciprocal defence against all attacks. Russia engages to furnish such forces by sea and land as the circumstances of Turkey may at any time oblige her to require, the provisions of such military forces to be supplied by the party demanding aid. A supplementary article pledges the Porte, in case of need, to close the Straits of the Dardanelles against the entrance of any foreign vessel whatever.

10. Died, in his 37 year, Lord Dover, formerly the Hon. C. J. W. Agar Ellis.

13. A smart shock of an earthquake felt at various places in Nottinghamshire.

23. Lisbon evacuated by the Duke of Cadaval, on the approach of Villa Flor, the Constitutional general, who had on the 21st defeated and killed Telles Jordao, the Miguelite general sent from Lisbon to oppose him. The citizens opened the prisons of 5000 persons confined for political offences, and proclaimed Queen Donna Maria.

— A conspiracy to overthrow the Colombian government discovered at Bogota. This day had been fixed upon for making the attempt, but the plot was detected, and of the seventy conspirators all, except five, were apprehended.

24. The Queen of the Belgians safely delivered of a son.

27. An earthquake of considerable violence took place in the neighbourhood of Washington, the capital of the United States.

29. Death of William Wilberforce, Esq., in his 74th year. A large number of the most distinguished members of both houses of Parliament, of all parties, sent a request that his remains might be interred in Westminster Abbey, and that they might be allowed to testify their respect by attending the funeral. On the 3d of August the body was attended to the grave by 30 Peers and 130 Commoners.

29. Much sensation in the city at the latter end of this month, from its having been found that Sir John Key, one of the City Members, was interested in a Government contract for paper, and that a son of his, under age, had been appointed to a responsible situation in the Stationary Office, on the understanding that he was of full age.

August.

9. The eastern wing of the Dublin Custom-house Stores destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 490 000*l*.

15. The English Government recognized Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal at Lisbon, through Lord William Russell, who, at the same time, presented to the Regent his credentials as English Minister at the Court of Lisbon.

30. A great fire at Constantinople, by which one fourth of the city was consumed, and devastation extended over a circuit of three miles. This conflagration is considered as a result of the public discontent.

31. The ship *Amphitrite*, conveying convicts to New South Wales, and having on board 13 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 15 men, was driven on the Boulogne sands in the heavy gale which commenced on the 29th. Those on board might probably have been saved before the return of the tide, but, apparently through the captain's doubt as to his authority to allow the convicts to escape to the shore, as well as through the summary regulations of the French, all, except three of the crew, were drowned.

— The Earl of Wexness's wreck, trading between Leith and London, beached off Brancaster, near Wells, on the coast of Norfolk. The hatchways not having been battened down, and the skylights being uncovered, a wave filled the cabin with water, by which eleven persons, ladies and children, were drowned, while those who were on deck escaped.

— A regular daily mail (Sundays excepted) established between England and France.

September.

3. The same gale in which the *Amphitrite* was wrecked, occasioned a serious loss of life and property on most parts of the coast. On September the 2d, and this day, fifty nine vessels appeared on the brooks at Lloyd's, most of which were total wrecks.

5. The *Miguellites* in full force, under Marshal Bourmont, made an attack on Lisbon, and were repulsed.

7. Mrs Hannah More died, in her 88th year. About 10,000*l* is bequeathed by her will to various religious and charitable institutions.

8. The Queen of Portugal, accompanied by the Duchess of Braganza, arrived at Portsmouth from Havre, on their way to Lisbon. They remained in England till the 18th, having, in the meantime, visited their Majesties at Windsor, from whom they experienced the warmest reception.

10. The Emperor of Russia, having previously visited the King of Prussia at Schwedt, arrived at Munchen Gratz, in Bohemia, to have a conference with the Emperor of Austria. The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived on the 11th, and the Emperor Nicholas remained till the 17th. The precise object of this congress, which occasioned many rumours, and attracted much attention, is not known.

11. From 5th August up to this date, 20,000 persons had perished from cholera in the city of Mexico.

14. Died, Sir James Stevenson, the distinguished musical composer, in his 74th year.

15. The United Kingdom, a West Indiaman of 400 tons, with a valuable cargo on board, was run down by the Queen of Scotland steamer, off Northfleet, near Gravesend.

18. The President of the United States, having, in the spring of 1832, opposed his *veto* to a bill passed by both Houses of Congress, authorising the renewal of

the Charter of the United States Bank, assumes the responsibility of directing the Government deposits to be withdrawn from that establishment, and placed in various local banks.

19. In the Read Soil Mine, at Sheldon, Derbyshire, three men were suffocated by sulphuric fumes proceeding from an opening into the adjoining Magpie Mine. The Coroner's inquest found a verdict of wilful murder against twenty workmen in the Magpie Mine as principals, and against one of the proprietors and the agent of the mine, as accessories before the fact.

20. Marshal Boursmont, with 150 other French officers of all ranks, retires from the service of Don Miguel, and is succeeded in the command of the army by a General Macdonald.

22. The Queen of Portugal arrived at Lisbon, and was well received by the people.

— The City of Waterford steam-vessel, bound for Lisbon, with the Queen of Portugal's luggage and part of her suite, stranded off Peniche. No lives lost, but the loss of property exceeded 35,000*l.*, exclusive of the value of the vessel.

24. The Corporation of Leicester refused to deliver up to his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Municipal Corporations, certain documents and accounts required of them, as well as to submit to a personal and public examination before them. The Corporations of Norwich, Maidstone, and the Merchant Tailors' Company of London, subsequently followed this example.

25. The Marquess Wellesley made his public entry into Dublin, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in place of the Marquess of Anglesea, who retired on account of his declining health.

27. Died at Staplyton Grove, near Bristol, the Rajah Rammohun Roy while on a visit to this country, for the purpose of giving information and of promoting the interests of his countrymen, by advocating a more liberal intercourse with India.

29. The King of Spain died of a stroke of apoplexy, in his 49th year. The Queen Dowager assumed the title of *Reina Gobernadora*, under the will of the late king, by which she is appointed Regent until the young Queen Isabella II. shall attain the age of eighteen years.

— The Duke of Bourdeaux completed his 14th year, and this being the age at which the kings of France attain their majority, several Carlists of distinction resolved to Prague to tender to him, as Henry V., their congratulations and homage.

— A serious affray at Montreal between the citizens and soldiers of the garrison, the result of jealousy and bitterness of feeling between the parties.

October.

2. The Town of Biggiah, said to have the finest anchorage on the coast of Africa, taken by the French, after a sanguinary conflict of three days with a tribe of barbarians.

3. General Goblet read a diplomatic note to the Belgic Chambers, which stated that the King of Holland, having declared the necessity of obtaining the consent of the German Confederation and the magnates of Nassau, to the territorial arrangement concerning Luxemburg, now endeavoured to procrastinate the final settlement of the dispute between him and Belgium, by neglecting to apply for that consent which he had stated to be necessary.

4. The insurgent General Duran defeated by the President of Mexico, Santa Anna, whose authority is re-established in that country.

10. The garrison of Lisbon commenced offensive operations, which, after some hard fighting on this and the following day, resulted in a masterly retreat upon, and occupation of Sanjoven by the Miguelite forces.

15. Conclusion of the investigation, before the Magistrates of Brancaster, into the circumstances attending the loss of the Earl of Wemyss smack, on 31st August. Nothing transpired on which to found legal proceedings against the captain, but a Mr. William Reeve was committed to Norwich gaol, on the charge of having feloniously taken and kept possession of property belonging to two of the ladies drowned. He was subsequently admitted to bail, on application to the judges.

— During a violent storm, the second and third bridges of the Chain-Pier at Brighton gave way, but no lives were lost.

— A decree appeared in the Madrid Gazette, confiscating the effects of Don Carlos. The authority of the Queen Regent generally acknowledged in Spain, though some ecclesiastical and popular movements were made in the nor-

thern provinces, especially Biscay, in favour of Don Carlos. An army of 60,000 French concentrated along the Pyrenees for the protection of the Queen, should such aid be required.

18. Captain Ross arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic Expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned.

23. A public dinner at Gateshead, to the Earl of Durham, on which occasion he avowed that the preparation of the *first* Reform Bill had been intrusted to him, personally, by Earl Grey.

24. Decrees in the "Madrid Gazette," proclaiming a partial amnesty to the Liberal exiles,—prescribing the adoption of a system of internal government similar to that which prevails in France, appointing commissions to revise the regulations relating to the coin trade, &c.

25. Previously to, and about this time, numerous meetings were held in town and country, to pass resolutions against the Assessed Taxes. On this day, on the seizure of some goods, belonging to Mr. Savage of the Mechanics' Institute Tavern, for the payment of Assessed Taxes, the property was rescued by the mob, and the van demolished in which it was to have been taken away.

26. The Sheriff, Hume and Wilson proceeded in person to make a levy of goods upon his creditors in Oxford-street and Lisson-grove, who had refused to pay the Assessed Taxes. It was only necessary to enforce the seizure in the case of one person, who professed his inability to pay. The others deemed it prudent to discharge the demand.

27. The "Royalist Volunteers" disbanded, with some bloodshed, at Madrid.
— Extensive combinations of workmen at Paris, particularly carpenters, bakers, and tailors, to procure from the masters higher wages and diminished labour.

— Martial law declared throughout the kingdom of Greece, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy against the government of King Otho, organised under the direction of Colocotroni, who was seized and imprisoned.

November.

2. A detachment of the Queen of Portugal's forces, at Alcazer de Sal, attacked and defeated by the Maçelites, who regained possession of the town, from which they had been driven Oct. 25th.

— Extraordinary rise of the tide in the Thames, so that the lower part of the houses on the banks of the river, at Bickside, Holland-street, the lower part of the Strand, Abingdon-street, Siangae, Lambeth, and Vauxhall, were inundated to the depth of several feet.

6. General Castagnos, in the Queen of Spain's service, warmly attacked at Tolosa by a numerous body of insurgents, and compelled, with Colonel Elipastor, to take refuge in St. Sebastian.

13. Shock of an earthquake at Chichester.

16. A Mr. T. Woolcombe, of Devonport, sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and to pay a fine of 100*l.*, for posting Sir Edward Colbrington, who had declined his challenge.

23. The elections in France concluded. Deputies friendly to the existing government generally returned, by large majorities.

28. A destructive hurricane at Liverpool this night, attended with much injury to the town, shipping, docks, and building yards; and with considerable loss of life in vessels wrecked on the adjacent coast.

December.

2. Intelligence that the disturbed provinces and cities, in the north of Spain, were being rapidly brought under the authority of the Queen.

4. Intelligence that the Slavery Abolition Bill had been received in a conciliatory spirit at Jamaica. The Legislature of Antigua objects to the apprenticeship clause, and is dissatisfied with the compensatory grant; and Barbadoes memorializes Government against the principle by which the distribution of the grant is to be regulated; but none of the islands appear to object to the principle of abolition, and seem generally disposed to be guided by the example of Jamaica.

THE APPENDIX,

PART III.

Acts of Parliament Relating to India.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO
G U L I E L M I IV. R E G I S.
CAP. LXXV.

An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the *East India Company*, and for the better Government of His Majesty's *Indian Territories*, till the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. [28th August 1833.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fifty third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for continuing to the East India Company for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges, for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter*, the Possession and Government of the *British Territories in India* were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the *East Indies* for a Term therein mentioned: And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the *Lordsrups and Islands of St. Helena and Bombay* under Grants from the Crown and other Property to a large Amount in Value, and also certain Rights and Privileges not affected by the Determination of the Term granted by the said recited Act: And whereas the said Company have consented that all their Rights and Interests to or in the said Territories, and all their Territorial and Commercial Real and Personal Assets and Property whatsoever, shall, subject to the Debts and Liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the Disposal of Parliament in consideration of certain Provisions hereinafter mentioned, and have also consented that their Right to trade for their own Profit in common with other His Majesty's Subjects be suspended during such Time as the Government of the said Territories shall be confided to them: And whereas it is expedient that the said Territories now under the Government of the said Company be continued under such Government, but in Trust for the Crown of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and discharged of all Clauses of the said Company to any Profit therefrom to their own Use, except the Dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the Property of the said Company be continued in their Possession and at their Disposal, in Trust for the Crown, for the Service of the said Government, and other Purposes in this Act mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the Territorial Acquisitions and Revenues mentioned or referred to in the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of His late Majesty King George the Third, together with the Port and Island of *Bombay*, and all other Territories now in the Possession of the said Company, except the Island of *St. Helena*, shall remain and continue under such Government until the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and that all the Lands and Hereditaments, Revenues, Rents, and Profits of the said Company, and all the Stores, Merchandize, Chattels, Monies, Debts, and Real and Personal Estate whatsoever, except the said Island of *St. Helena*, and the Stores and Property thereon herein-after mentioned, subject to the Debts and Liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the Benefit of all Contracts, Covenants, and Engagements, and all Rights to Fines, Penalties, and

28 G. 3. c. 155.

The British Territories in India to remain under the Government of the Company till 30th April 1854.

Real and Personal Property of the Company to be held in Trust for the Crown, for the Service of India.

Forfeitures, and other Emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seized or possessed of or entitled unto on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the Nature and Quality, Estate and Interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in Trust for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the Service of the Government of India, discharged of all Claims of the said Company to any Profit or Advantage therefrom to their own Use, except the Dividend on their Capital Stock, secured to them as herein after is mentioned, subject to such Powers and Authorities for the Superintendence, Direction, and Control over the Acts, Operations, and Concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, or are made or provided by this Act.

All Privileges, Powers &c. granted by 58 G 3 c 155, for the Term thereby limited; & all Engagements not repugnant to this Act,

as also all Rights and Immunities of the Company to be in force until April 1854, subject to Control

From 22d April 1834, China and Tea Trade of Company to cease.

Company to close their Commercial Business, and to sell their Property not retained for Government.

Company not prevented selling Goods the Property of other Persons.

Board of Control to superintend with Sale of the Property, the Reduction of the Commercial Establishments, Payment of Commercial Claims, &c. Board to appoint Officers to attend them during the winding up of the Commercial Business.

The Company may consider Claims to take into consideration the claims of any Persons now or heretofore employed by the Company, or the Widows and Children of any Persons deceased, & such Persons, whose Interests may be affected by the Discontinuance of the Company, or who may from Time to Time be reduced, and

II. And be it enacted, That all and singular the Privileges, Franchises, Abilities, Capacities, Powers, Authorities whether Military or Civil, Rights, Remedies, Methods of Suit, Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, Provisions, Matters, and Things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said United Company by the said Act of the Fifty third Year of King George the Third, and during the Term limited by the said Act, and all other the Emoluments, Provisions, Matters, and Things contained in the said Act, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the Term granted to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty third Year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the Enactments herein after contained, and all Powers of Alienation and disposition, Rights, Franchises, and Immunities, which the said United Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all Persons whatsoever, subject to the Superintendence, Direction, and Control herein before mentioned until the Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That from and after the said Twenty second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty four the exclusive Right of trading with the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in Tea, continued to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King George the Third, shall cease.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Company shall, with all convenient Speed after the said Twenty second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty four, close their Commercial Business, and make sale of all their Merchandise, Stores, and Effects at Home and Abroad, distinguished in their Account Books as Commercial Assets, and all their Warehouses, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Property whatsoever which may not be retained for the Purposes of the Government of the said Territories, and get in all Debts due to them on account of the Commercial Branch of their affairs, and remove their Commercial Establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all Commercial Business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual Concerns, and to the Conversion into Money of the Property herein before directed to be sold, or which shall not be required for the Purposes of the said Government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the Sales of their own Goods and Merchandise by this Act directed or authorized to be made, such Goods and Merchandise the Property of other Persons as they may now lawfully sell at the public Sales.

VI. And be it enacted, That the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall have full Power to superintend, direct and, control the sale of the said Merchandise, Stores, and Effects, and other Property herein before directed to be sold, and to determine from Time to Time, until the said Property shall be converted into Money, what Parts of the said Commercial Establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the Allowance and Payment of all Claims upon the said Company connected with the Commercial Branch of their Affairs, and generally to superintend and control all Acts and Operations whatsoever of the said Company whereby the Value of the Property of the said Company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such Officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said Board during the winding up of the Commercial Business of the said Company; and that the Charge of such Salaries or Allowances as His Majesty shall, by any Warrant or Warrants under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, direct to be paid to such Officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company, as herein after mentioned, in addition to the ordinary Charges of the said Board.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Company to consider Claims to take into consideration the claims of any Persons now or heretofore employed by the Company, or the Widows and Children of any Persons deceased, & such Persons, whose Interests may be affected by the Discontinuance of the Company, or who may from Time to Time be reduced, and

under the Control of the said Board, to grant such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances (the Charges thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as herein after mentioned) as shall appear reasonable: Provided always, that no such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances shall be granted until the Expiration of Two Calendar Months after Particulars of the Compensation, Superannuation, or Allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That within the first Fourteen sitting Days after the first meeting of Parliament in every Year there be laid before both Houses of Parliament the Particulars of all Compensations, Superannuations, and Allowances so granted, and of the Salaries and Allowances directed to be paid to such Officers as may be appointed by the said Board as aforesaid during the preceding Year.

IX. And be it enacted, That from and after the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four all the Bond Debt of the said Company in Great Britain, and all the Territorial Debt of the said Company in India, and all other Debts which shall on that Day be owing by the said Company, and all Sums of Money, Costs, Charges, and Expenses which after the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said Company in respect or by reason of any Covenants, Contracts, or Liabilities then existing, and all Debts, Expenses, and Liabilities whatever which after the same Day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said Territories, and all Payments by this Act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the Revenues of the said Territories, and that neither any Stock or Effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own Use, nor the Dividend by this Act secured to them, nor the Directors or Proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said Debts, Payments, or Liabilities.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted That so long as the Possession and Government of the said Territories shall be continued to the said Company all under Government of the said Territories shall and may have and take the same suits, Remedies, and Proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such Debts and Liabilities as aforesaid, and the Property vested in or to continue the said Company in Trust as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to the same subject to Execution and Executions, in the same Manner and Form respectively as if then the said Property were hereby continued to the said Company to their own Use.

XI. And be it enacted, That out of the Revenues of the said Territories a Dividend of there shall be paid to or retained by the said Company, to their own Use, a yearly Dividend after the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum to be paid Annually on the present Amount of their Capital Stock, the said Dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half yearly Payments, on the Sixth Day of January and the Sixth Day of July in every Year, the half yearly Payments in payment to be made on the Sixth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said Dividend shall be subject to Redemption by Parliament upon and at any Time after the Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on Payment of the said Company of Two hundred Pounds Sterling for every one hundred Pounds of the said Capital Stock, together with a proportionate Part of the same Dividend, if the Redemption shall take place on any other Day than one of the said half yearly Days of Payment. Provided also, that Twelve Months Notice in Writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons to the Order of the House, shall be given to the said Company of the Intention of Parliament to redeem the said Dividend.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if on or at any time after the said Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four the said Company shall by the Expiration of the Term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of Parliament be deprived of the Possession and Government of the said Territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company within One Year thereafter to demand the Redemption of the said Dividend, and Provision shall be made for redeeming the said Dividend, after the Rate aforesaid, within Three Years after such Demand.

XIV. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid by the said Company into the Bank of England, to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, such Sums of Money as shall in the whole amount to the Sum of Two Millions Sterling, with Compound Interest after the Rate of Three Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum, computed half yearly from the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said Sums as shall from Time to Time remain unpaid; and the Cashiers of the said Bank shall receive such Sums of Money, and place the same to a separate Account with the said Commissioners, to be entitled "The Account of the Security Fund of the India Company;" and that as well the Money so paid into the said Bank as the Dividends or Interest which shall arise therefrom shall from Time to Time be laid out, and

to be laid out in Securities, & Dividends placed to same Account, until the whole amounts to 12 Millions.

under the Direction of the said Commissioners, in the Purchase of Capital Stock in any of the redeemable Public Annuities transferrable at the Bank of England; which Capital Stock so purchased shall be invested in the Name of the said Commissioners on account the said Security Fund, and the Dividends payable there on shall be received by the said Cashiers and placed to the said Account, until the whole of the Sums so received on such Account shall have amounted to the Sum of Twelve Millions Sterling; and the said Monies, Stock, and Dividends, or Interest, shall be a Security Fund for better securing to the said Company the Redemption of their said Dividend after the Rate herein-before appointed for such Redemption.

Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt, upon Requestion of Court, may raise Money for paying the Dividend in case of Failure or Delay of Remittance of proper Funds.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt from Time to Time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that Purpose by the Court of Directors of the said Company, to raise and pay to the said Company such Sums of Money as may be necessary for the Payment of the said Company's Dividend by reason of any Failure or Delay of the Remittances of the proper Funds for such Payments, such Sums of Money to be raised by Sale or Transfer or Deposit by way of Mortgage of competent Part of the said Security Fund, according as the said Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board, shall Direct; to be repaid into the Bank of England to the Account of the Security Fund, with Interest after such Rate as the Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Court, shall fix, out of the Remittances which shall be made for answering such Dividend, as and when such Remittances shall be received in England.

Application of Dividends of Security Fund and the Fund itself in aid of Revenues.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all Dividends on the Capital Stock forming the said Security Fund accruing after the Monies received by the said Bank to the Account of such Fund shall have amounted to the Sum of Twelve Millions Sterling, until the said Fund shall be applied to the Redemption of the said Company's Dividend, and also all the said Security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said Dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the Rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the Revenues of the said Territories.

Company's Dividends to be paid out of Revenues in preference to other Charges, and 2,000,000 to be paid out of Debt due from the Public and by Sale of Stock. Subject to such Priorities, Revenues and Monies to be applied to Service of India and Purposes of this Act, under Control.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the said Dividend on the Company's Capital Stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of such Part of the Revenues of the said Territories as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable there out in Great Britain, and that the said Sum of Two Millions Sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any Sums which shall on the said Twenty second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty four be due to the said Company from the Public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any Monies which shall arise from the Sale of any Government Stock on that Day belonging to the said Company, in preference to all other Payments thereout, and that, subject to such Provisions for Priority of Charge, the Revenues of the said Territories, and all Monies which shall belong to the said Company on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and all Monies which shall be thereafter received by the said Company from and in respect of the Property and Rights vested in them in Trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the Service of the Government of the said Territories, and in defraying all charges and Payments by this Act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such Order as the said Court of Directors, under the Control of the said Board, shall from Time to Time direct; any thing in any other Act or Acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to prejudice Persons claiming under a Covenant between the Company and the Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, &c.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or operate to the Prejudice of any Persons claiming or to claim under a deed of Covenants dated the Tenth Day of July One thousand, eight hundred and five, and made between the said Company of the one Part, and the several Persons whose Hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be the Creditors of His Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of His Highness the Nabob Omiah ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, of the other Part.

His Majesty may appoint Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

XIX. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty by any Letters Patent, or by any Commission or Commissions to be issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain from Time to Time to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during Pleasure, such Persons as His Majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and every Enactment, Provision, Matter, and Thing relating to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India in any other Act or Acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

Ex officio Commissioners.

XX. And be it enacted, That the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being shall, by virtue

of their respective Offices, be and they are hereby declared to be Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, in conjunction with the Persons to be nominated in any such Commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same Powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such Commission, in the Order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the Commissioner first named therein.

XXI. And be it enacted, That any Two or more of the said Commissioners shall and may form a Board for executing the several Powers which by this Act, or by any other Act or Acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*; and that the Commissioner first named in any such Letters Patent or Commission, for the Time being, shall be the President of the said Board, and that when any Board shall be formed in the Absence of the President, the Commissioner next in order of Nomination in this Act or in the said Commission, of those who shall be present, shall be that Term preside to the said Board.

XXII. And be it enacted, That if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in Opinion with respect to any Matter by them discussed, then and on every such Occasion the President, or in his Absence the Commissioner acting as such, shall have Two Voices or the casting Vote.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall and may nominate and appoint Two Secretaries, and an additional One if it is necessary, to attend upon the said Board, who shall be subject to Dismission at the Pleasure of the said Board; and each of the said Secretaries shall have the same Powers, Rights, and Privileges as by any Act or Acts now in Force are vested in the Chief Secretary of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and that the President of the said Board, but no other Commissioner as such and the said Secretaries and other Officers, shall be paid by the said Company such fixed Salaries as His Majesty shall, by any Warrant or Warrants under his Sign Manual, counter-signed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, direct.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That if at any Time the said Board shall deem it expedient to require their Secretaries and other Officers of the said Board or any of them, to take an Oath of Secrecy, and for the Execution of the Duties of their respective Stations, it shall be lawful for the said Board to administer such Oaths as they shall think fit for the Purpose.

XXV. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall have and be invested with full Power and Authority to superintend, direct and control all Acts, Operations, and Concerns of the said Company which in any wise relate to or concern the Government or Revenues of the said Territories, or the Property hereby vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid, and all Grants of Salaries, Gratuities, and Allowances, and all other Payments and Charges whatever, out of or upon the said Revenues and Property respectively, except as herein after is mentioned.

XXVI. And be it enacted That the several Persons who on the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and Secretaries and Officers of such Board of Commissioners, shall continue and be Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and Secretaries and Officers of the said Board respectively, with the same Powers and subject to the same Restrictions as to Salaries as if they had been appointed by virtue of this Act, until by the issuing of new Patents, Commissions, or otherwise, their Appointments shall be respectively revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That if, upon the Occasion of taking any Ballot on the Election of a Director or Directors of the said Company, any Proprietor, or who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of Absence, Illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by Letter of Attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such Letter of Attorney shall in every Case express the Name or Names of the Candidate or Candidates for whom such Proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within Ten Days next before such Election; and the Attorney constituted for such Purpose shall in every Case deliver the Vote he is so directed to give openly to the Person or Persons who shall be authorized by the said Company to receive the same, and every such Vote shall be accompanied by an Affidavit or Affirmation to be made before a Justice of the Peace by the Proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like Effect as the Oath or Affirmation now taken by Proprietors voting upon Ballots at General Courts of the said Company, and in which such Proprietor shall also state the Day of the Execution of such Letter of Attorney; and any Person making a false Oath or Affirmation before a Justice of Peace for the Purpose aforesaid shall be held to have thereby committed wilful Perjury; and if any Person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other Person to take the said Oath or Affirmation before a Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful Perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she, or they, for every such Offence, shall

Two Commissioners may form a Board: first named to be President, in his Absence the next in order.

President and occasional President to have the casting Vote.

The Board to appoint Two Secretaries and other Officers.

President, Secretaries, and Officers to be paid such Salaries as the Crown shall direct.

Secretaries and Officers to take Oaths if required by the Board.

The Board of Commissioners to control all Acts concerning India, and the Sale of Property.

Commissioners, Secretaries, and Officers on 22d April 1834 to continue until their appointments are revoked.

Proprietors may vote by Attorney in Election of Directors.

incur such Pains and Penalties as are provided by Law against Subornation of Perjury.

Repeal of Res. XXVIII. And be it enacted, That so much of the Act of the Thirteenth Session in 13 G. Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled *An Act for establishing* 3 c. 63. with certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe, as enacts that no Person employed in any Civil or Military Station in the East Indies, or claiming or the East Indies exercising any Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the Office of Director until such Person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the Space of Two Years, shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided, that if the said Court of Directors, with the Consent of the said Board, shall declare such Person to be an Accountant with the said Company, and that his Accounts are unsettled, or that a Charge against such Person is under the Consideration of the said Court, such Person shall not be capable of being chosen into the Office of Director for the Term of Two Years after his Return to England, unless they are sooner settled.

If such Person has Directors, with the Consent of the said Board, shall declare such Person to be an Accountant with the said Company, and that his Accounts are unsettled, or that a Charge against such Person is under the Consideration of the said Court, such Person shall not be capable of being chosen into the Office of Director for the Term of Two Years after his Return to England, unless they are sooner settled.

Court to deliver shall from Time to Time deliver to the said Board Copies of all Minutes, Orders, Resolution, and Proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, General or Special, and of all Courts of Directors, within Eight Days, after the holding of such Courts respectively, and also Copies of all Letters, Advices and Dispatches whatever which shall at any Time or Times be received by the said Court of Directors or any Committee of Directors, any which shall be material to be communicated to the said Board, or which the said Board shall from Time to Time require.

No Official Com- XXX. And be it enacted, That no Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, munications to be sent by the Court until approved by the Board;

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except such Classes of Communications as the Board may allow.

If the Court omit to frame Official Communications for Consideration of the Board, they may prepare them.

Court to send them.

Representations may be made by Directors from expressing, within Fourteen Days, by Representation in Writing to the said Board, such Remarks, Observations, or Explanations as they shall think fit touching or concerning any Directions which they shall receive from the said Board; and that the said Board shall and they are hereby required to take every such Representation, and the several Matters therein contained or alleged, into their Consideration, and to give such further Directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said Directors.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Court of Directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the Consideration of the said Board any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, beyond the Space of Fourteen Days after Requisition made to them by Order of the said Board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Board to prepare and send to the said Directors any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, together with their Directions relating thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to transmit the same to their proper Destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, by Minutes from Time to Time to be made for that Purpose and entered on the Records of the said Board, and to be communicated to the said Court, to allow such Classes of Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications as shall in such Minutes be described to be sent or given by the said Court without having been previously laid before the said Board.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict or prohibit the said Court as to Official Communications from expressing, within Fourteen Days, by Representation in Writing to the said Board, such Remarks, Observations, or Explanations as they shall think fit touching or concerning any Directions which they shall receive from the said Board; and that the said Board shall and they are hereby required to take every such Representation, and the several Matters therein contained or alleged, into their Consideration, and to give such further Directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said Directors.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That if it shall appear to the said Court of Directors that any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, except such as shall pass through the Secret Committee, upon which Directions may be given by the said Board as aforesaid, are contrary to Law, it shall be in the Power of the said Board and the said Court of Directors to send a special Case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the President of the said Board and the Chairman of the said Company, to Three or more of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the Opinion of the said Judges; and the said Judges are hereby required to certify their Opinion upon any Case so submitted to them, and to send a Certificate thereof to the said President and Chairman; which Opinion shall be final and conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That the said Board shall not have the Power of appointing any of the Servants of the said Company, or of directing or interfering with the Officers and Servants of the said Company employed in the Home Establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said Court of Directors to submit for the Consideration of the said Board their Communications with the Officers or Servants employed in the said Home Establishment, or with the legal Advisers of the said Company.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall from Time to Time appoint a Secret Committee, to consist of any Number not exceeding Three of the said Directors, for the particular Purposes in this Act specified, which said Directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the Execution of the Powers and Trusts hereby reposed in them, take an Oath of the Tenor following, (that is to say)

'I (A B) do swear, That I will, according to the best of my Skill and Judgment, faithfully execute the several Trusts and Powers reposed in me as a Member of the Secret Committee appointed by the Court of Directors of the India Company: I will not disclose or make known any of the secret Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications which shall be sent or given to me by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, save only to the other Members of the said Secret Committee, or to the Person or Persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said Commissioners to disclose and make known the same. So help me God. Which said Oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective Members of the said Secret Committee to each other; and, being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recited by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the said Court of Directors for the Time being amongst the Acts of the said Court.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if the said Board shall be of opinion that the Subject Matter of any of their Deliberations concerning the levying War or making Peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the Native Princes or States in India, or with any other Princes or States, or touching the Policy to be observed with respect to such Princes or States, intended to be communicated in Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, to any of the Governments or Presidencies in India, or to any Officers or Servants of the said Company, shall be of a Nature to require Secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the Tenor thereof, or pursuant to the Directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and Presidencies, Officers and Servants, and that the said Governments and Presidencies, Officers and Servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful Obedience thereto, in like Manner as if such Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall, before the Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from Time to Time so often as Reductions of the Establishment of the said Court or other Circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said Board an Estimate of the gross Sum which will be annually required for the Salaries of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the said Court, and the Officers and Secretaries thereof, and all other proper Expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of General Courts of Proprietors, and such Estimate shall be subject to Reduction by the said Board, so that the Reasons for such Reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and any Sum not exceeding the Sum mentioned in such Estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced Estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the Discretion of the Court of Directors, to the Payment of the said Salaries and Expenses, and it shall not be lawful for the said Board to interfere with or control the particular Application thereof, or to direct what particular Salaries or Expenses shall from Time to Time be increased or reduced: Provided always, that such and the same Accounts shall be kept and

Board not empowered to appoint Officers of the Company, or to interfere with Home Officers

Directors to appoint a Secret Committee, who shall take the following Oath.

If the Board are of opinion that any Matters wherein Indians or other States are concerned require Secrecy, the Board may send Official Communications through Secret Committee.

The Court to submit to the Board an Estimate of Salaries of Directors and other Expenses of the India House, which shall be subject to Reduction.

The Sum allowed to be applicable to such Purposes, at Discretion of the Court of Directors.

Accounts of Ap- rendered of the Sums to be applied in defraying the Salaries and Expenses rendered. plication to be of the said Company.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Territories now subject to the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal* shall be divided into Two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included *Fort William* aforesaid, to be styled the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal*, and the other of such Presidencies to be styled the Presidency of *Agra*; and that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under the control by this Act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what Part or Parts of any of the Territories under the Government of the said Company shall from Time to Time be subject to the Government of each of the several Presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from Time to Time, as Occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such Appointment, and such new Distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

Government of India.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That the Superintendence, Direction, and Control of the whole Civil and Military Government of all the said Territories and Revenues in *India* shall be and is hereby vested in a Governor General and Counsellors, to be styled "The Governor General of *India* in Council."

There shall be Four Ordinary Counsellors.

XL. And be it enacted, That there shall be Four Ordinary Members of the said Council, Three of whom shall from Time to Time be appointed by the said Court of Directors from amongst such Persons as shall be or shall have been Servants of the said Company, and each of the said Three Ordinary Members of Council shall at the time of his Appointment have been in the Service of the said Company for at least Ten Years, and he shall be in the Military Service of the said Company he shall not during his Continuance in to hold any Com- Office as a Member of Council hold any Military Command, or be employed in actual Military Duties, and that the Fourth Ordinary Member of Council shall from Time to Time be appointed from amongst Persons who shall not be Servants of the said Company by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in Writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board, provided that such last-mentioned Member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council except at Meetings thereof for making Laws and Regulations, and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint the Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in *India*, and if there shall be no such Commander in Chief or the Offices of such Commander-in-Chief and of Governor General of *India* shall be vested in the same Person, then the Commander in Chief of the Forces on the *Bengal* Establishment, to be an Extraordinary Member of the said Council, and such Extraordinary Member of Council shall have Rank and Precedence at the Council Board next after the Governor General.

Governor General and the Members of Council on 22d April 1833 to be so under this Act

Filling up Vacancies in these Offices.

XLI. And be it enacted, That the Person who shall be Governor General of the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal* on the Twenty second Day of April (the thousand eight hundred and thirty four) shall be the First Governor General of *India* under this Act and such Persons as shall be Members of Council of the same Presidency on that Day shall be respectively Members of the Council constituted by this Act.

XLII. And be it enacted, That all Vacancies happening in the Office of Governor General of *India* shall from Time to Time be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in Writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board.

The Governor General in Council empowered to legislate for India, except as to Matters herein mentioned.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall have Power to make Laws and Regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any Laws or Regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said Territories or any Part thereof, and to make Laws and Regulations for all Persons, whether *British* or Native, Foreigners or others, and in all Courts of Justice, whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise and the Jurisdiction thereof, and for all Places and Things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every Part of the said Territories, and for all Servants of the said Company within the Dominions of Princes and States in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said Governor General in Council shall not have the Power of making any Laws or Regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the Provisions of this Act, or any of the Provisions of the Acts for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers, whether in the Service of His Majesty or the said Company, or any Provisions of any Act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company or the said Territories or the Inhabitants thereof, or any Laws or Regulations which shall in any way affect any Prerogative of the Crown, or the Authority of Parliament, or the Constitution or Rights of the said Company, or any Part of the unwritten Laws or Constitution of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* whereon may depend in any Degree the Allegiance of any Person.

to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the Sovereignty or Dominion of the said Crown over any Part of the said Territories.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case of the said Court of Directors, under such Control as by this Act is provided, shall signify to the said Governor General in Council their Disallowance of any Laws or Regulations by the said Governor General in Council made, then and in every such Case, upon Receipt by the said Governor General in Council of Notice of such Disallowance, the said Governor General in Council shall forthwith repeal all Laws and Regulations so disallowed.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, That all Laws and Regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same Force and Effect within and throughout the said Territories as any Act of Parliament would or ought to be within the same Territories, and shall be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any Court of Justice any Laws or Regulations made by the said Governor General in Council.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, without the previous Sanction of the said Court of Directors, to make any Law or Regulation whereby any Courts of Justice, other than the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters, to sentence to the Punishment of Death any of His Majesty's natural-born Subjects born in Europe, or the Children of such Subjects, or which shall abolish any of the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters.

XLVII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said Board, such Rules as they shall deem expedient for the Procedure of the Governor General in Council in the Discharge and Exercise of all Powers, Functions, and Duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this Act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other Act or Acts, which Rules shall prescribe the Modes of Pronunciation of any Laws or Regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council, and of the Authentication of all Acts and Proceedings whatsoever of the said Governor General in Council, and such Rules, when approved by the said Board of Commissioners, shall be of the same Force as if they had been inserted in this Act. Provided always, that such Rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the Session next after the Approval thereof.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all Laws and Regulations shall be made at some Meeting of the Council as which the said Governor General and at least Three of the Ordinary Members of Council shall be assembled, and that all other Functions of the said Governor General in Council may be exercised by the said Governor General and One or more Ordinary Member or Members of Council, and that in every Case of Difference of Opinion at Meetings of the said Council where there shall be an Equality of Voices the said Governor General shall have Two Votes or the casting Vote.

XLIX. Provided always and be it enacted, That when and so often as any Measure shall be proposed before the said Governor General in Council whereby the safety, Tranquillity or Interests of the British Possessions in India, or any Part thereof, are or may be, in the Judgment of the said Governor General, essentially affected, and the said Governor General shall be of opinion either that the Measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected, and the Majority in Council then present shall differ in and dissent from such Opinion, the said Governor General and Members of Council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in Writing under their respective Hands, to be recorded at large on their Secret Consultations, the Grounds and Reasons of their respective Opinions: and if after considering the same the said Governor General and the Majority in Council shall still differ in Opinion, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General, of his own Authority and on his own Responsibility, to suspend or reject the Measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the Measure so proposed into execution, as the said Governor General shall think fit and expedient.

L. And be it enacted, That the said Council shall from Time to Time assemble at such Place or Places as shall be appointed by the said Governor General in Council within the said Territories, and that as often as the said Council shall assemble within any of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the Governor of such Presidency shall act as an Extraordinary Member of Council.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend to affect in any way the Right of Parliament to make Laws for the said Territories and for all the Inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing Right and Power is

If the Court of Directors disallow the Laws, Governor General in Council to repeal them.

All such Laws and Regulations to be of the same Force as any Act of Parliament.

Registration unnecessary.

Restricting the Power of punishing with Death European Subjects, &c.

The Court to submit to the Board the Rules for the Procedure of the Governor General in Council.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

Quorum of Governor General and Members in Council.

Manner of Proceeding when any Measure is proposed whereby the Safety or Peace of India may be essentially affected.

Express Reservation. Reser- intended to be reserved to Parliament to control, supercede, or prevent all Proceedings and Acts whatsoever of the said Governor General in Council, and to repeal and alter at any Time any Law or Regulation whatsoever made by the said Governor General in Council, and in all respects to legislate for the said Territories and all the Inhabitants thereof in as full and ample a Manner

Laws and Regulations to be laid as if this Act had not been passed; and the better to enable Parliament to exercise at all Times such Right and Power, all Laws and Regulations made by the said Governor General in Council shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the same Manner as is now by Law provided concerning the Rules and Regulations made by the several Governments in India.

All Enactments relating to the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal in Council, and the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, shall apply to the Governor General of India in Council, and not repealed by or repugnant to the Provisions of this Act, shall continue in force in India in Council, and be in force and be applicable to the Governor General of India in Council & alone, and to the Governor General of India alone, respectively.

A Law Commission. LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special Arrangements as local Circumstances may require, a general System of Judicial Establishments and Police, to which all Persons whatsoever, as well *Europeans* as *Natives*, may be subject, should be established in the said Territories at an early Period, and that such Laws as may be applicable in common to all Classes of the Inhabitants of the said Territories, due Regard being had to the Rights, Feelings, and peculiar Usages of the People, should be enacted, and that all Laws and Customs having the Force of Law within the same Territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and as Occasion may require amended, be it therefore enacted, That the said Governor General of India in Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, issue a Commission, and from Time to Time Commissions, to such Persons as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall recommend for that Purpose, and to such other Persons, if necessary as the said Governor General in Council shall think fit, all such Persons, not exceeding in the whole at any one Time Five in Number, and to be styled "The *Indian Law Commissioners*," with all such Powers as shall be necessary for the Purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said Commissioners shall fully inquire into the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Rules of the existing Courts of Justice and Police Establishments in the said Territories, and all existing Forms of Judicial Procedure, and into the Nature and Operation of all Laws, whether Civil or Criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any Part of the said Territories, and whereto any Inhabitants of the said Territories, whether *Europeans* or others, are now subject; and the said Commissioners shall from Time to Time make Reports, in which they shall fully set forth the Result of their said Inquiries, and shall from Time to Time suggest such Alterations as may in their Opinion be beneficially made in the said Courts of Justice and Police Establishments, Forms of Judicial Procedure and Laws, due Regard being had to the Distinction of Castes, Difference of Religion and the Manners and Opinions prevailing among different Races and in different Parts of the said Territories.

Commissioners from Time to Time to report the Result of their Inquiries.

Commissioners to follow Instructions of Governor General in Council, and to make special Reports when required. Governor General in Council to consider Reports and transmit them with Opinions thereupon.

LIV. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall follow such Instructions with regard to the Researches and Inquiries to be made and the Places to be visited by them, and all their Transactions with reference to the Objects of their Commission, as they shall from Time to Time receive from the said Governor General in Council, and they are hereby required to make to the said Governor General in Council such special Reports upon any Matters as by such Instructions may from Time to Time be required; and the said Governor General in Council shall take into consideration the Reports from Time to Time to be made by the said *Indian Law Commissioners*, and shall transmit the same, together with the Opinions or Resolutions of the said Governor General in Council thereon, to the said Court of Directors, and which said Reports, together with the said Opinions or Resolutions, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the same Manner as is now by Law provided concerning the Rules and Regulations made by the several Governments in India.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

LV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to grant Salaries to the said *Indian Law Commissioners* and their necessary Officers and Attendants, and to defray such other Expences as may be incident to the said Commission, and that the Salaries of the said Commissioners shall be according to the highest Scale of Remuneration given to any of the Officers or Servants of the *India Company* below the Rank of Members of Council.

The Executive Government of the several Presidencies Bombay, and Agra shall be administered by a Governor and Three Coun-

LVI. And be it enacted, That the Executive Government of each of the several Presidencies of *Fort William in Bengal*, *Port Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Agra* shall be administered by a Governor and Three Coun-

cillors, to be styled, * The Governor in Council of the said Presidencies of to be administered For. William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, by a Governor and tively, * and the said Governor and Councillors respectively at each such Three Councillors, Presidency shall have the same Rights and Voices in their Assemblies, and shall observe the same Order and Course in their Proceedings, as the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the Governor General of India for the Time being shall be Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall and may be Directors empow- lawful for the said Court of Directors, under such Control as is by this Act erred to revoke provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such Periods as the said the Appointment Court shall in that Behalf direct, the Appointment of Councils in all or any of Councils, or of the said Presidencies, or to reduce the Number of Councillors in all or to reduce the any of the said Councils, and during such Time as a Council shall not be Number of Coun- appointed in any such Presidency the Executive Government thereof shall fillors.

LVIII. And be it enacted, That the several Persons who on the said Governors of Fort Twenty second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four St. George and shall be Governors of the respective Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay Bombay, shall be the first Governors of the said Presidencies respectively Governor of Agra, under this Act; and that the Office of Governor of the said Presidency of and Vacancies in Agra, and all Vacancies happening in the Office of the Governors of the Presidencies to be said Presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said Court of Direc- filled up by Court. tors, subject to the Appointment of His Majesty, to be signified under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the said President of the said Board of Commissioners.

LIX. And be it enacted, That in the Presidencies in which the Ap- The Governors pointment of a Council shall be suspended under the Provision herein-before of the Presiden- contained, and during such Time as Councils shall not be appointed therein cics to have the respectively, the Governor appointed under this Act, and in the Presidencies Powers and Im- in which Councils shall from Time to Time be appointed the said Governors munities of the in their respective Councils, shall have all the Rights, Powers, Duties, Func- present Gover- tions, and Immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, nors of Madras which the Governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective and Bombay, but Councils now have within their respective Presidencies, and that the Go- not to make Laws, vernors and Members of Council of Presidencies appointed by or under this or grant Money. Act shall severally have all the Rights, Powers, and Immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors and Members of Council of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective Presidencies, provided that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the Power of making or suspending any Re- gulations or Laws in any Case whatever, unless in Cases of urgent Necessity (the Burthen of the Proof whereof shall be on such Governor or Governor in Council), and then only until the Decision of the Governor General of India in Council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the Power of creating any new Office, or granting any Salary, Gratuity, or Allowance, without the previous Sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That when and so often as If Court of Di- the said Court of Directors shall neglect for the Space of Two Calendar rectors neglect Months, to be computed from the Day whereon the Notification of the Va- for Two Months cancy of any Office or Employment in India in the Appointment of the said to Supply Vacan- Court shall have been received by the said Court, to supply such Vacancy, cy in any Office, then and in every such Case it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint, the King to ap- point. by Writing under His Sign Manual, such Person as His Majesty shall think proper to supply such Vacancy, and that every Person so appointed shall have the same Powers, Privileges, and Authorities as if he or they had been appointed by the said Court, and shall not be subject to Removal or Dismissal without the Approbation and Consent of His Majesty.

LXI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Court of Di- Power for the rectors to appoint any Person or Persons provisionally to succeed to any of the Court to make Offices aforesaid, for supplying any Vacancy or Vacancies therein, when the Court to make the same shall happen by the Death or Resignation of the Person or Persons holding the same Office or Offices respectively, or on his or their Departure from India appointments many Officers. with Intent to return to Europe, or on any Event or Contingency expressed in any such provisional Appointment or Appointments to the same respec- Provisional Ap- tively, and such Appointments again to revoke. Provided that every provi- pointments of cer- sional Appointment to the several Offices of Governor General of India, tain Officers to be Governor of a Presidency, and the Member of Council of India, by this Act directed to be appointed from amongst Persons who shall not be Ser- approved by His vants of the said Company, shall be subject to the Approbation of His Majesty. Majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no Person so appointed to suc- ced provisionally to any of the said Offices shall be entitled to any Au- thority, Salary, or Emolument appertaining thereto until he shall be in the actual Possession of such Office.

In case of a Vacancy in the Office of Governor General, and no Successor upon the Spot, the Ordinary Member of Council next in Rank to act as Governor General.

LXII. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of Governor General of India when no provisional or other Successor shall be upon the Spot to supply such Vacancy, then and in every such Case the Ordinary Member of Council next in Rank to the said Governor General shall hold and execute the said Office of Governor General of India and Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal until a Successor shall arrive, or until some other Person on the Spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such Acting Governor General shall during the Time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the Rights and Powers of Governor General of India, and shall be entitled to receive the Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the Office by him supplied, such Acting Governor General foregoing his Salary and Allowance of a Member of Council for the same Period.

In case of a vacancy in the Office of Governor of any of the subordinate Presidencies, and no provisional or other Successor on the Spot.

LXIII. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of Governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra when no provisionally or other Successor shall be upon the Spot to supply such Vacancy, then and in every such Case, it there shall be a Council in the Presidency in which such Vacancy shall happen the Member of such Council, who shall be next in Rank to the Governor, other than the Commander in Chief or Officer commanding the Forces of such Presidency, and if there shall be no Council, then the Secretary of Government of the said Presidency who shall be senior in the said Office of Secretary, shall hold and execute the said Office of Governor until a Successor shall arrive, or until some other Person on the Spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such Acting Governor shall, during the Time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the Office by him supplied, such Acting Governor foregoing his Salary and Allowances by him held and enjoyed at the Time of his being called to supply such Office.

In case of a vacancy in the Office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other Successor on the Spot.

LXIV. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of an Ordinary Member of Council of India when no Person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the Spot, then and in every such Case such Vacancy shall be supplied by the Appointment of the Governor General in Council, and if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of a Member of Council of any Presidency when no Person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the Spot, then and in every such Case such Vacancy shall be supplied by the Appointment of the Governor in Council of the Presidency in which such Vacancy shall happen, and until a Successor shall arrive the Person so nominated shall exercise the Office by him supplied, and shall have all the Powers thereof, and shall receive and be entitled to the Salary and other Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the said Office during his Continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all Salaries and Allowances by him held and enjoyed at the Time of his being appointed to such Office, Provided always, that no Person shall be appointed a temporary Member of Council who might not have been appointed by the said Court of Directors to fill the Vacancy supplied by such temporary Appointment.

The Governor General in Council to have the Control over the Presidencies.

LXV. And be it further enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall have and be invested by virtue of this Act with full Power and Authority to superintend and control the Governors and Governors in Council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra in all Points relating to the Civil or Military Administration of the said Presidencies respectively, and the said Governors and Governors in Council shall be bound to obey such Orders and Instructions of the said Governor General in Council in all Cases whatsoever.

Drafts of Laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor General in Council.

LXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governors or Governors in Council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively, to purpose to the said Governor General in Council Drafts or Projects of any Laws or Regulations which the said Governors or Governors in Council respectively may think expedient, together with their Reasons for purposing the same, and the said Governor General in Council is hereby required to take the same and such Reasons into consideration, and to communicate the Resolutions of the said Governor General in Council thereon to the Governor or Governor in Council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

Powers of Governors of Presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVII. And be it enacted, That when the said Governor General shall visit any of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the Powers of the Governors of those Presidencies respectively shall not by reason of such Visit be suspended.

Communications to be transmitted by Governors to Governor General in Council.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, That the said Governors and Governors in Council of the said Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively shall and they are hereby respectively required regularly to transmit to the said Governor General in Council true and exact Copies of all such Orders and Acts of their respective Govern-

ments, and also ~~the~~ and Intelligence of all Transactions and Matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said Governor General in Council as aforesaid, or as the said Governor General in Council shall from Time to Time require.

LXIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, as often as the Exigencies of the Public Service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the Ordinary Members of the said Council of India as he may think fit to be Deputy Governor of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such Deputy Governor shall be invested with all the Powers and perform all the Duties of the said Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional Salary by reason of such appointment.

LXX. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Governor General in Council shall declare that it is expedient that the said Governor General should visit any Part of India unaccompanied by any Member or Members of the Council of India, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, previously to the Departure of the said Governor General, to nominate some Member of the Council of India to be President of the said Council, in whom, during the Absence of the said Governor General from the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal the Powers of the said Governor General in Council shall be reposed, and it shall be lawful in every such Case for the said Governor General in Council, by a Law or Regulation, for that Purpose to be made, to authorize the Governor General alone to exercise all or any of the Powers which might be exercised by the said Governor General in Council, except the Power of making Laws or Regulations. Provided always, that during the Absence of the Governor General in Council, the said Governor General in Council shall be made by the said President and Council without the Assent in Writing of the said Governor General.

LXXI. And be it enacted, That there shall not, by reason of the Division of the Territories now subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into Two Presidencies as aforesaid, be any Derogation to the Jurisdiction of the said Governor General in Council, or any Alteration in the Course and Order of Proceedings, or Succession of the Company's Servants in the same Two Presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, and Civil and Military of the Company established in and about the said Territories, and all Command and Officers within either of the said Territories, shall continue to be subject to this Act, as if the same had not been passed.

LXXII. And be it enacted, That for the Purposes of an Act passed in the fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing Title, *An Act to amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and to authorize Soldiers and Sailors in the East Indies to send and receive Letters at a reduced Rate of Postage*, and of any Articles of the said Act which may be made under the same, the Presidency of Fort William shall be deemed to be included and deemed to comprise under and within it all the Presidencies of the said Company in India, and the said Act shall be divided between the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall for the said purposes be taken to be the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council from Time to Time to make Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military Service of the Company, and for the Administration of Justice by Courts martial to be holden on such Officers and Soldiers, and such Articles of War from Time to Time to repeal or vary and amend, and such Articles of War shall be made and taken notice of in the same Manner as all other the Laws and Regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council under this Act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive Authority over all the Native Officers and Soldiers in the said Military Service to whatever Presidency such Officers and Soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving. Provided nevertheless, that until such Articles of War shall be made by the said Governor General in Council any Articles of War for or relating to the Government of the Company's Native Forces, which at the Time of this Act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any Part or Parts of the said Territories, shall remain in force.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Writing under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board of Commissioners, to remove or dismiss any Person holding any Office, Employment, or Commission, Civil or Military, under the said Company in India, and to vacate any Appointment or Commission of any Person to any such Office or Employment, provided that a Copy of every such Writing, attested by the said President, shall within Eight Days after the same shall be signed by His Majesty be transmitted or delivered to the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the said Company.

The Governor General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of the Presidency of Bengal as Exigencies may require.

Provision in case the Governor General in Council shall declare it expedient for the Governor General to visit any Part of India without his Council.

The new Presidency of Agra not to affect the Succession to the Company's Servants and Officers in the same Two Presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, and Civil and Military of the Company established in and about the said Territories, and all Command and Officers within either of the said Territories, shall continue to be subject to this Act, as if the same had not been passed.

The new Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the Purposes of the Mutiny Act.

Articles of War to be made by Governor General in Council.

His Majesty may remove any Officer of the Company in India.

The Power of the Directors to remove their Servants preserved. LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall take away from the said Court of Directors to remove or dismiss any of the said Servants of the said Company, but that the said Court shall and may, as heretofore, have full Liberty to remove or dismiss any of such Officers or Servants at their will and Pleasure; provided that any Servant of the said Company appointed by His Majesty through the Default of Appointment by the said Court of Directors shall not be dismissed or removed without His Majesty's Approbation, as herein-before is mentioned.

Salaries of Governor General, &c. fixed; to be in lieu of all Fees, &c. LXXVI. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to the several Officers herein after named the several Salaries set against the Names of such Officers, subject to such Reduction of the said several Salaries respectively as the said Court of Directors, with the Sanction of the said Board, may at any Time think fit; (that is to say,)

To the Governor General of India, Two hundred and forty thousand Sicca Rupees.

To each Ordinary Member of the Council of India, Ninety-six thousand Sicca Rupees.

To each Governor of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, One hundred and Twenty thousand Sicca Rupees.

To each Member of any Council to be appointed in any Presidency, Sixty thousand Sicca Rupees.

And the Salaries of the said Officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the Execution of their respective Offices, and the said Salaries shall be the whole Profit or Advantage which the said Officers shall enjoy during their Continuance in such Offices respectively; and it shall be and it is hereby declared to be a Misdemeanor for any such Officer to accept for his own Use, in the Discharge of his Office, any Present, Gift, Donation, Gratuity, or Reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own Benefit or for the Benefit of any other Person or Persons whatsoever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers and Persons herein after named who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the Time of their respective Appointments, for the Purpose of defraying the Expences of their Equipment and Voyage, such Sums of Money as are set against the Names of such Officers and Persons respectively. (that is to say,)

To the Governor General, Five thousand Pounds:

To each Member of the Council of India, One thousand two hundred Pounds.

To each Governor of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, Two thousand five hundred Pounds.

Provided also, that any Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council appointed by or by virtue of this Act, who shall at the Time of passing this Act hold the Office of Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council respectively, shall receive the same Salary and Allowances that he would have received if this Act had not been passed.

Governor General and Governors to forego Pensions & other Salaries. LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any Governor General, Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Council of India, or any Member of the Council of any Presidency, shall hold or enjoy any Pension, Salary, or any Place, Office, or Employment of Profit under the Crown, or from the Crown, any Public Office or the said Company, or any Annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund of the said Company, the Salary of his Office of Governor General of India, Governor or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the Amount of the Pension, Salary, Annuity, or Profits of Office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

Directors to make Regulations for the Distribution of Patronage in India. LXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall and may from Time to Time make Regulations for the Division and Distribution of the Patronage and Power of Nomination of and to the Officers, Commands, and Employments in the said Territories, and in all or any of the Presidencies thereof, among the said Governor General in Council, Governor General, Governors in Council, Governors, Commanders in Chief, and other Commanding Officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this Act.

Departure of Governor General, &c. for Europe, India, &c. to be a Resignation. LXXIX. And be it enacted, That the Return to Europe or the Departure of any Governor General of India, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, shall be deemed to be a Resignation and Avoidance of his Office or Employment, and that no Act or Declaration of any Governor General, or Governor, or Member of Council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a Declaration in Writing under Hand and Seal, delivered to the Secretary for the Public Department of the Presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed to be a Resignation or Surrender of his said Office; and that the Salary and other Allowances of any such Governor General or other Officer respectively shall cease from the Day of such his Departure, Resignation, or Surrender; and that if any such Governor General or Member of Council of

India shall leave the said Territories, or if any such Officer or other Officer whatever in the Service of the said Company shall be the Presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the said Service of the said Company, the Salary and Allowances payable to him in his Office shall not be paid or payable during his Absence to any other Person for his Use; and in the event of his not returning, or of his going to *Europe*, his Salary and Allowances shall be deemed to have ceased at the Day of his leaving the said Territories, or the Presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such Payment as is now by Law permitted to be made to the Representatives of their Officers or Servants who, having left their Stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their Absence.

As to Representatives of Officers dying during Absence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, That every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the Orders or Instructions of the said Court of Directors by any Governor General of *India*, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or by any other of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, unless in Cases of Necessity (the Burden of the Proof of which Necessity shall be on the Person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting to execute such Orders or Instructions as aforesaid), and every wilful Breach of the Trust and Duty of any Office or Employment by any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or any of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a Misdemeanor at Law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this Act.

Disobedience of Orders & Breach of Trust by Officers or Servants of the Company in *India*, Misdemeanors.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any natural-born Subjects of His Majesty to proceed by Sea to any Port or Place having a Custom-house Establishment within the said Territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in, or pass through any Part of such of the said Territories as were under the Government of the said Company on the First Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred, and in any Part of the Countries ceded by the Nabob of the *Caranah*, of the Province of *Cuttack*, and of the Settlement of *Singapore* and *Macassar*, without any Licence whatever; provided that all Subjects of His Majesty not Natives of the said Territories shall, on their Arrival in any Part of the said Territories from any Port or Place not within the said Territories, make known in Writing their Names, Places of Destination, and Objects of Pursuit in *India*, to the Chief Officer of the Customs or other Officer authorized for that Purpose at such Port or Place as aforesaid.

Authority for His Majesty's Subjects to reside in or pass through any Part of certain Parts of *India* without Licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Subject of His Majesty, except the Servants of the said Company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said Territories, to enter the same by Land, or to proceed to or reside in any Place or Places, in such Parts of the said Territories as are not herein before in that Behalf mentioned, without Licence from the said Board of Commissioners, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governor General in Council, or a Governor or Governor in Council of any of the said Presidencies for that Purpose first obtained: Provided always, that no Licence given to any natural-born Subject of His Majesty to reside in Parts of the Territories not open to all such Subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the Terms of some express Clause of Revocation or Determination in such Licence contained.

Subjects of His Majesty not to reside in certain Parts of *India* without Licence.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, with the previous Consent and Approbation of the said Court of Directors for that Purpose obtained, to declare any Place or Places whatever within the said Territories open to all His Majesty's natural-born Subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of His Majesty's natural-born Subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through any Place or Places declared open without any Licence whatever.

The Governor General in Council, with previous Consent of Directors, may declare other Places open.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make Laws or Regulations providing for the Prevention or Punishment of the illicit Entrance into or Residence in the said Territories of Persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws against Heinous Offences to be made.

LXXXV. And whereas the Removal of Restrictions on the Intercourse of *Europeans* with the said Territories will render it necessary to provide against any Mischiefs or Dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required, by Laws or Regulations, to provide with all convenient Speed for the Protection of the Natives of the said Territories from Insult and Outrage in their Persons, Religions, or Opinions.

Laws and Regulations to be made for Protection of Natives.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any natural-born Subject of His Majesty authorized to reside in the said Territories to acquire and hold Lands, or any Right, Interest, or Profit in or out of Lands, for any Term of Years, in such Part or Parts of the said Territories as he is so authorized to reside in: Provided always, that nothing herein con-

Lands within the Indian Territories may be purchased.

shall be taken by the said Governor General in Council from anything, by any means, or otherwise, any Subjects of His Majesty to acquire or possess any Rights, Interests, or Profits in or out of Lands, in any Towns, Villages, or Territories, and for any Estates or Terms whatever.

No Disabilities in respect of Religion, Colour, or Place of Birth. LXXXVII. And be it enacted, That no Native of the said Territories, nor any natural born Subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his Religion, Place of Birth, Descent, Colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any Place, Office, or Employment under the said Company.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished soon as practicable. LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required forthwith to take into consideration the Means of mitigating the State of Slavery, and of ameliorating the Condition of slaves, and of extinguishing Slavery throughout the said Territories as soon as such Extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from Time to Time to prepare and transmit to the said Court of Directors Drafts of Laws or Regulations for the Purposes aforesaid, and that in preparing such Drafts due regard shall be had to the Laws of Marriage and the Rights and Authorities of Fathers and Heads of Families, and that such Drafts shall forthwith after Receipt thereof be taken into consideration by the said Court of Directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said Governor General in Council their Instructions on the Drafts of the said Laws and Regulations, but no such Laws and Regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous Consent of the said Court; and the said Court shall, within Fourteen Days after the first meeting of Parliament in every Year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a Report of the Drafts of such Rules and Regulations as shall have been received by them and of their Resolutions or Proceedings thereon.

Respecting the inconvenient Extent of the Diocese of Calcutta if the King erects Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, certain Salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

LXXXIX. And whereas the present Diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an Extent for the Incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the Duties of the Office without endangering his Health and Life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the Labours of the Bishop of the said Diocese, and for that Purpose to make Provision for assigning new Limits to the Diocese of the said Bishop, and for founding and constituting Two separate and distinct Bishopricks, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the Time being, and his Successors, as their Metropolitan, be it therefore enacted, That in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute Two Bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of Madras and the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from Time to Time to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishopricks under the Style and Title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the Revenues of the said Territories to such Bishops respectively the Sum of Twenty four thousand Six hundred Rupees by the Year.

Such Salaries to commence from Time of taking Office, and to be in lieu of all Fees, &c.

XC. And be it enacted, That the said Salaries shall commence from the Time at which such Persons as shall be appointed to the said Office of Bishop shall take upon them the Execution of their respective Offices; and that such Salaries shall be in lieu of all Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatsoever, and that no Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received, or taken by such Bishop or either of them, in any Manner or on any Account or Pretence whatsoever, other than the Salaries aforesaid, and that such Bishops respectively shall be entitled to such Salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the Functions of their several Offices in the British Territories aforesaid.

Passage Money for each such Bishop.

XCI. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall and they are required to pay to the Bishops so from Time to Time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the Time of their respective Appointments, the Sum of Five hundred Pounds each, for the Purpose of defraying the Expenses of their Equipments and Voyage.

As to Jurisdiction of such Bishops.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That such Bishops shall not have or use any Jurisdiction, or exercise any principal Functions whatsoever, either in the said Territories or elsewhere, but only such Jurisdiction and Functions as shall or may from Time to Time be limited to them respectively by His Majesty by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empowered by Letters Patent to limit Jurisdiction and Functions.

XCIII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty from Time to Time, if He shall think fit, by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign Limits to the Diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta and to the Dioceses of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from Time to Time to alter and vary the same Limits respectively, as to His Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively within the Limits of their respective Dioceses the Exercise of Episcopal Functions, and of such Ecclesiastical

Jurisdiction as His Majesty shall think necessary, and the Superintendence and good Government of the Ministers of the said Territories of *England and Ireland* therein.

XCV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the Time being shall be deemed and taken to be the Metropolitan Bishop in *Calcutta* to be *India*, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such Ecclesiastical Metropolitan in Jurisdiction and Episcopal Functions, for the Territories aforesaid, as His Majesty shall by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject nevertheless to the general Superintendence and Revision of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being; and that the Bishop of *Madras* and *Bombay* for the Time being respectively shall be subject to the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the Time being as such Metropolitan, and shall, at the Time of their respective Appointments to such Bishopricks, or at the Time of their respective Consecrations as Bishop, take an Oath of Obedience to the said Bishop of *Calcutta* in such Manner as His Majesty by His said Royal Letters Patent shall be pleased to direct.

XCV. And be it enacted, That when and as often as it shall please His Majesty to issue any Letters Patent respecting the Bishoprick of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, or *Bombay*, or for the Nomination or Appointment of any Person therein respectively, the Warrant for the Bill in every such Case shall be countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and by no other Person.

XCVI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, to grant to any such Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* respectively who shall have exercised in the *British Territories* aforesaid in Fifteen Years the Office of such Bishop a Pension not exceeding Eight hundred Pounds per Annum, to be paid quarterly by the said Company.

XCVII. And be it enacted, That in all Cases when it shall happen the said Person nominated and appointed to be Bishop of either of the said Bishopricks of *Madras* or *Bombay*, shall depart this Life within six Calendar Months next after the Day when he shall have arrived in *India* for the Purpose of taking upon him the Office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the Territorial Revenues from which the Salary of such Bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal Representatives of such Bishop, such Sum or Sums of Money as shall, together with the Sum or Sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his Salary, make up the full Amount of One Year's Salary; and when so often as it shall happen that any such Bishop shall depart this Life while in possession of such Office, and after the Expiration of six Calendar Months from the Time of his Arrival in *India* for the Purpose of taking upon him such Office, then and in every such Case there shall be payable, out of the Territorial Revenues from which the Salary of the said Bishop so dying shall be payable, to his legal personal Representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the Time of his Death, a Sum equal to the full Amount of the Salary of such Bishop for six Calendar Months.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, That if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of *Madras* or *Bombay* shall be translated to the Bishoprick of *Calcutta*, the Period of Residence of such Person as Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* shall be accounted for and taken as a Residence as Bishop of *Calcutta*; and if any Person now an Archdeacon in the said Territories shall be appointed Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay*, the Period of his Residence in *India* as such Archdeacon shall for all the Purposes of this Act be accounted for and taken as a Residence as such Bishop.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if any Person under the Degree of a Bishop shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, or *Bombay*, who at the Time of such Appointment shall be resident in *India*, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, when and as he shall be required so to do by His Majesty by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a Commission under His Hand and Seal, to be directed to the Two remaining Bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite Ceremonies for the Consecration of the Person so to be appointed to the Degree and Office of a Bishop.

C. And be it enacted, That the Expenses of Visitations to be made from Time to Time by the said Bishops of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively shall be paid by the said Company out of the Revenues of the said Territories; provided that no greater Sum on account of such Visitations be at any Time issued than shall from Time to Time be defined and settled by the Court of Directors of the said Company, with the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*.

CI. And be it enacted, That no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the in *India* to have

Warrants for Bills on Letters Patent appointing Bishops to be countersigned by the President.

The King may grant certain Pensions to Bishops of *Madras* or *Bombay*.

Respecting Salary of a Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* dying within six Months after Arrival;

or after Six Months holding Office in *India*.

As to Residence of Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* if translated to *Calcutta*.

As to Consecration of any Person under the Degree of a Bishop, appointed to a Bishoprick.

Provision for Expenses of Visitations.

a Salary exceeding 3,000 Rupees. Archdeaconry of the Bishopric of Port Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the Bishopric of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry and the said Bishopric Three thousand Sicca Rupees per Annum: Provided that the whole Expense incurred in respect of the said Bishops and Archdeacons shall not exceed One hundred and twenty thousand Sicca Rupees per Annum.

Two Chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the Establishment of each Presidency.

CII. And be it enacted, That of the Establishment of Chaplains maintained by the said Company at each of the Presidencies of the said Territories Two Chaplains shall always be Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said Company such Salary as shall from Time to Time be allotted to the Military Chaplains at the several Presidencies: Provided always, that the Ministers of the Church of Scotland to be appointed Chaplains at the said Presidencies as aforesaid shall be ordained and induced by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the Forms and Solemnities used in the Church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in all Things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose Judgments shall be subject to Dissent, Protest, and Appeal to the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Governor General in Council from granting from Time to Time, with the Sanction of the Court of Directors and of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to any Sect, Persuasion, or Community of Christians not being of the United Church of England and Ireland, or of the Church of Scotland, such Sums of Money as may be expedient for the Purpose of Instruction or for the Maintenance of Places of Worship.

The Governor General in Council annually to make a prospective Estimate of the Number of Vacancies in Indian Establishments.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due Qualification of Persons to be employed in the Civil Service of the said Company in the said Territories, be it therefore enacted, That the said Governor General of India in Council shall, as soon as may be after the First Day of January in every Year, make and transmit to the said Court of Directors a prospective Estimate of the Number of Persons who, in the Opinion of the said Governor General in Council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in the Civil Establishments of the respective Governments in India in such one of the subsequent Years as shall be fixed in the Rules and Regulations hereon after mentioned, and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to reduce such Estimate, so that the Reduction for such Reduction be given to the said Court of Directors, and in the Month of June in every Year, if the said Estimate shall have been then received by the said Board, and if not, then within One Month after such Estimate shall have been received, the said Board of Commissioners shall certify to the said Court of Directors what Number of Persons shall be nominated as Candidates for Admission, and what Number of Students shall be admitted to the College of the said Company at Haileybury in the then current Year, but so that at least Four such Candidates, no one of whom shall be under the Age of Seventeen or above the Age of Twenty Years, be nominated, and no more than One Student admitted for every such expected Vacancy in the said Civil Establishments, according to such Estimate or reduced Estimate as aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to nominate a Number of Candidates for Admission to the said College as shall be mentioned in the Certificate of the said Board, and if the said Court of Directors shall not within One Month after the Receipt of such Certificate nominate the whole Number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the Deficiency.

Board to certify what Number of Persons shall be Candidates for Admission to Haileybury College, and what Number shall be admitted Students.

Additional Students to be admitted to fill up Vacancies.

CIV. And be it enacted, That when and so often as any Vacancy shall happen in the Number of Students in the said College by Death, Expulsion, or Resignation it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to add in respect of every such Vacancy One to the Number of Students to be admitted and Four to the Number of Candidates for Admission to be nominated by the said Court in the following Year.

The Candidates for Admission to be subjected to an Examination and classed.

CV. And be it enacted, That the said Candidates for Admission to the said College shall be subjected to an Examination in such Branches of Learning and by such Examiners as the said Board shall direct, and shall be classed in a List to be prepared by the Examiners, and the Candidates whose Names shall stand highest in such List shall be admitted by the said Court as Students in the said College until the Number to be admitted for that Year, according to the Certificate of the said Board, be supplied.

The Board to frame Rules for the Government of the College and the Examination

CVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this Act, to form such Rules, Regulations, and Provisions for the Guidance of the said Governor General in Council in the Formation of the said Estimate herein before mentioned, and for the good Government of the said

College, as in their Judgment shall appear necessary to secure the due and Qualification of Candidates for Admission into the same, and to the said Board of Commissioners, the Names and Qualifications of such Candidates, and of the Statutes, Regulations, and Ordinances after they shall have completed their Residence therein, and the Appointment and Remuneration of proper Examiners; and the said Statutes, Regulations, and Ordinances respectively shall be submitted to His Majesty in Council for the Revision and Approbation, and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by His Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners, with the Approbation of His Majesty in Council.

CXVII. And be it enacted, That at the Expiration of such Time as shall be fixed by such Rules, Regulations, and Provisions made as aforesaid, so many of the said Students as shall have a Certificate from the said College of good Conduct during the Term of their Residence therein shall be subjected to an Examination in the Studies prosecuted in the said College, and so many of the said Students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to Merit in a List to be prepared by the Examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the Vacancies in the Civil Establishments in India, and have Seniority therein according to their Priority in the said List; and if there shall be at the same Time Vacancies in the Establishments of more than One of the said Presidencies, the Students on the said List shall, according to such Priority, have the Right of electing to which of the said Establishments they will be appointed.

CXVIII. And be it enacted, That no Appointment of any Professor or Teacher at the said College shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

CXIX. And be it enacted, That every Power, Authority, and Function by this or any other Act or Acts given to and vested in the said Court of Directors shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such Control of the said Board of Commissioners as in this Act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the Enactments conferring such Powers, Authorities, or Functions inconsistent with such Constitution, and except as to any Patronage or Right of appointing to Office vested in or reserved to the said Court.

CXX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said Board of Commissioners to give or cause to be given Directions ordering or authorizing the Payment of any extraordinary Allowance or Gratuity, or the Increase of any established Salary, Allowance, or Emolument, unless in the Cases and subject to the Provisions in and subject to which such Directions may now be given by the said Board, or to increase the Sum now payable by the said Company on account of the said Board, except only by such Salaries or Allowances as shall be payable to the Officers to be appointed as herein before is mentioned to attend upon the said Board when the winding up of the Commercial Business of the said Company.

CXXI. And be it enacted, That whenever in this Act, or in any Act hereafter to be passed, the Term *East India Company* or or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, and that the said United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies* may, in all Suits, Proceedings, and Transactions whatsoever after the passing of this Act, be called by the Name of the *East India Company*.

CXXII. And be it enacted, That the Island of *Saint Helena*, and all Ports, Factories, public Edifices, and Hereditaments whatsoever in the said Island, and all Stores and Property thereon fit or used for the Service of the Government thereof, shall be vested in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the said Island shall be governed by such Orders as His Majesty in Council shall from Time to Time issue in that Behalf.

CXXIII. And be it further enacted, That every Supercargo and other Civil Servant of the said Company, now employed by the said Company in the Port of *Carton* or in the Island of *Saint Helena*, shall be capable of taking any Office in any Presidency or Establishment of the said Territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding if he had been a Civil Servant in such Presidency or on such Establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the Service of the said Company.

CXXIV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act all Enactments and Provisions directing the said Company to provide for keeping a Stock of Tea shall be repealed.

CXXV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Court of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters in the said Territories to approve, admit, and enrol Persons as Barristers, Advocates, and Attorneys in such Court without any Licence from the said Company, any thing in any such Charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an Advocate in the principal Courts of

Students to be examined & classed.

The Students to supply the Vacancies in the Service according to Priority on the List, and to choose their Presidencies. Sanction of Appointment of Professors.

All Powers of Court of Directors to be subject to the Control of the Board except Patronage.

Board of Control prohibited from directing the Grant of Allowances.

The Company to be called the *East India Company*.

Saint Helena vested in the Crown.

Servants of the Company in *Chilna* and *St. Helena* to be eligible to Offices in any Presidency.

Repeal of Enactments for keeping a Stock of Tea.

King's Courts authorized to admit Advocates and Attorneys without Licence.

Scotland is and shall be a necessary Qualification for Admission as an Advocate in Scotland, and is equal to that of having been called to the Bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament. CXVI. And be it further enacted, That the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, within the first fourteen sitting Days next after the First Day of May in every Year, lay before both Houses of Parliament an Account, made up according to the latest Advices which shall have been received, of the annual Produce of the Revenues of the said Territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective Heads thereof at each of their several Presidencies or Settlements, and of all their annual Receipts and Disbursements at Home and Abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads thereof, together with the latest Estimate of the same, and also the Amount of their Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the annual Amount of such Interest, the State of their Effects and Credits at each Presidency or Settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest Advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a List of their several Establishments, and the Salaries and Allowances payable by the said Court of Directors in respect thereof; and the said Court of Directors, under the Direction and Control of the said Board of Commissioners, shall forthwith prepare Forms of the said Accounts and Estimates in such Manner as to exhibit a complete and accurate View of the Financial Affairs of the said Company; and if any new or increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions shall have been granted or created within any Year the Particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the Foot of the Account of the said Year.

Commencement of Act. CXVII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the Appointment or prospective or provisional Appointment of the Governor General of India, Governors, Members of Council, or other Officers, under the Provisions herein contained, and so far as herein before in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other Matters and Things, from and after the Twenty second Day of April next.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 37th OF GEORGE III CHAP. 52.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed, in law a resignation and avoidance of his office of employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent, and that no act or declaration of any Governor General, or Governor, or Member of Council, during his continuance in the Presidency whereof he was so Governor, General, Governor, or Commander, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the Secretary for the Public Department of the same Presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office, and that the salary and other allowances of any such Governor General, or other officers, respectively shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender, and that if any such Governor General, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said Company, shall quod or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement,—any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW JURY ACT.

7 GEO. IV. CHAP. 37, A. D. 1826.

An Act to Regulate the Appointment of Juries, in the East Indies. 5th May, 1826.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intitled *An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe*, it is, among other things, enacted, that all officers and miscellaneous which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and not otherwise; and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on juries, within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the several Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, should be further extended; be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority

rity of the same, that all good and lawful orders and regulations within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the subjects of any foreign state, shall, according to such rules, and subject to such orders and regulations, as shall be fixed in manner herein after mentioned be deemed capable of being sued, or Grand or petit Jurors, and upon all other inquiries, and shall be liable to be examined accordingly, any thing in the said act, or in any other act, charter, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that the respective Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, fronn of summoning, challenging, and service of such Jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they may respectively deem expedient and proper: provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such Court of Judicature, shall be certified under the hands and seals of the Judges of such Courts, to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to be laid before His Majesty for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal: and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case, with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. PROVIDED ALSO, and be it further enacted, that the Grand Jurors, in all cases and all Juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEO. IV. CHAP. 33, A. D. 1828.

"An Act to declare and settle the Law respecting the Liability of the Real Estates of British subjects and others, situate within the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as Assets in the Hands of Executors and Administrators, to the Payment of the Debts of their deceased owners." [27th June, 1828.]

"Whereas some doubts have arisen whether, and to what extent, the Real Estates of British Subjects and others, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoo;) situate within, or being under the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, are liable, as Assets in the Hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners: And whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, be it, therefore, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that whenever any British Subject shall die seized of or entitled to any Real Estate, in Houses, Lands, or Hereditaments, situate within, or being under the general Civil Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, or whenever any Person not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo shall die seized of, or entitled to any such Real Estate, situate within the local Limits of the Civil Jurisdiction of the same Courts respectively, such Real Estate of such British Subjects, or other Person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo,) is and shall be deemed Assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the Payment of his or her Debts, whether by Speciality or Simple Contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

"II. And it is further declared and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British Subject or other Person, as aforesaid (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo,) to sell and dispose of such Real Estate, for the Payment of such Debts, as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same Estate to a Purchaser, in his full and effectual a manner in Law as the Testator or Intestate of such Executor or Administrator could or might have done in his life time.

"III. And it is further declared and enacted That in any Suit or Action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said Courts, respectively, against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, for the Recovery of any Debt or Demand due and owing by such Testator or Intestate, in his life-time, and at the Time of his death, such Executor or Administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such Real Estate, as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such Estate, when sold by the Sheriff, as Assets in the Hands of such Executor or Administrator to be administered.

"IV. And it is further declared and enacted that in any such Suit or Action against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said Courts, respectively, to award and issue such Writs of Sequestration and Execution against such Houses, Lands, and Real Effects of such Testator or Intestate, in the Hands of such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively, in the same manner as such Courts could and might have done in the life time of such Testator or Intestate, as aforesaid.

"V. And it is further declared and enacted, that all Conveyances and Assurances of such Real Estate of such British Subjects and other Persons so dying seized or entitled, as aforesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoo,) situate within, or being under the general or local Jurisdiction of such Courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by Executors and Administrators of such deceased British Subjects, and other persons, as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same Force, Validity, and Effect in Law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased persons in their life time.

"VI. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby enacted, that neither this Act, nor any thing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, or have the effect of changing or altering the legal Quality, Nature, or Tenure of any Lands, Houses, Estates, Rights, Interests, or any other Subject of Property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of Real Property, if by Law, before the passing of this Act, the same or any of them were Personal Property; but that the Laws that respect shall be and continue the same as if this Act had not passed.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 50.

An Act for Regulating the Appropriation of certain unclaimed Shares of Prize Money acquired by Soldiers or Seamen in Service of the East-India Company

Sec. 1 Prize Money (of Soldiers) remaining in the hands of Agents in India to be paid over to the East-India Company at the Settlements where such Agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's Fund.

Sec. 2 That belonging to Officers or Men in the Company's Sea Service to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Poplar Hospital.

Sec. 3 States the time when such payments to the Company are to be made.

Sec. 5 Required accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12 Not to bar claims to Prize-Money made within six years after the same may have been paid over to the Company.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 72.

An Act to extend the Provisions of the East-India Mutiny Act to the Bombay Marine.

The Provisions of the Act 1 George IV. Can 81, to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion in the Company's Army, and the Articles of War made in virtue thereof, are, by the present Act, extended to the *Bombay Marine*, the Officers in which service are hereafter to hold commissions, and the Seamen to be enlisted.—To take effect from and after the 6th January, 1829.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 73.

An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East-Indies, until the First day of March, 1833.

Sec. 1 From and after the 1st March, 1829, Courts for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be established and held at *Calcutta, Madras and Bombay*.—Appointment to be in the Supreme Courts of Judicature at those places, respectively.

Sec. 5 to 7 Relate to the mode of petitioning the Court.

Sec. 9 Assignments to be made on the presentation of the petition.

Sec. 10 What constitutes an act of insolvency on which a creditor may petition.

Sec. 12 The filing of a petition by an insolvent accounted an act of bankruptcy.

Sec. 15 Creditors whose debts shall be allowed in Court to share with those under the commission of bankruptcy.

Sec. 17 Signature to certificate of bankrupt—its force and effect.

Sec. 20 Notices of the filing of petitions to be insert in the gazettes of the three Presidencies, and in the London Gazette.

*Sec. 22** Where no commission of bankruptcy shall issue, the assignees of a petitioning insolvent may take possession of real or personal estates within the United Kingdom.

Sec. 24 & 25 Protection from arrest, or discharge of debtors from prison.

Sec. 31 Petitioners must deliver schedule of their property.

Sec. 43 Nothing regarding the adjudication or sale of property shall effect the mortgage or assignment for debts of any share in any ship or vessel, according to the provisions of the registry act—(6 Geo IV. Cap 1.0, § 46.)

Sec. 53 No dividend to be made to joint creditors from separate estate, until separate creditors be paid in full, nor a converse.

Sec. 54 Part of an insolvent's property may be reserved for a limited time to place creditors in India and England on an equal footing.

Sec. 55 Court to direct what is to be done with the money of absent creditors.

Sec. 57 & 58 Periods when the Court may, in certain cases, discharge insolvents.

Sec. His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India may make rules for facilitating the relief intended to be given by this act.

AN ACT, to Continue until the First day of March, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, an Act of the Ninth Year of His late Majesty for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of India.—1st June, 1832.

Whereas, an Act was passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an Act to provide for the Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and Thirty-three; and whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be continued; be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same "That the said Act shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force from the said first day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-three until the first day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-six."

Revised Act Continued till first March, 1836.

Act may be altered this Session.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act, or Acts to be passed in this present Session of Parliament

9TH GEO. IV. CHAP. 74.

An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.

Many wholesome Alterations having lately been made in the criminal Law of England, it has been deemed expedient to extend the same, by the present Act, to the British Territories under the Governments of the East-India Company.—To take effect from and after the 1st March, 1829,

A. D. 1830, REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for rescinding and re-enacting, with modifications, the Provisions contained in Regulation VII 1818, for regulating the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 26th January, 1830, corresponding with the 4th Mang, 1836, Bengal Era; the 17th Mang 1237, Fussy; the 15th Mang 1237, Willanty. the 2d Mang, 1886, Sumbit; and the 30th Rajab, 1245, Higeeree.

Preamble.

The Honorable Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, having been pleased, by virtue of the powers vested in them, by an Act of the British Legislature, to rescind the Rules passed by the said Court, on the 31st December 1817, and published and promulgated at this Presidency in Regulation VII 1818, and to enact other Rules to be in force in lieu thereof, the same have been framed into a Regulation, as here under contained, and have been passed by the Governor General in Council, to take effect and be in force from the date of promulgation.

Certain parts of Regulation VII 1818, rescinded;

And the following Regulation enacted in lieu of it.

Regulation VII 1818, excepting in so far as it rescinds previous enactments, is hereby rescinded, and the following Regulation, passed by the honorable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, shall take effect and be in full force in lieu thereof within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

Title.

A Regulation for rescinding the existing Regulation of the thirty-first of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, relating to the conduct of the Trade between the British Possessions in India, and the Countries and States in Amity with His Majesty, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof

Preamble.

Whereas, by a Regulation, passed by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, on the Thirty-first of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled a "Regulation for carrying on the Trade between the British Possessions in India, and the Countries and States in Amity with his Majesty," reciting, "that by an Act, passed in the Thirty-Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled 'an Act for regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British Possessions in India, by the Ships of Nations in Amity with His Majesty,' it was enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act, and during the continuance of the exclusive Trade of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, and during the term of which the possession of the British Territories in India is secured to the said United Company, it should be lawful for the Ships and Vessels of Countries and States in Amity with His Majesty, to import into and Export from the British Possessions in India, such Goods and Commodities as they should be permitted to import into and Export from the said Possessions by the Directors of the said Company, who were thereby directed to frame such Regulations for carrying on the Trade to and from the said Possessions, and the Countries and States in Amity with His Majesty, as should seem to them most conducive to the interest and propriety of the said British Possessions in India, and of the British Empire; and that no ship or Vessel belonging to any of the subjects of States or Coun-

in Amity with His Majesty, should be subject to seizure, confiscation, or forfeiture, or other penalty, for Exporting from, or Importing into the said British Possessions in India, any Goods or Commodities, the Importation or Exportation of which should respectively be permitted by the said Regulation, any thing in a certain Act of the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second therein recited, to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always, that it should not be lawful for the Directors of the said United Company to frame any Regulations for the conduct of the said Trade which should be inconsistent with any Treaty or Treaties, which should have been, or might be entered into by His Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, and any Country or State at Amity with His Majesty; or which might be inconsistent with any Act or Acts of Parliament which had been passed for the Regulation of the Trade and Commerce of the said British Territories in India. And reciting, that by another Act passed in the Fifty-third Year, of the Reign of His said late Majesty entitled, 'An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, to: either with certain exclusive privileges for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same, and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter,—all the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in any Act or Acts whatsoever, which were limited, or might be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company, by a certain Act of Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third Year of His said late Majesty therein recited, so far as the same, or any of them, were in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of His said late Majesty, should continue and be in force during the further term thereby granted to the said Company, subject to such alterations therein as might be made by any of the enactments, provisions, matters, and things in that Act contained—certain Rules were framed for carrying on the Trade to and from the British Possessions in India, and the Countries and States in Amity with His Majesty. And whereas it has been deemed expedient, that the distinction made by the last mentioned Regulation, between Foreign European Ships belonging to Nations having Settlements in the East Indies, and Foreign European Ships belonging to Countries having no such Settlements, should be removed, and that the provisions thereby made for the Trade of Foreign European Ships belonging to Nations having Settlements of their own in the East Indies, should be extended to Foreign European Ships belonging to Nations having no settlements in the East Indies, and also to Ships belonging to the Empire of Brazil. The Court of Directors of the said United Company, in virtue of the powers granted to them by the Acts hereinbefore mentioned, or referred to, have rescinded the said Regulation of the Thirty-first of December, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventeen, and in lieu thereof, have framed the following Regulation—

Foreign European Ships may freely enter the British Sea Ports and Harbours in the East Indies.

Proviso with regard to certain articles of Export in time of War.

The said Ships may also be cleared out for any Port or Place in the East Indies; but if cleared out for Europe, or for any Port in the Empire of Brazil, they shall be cleared out direct for the Country to which such Ships respectively belong.

Trade with America how to be regulated.

The Present Rules not to affect the existing Regulations.

1st. " Foreign European Ships belonging to any State or Country " whether having a Settlement of its own in the East Indies or not, and " Ships belonging to the Empire of Brazil, so long as such States, Countries, and Empire, respectively, remain in Amity with his Majesty, may " freely enter the British Sea Ports and Harbours in the East Indies, whether they come directly from their own Country, or from any of the " Ports and Places in the East Indies, they shall be hospitably received, " and shall have liberty to trade there, in Imports and Exports, conformably to the Regulations established in such places, provided, that it shall " not be lawful, for the said Ships, in time of War between the British " Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said " British Territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any Military Stores or Naval Stores, Salt Petre or Gunpowder. The " said Ships may also be cleared out for any Port or Place in the East Indies; but if cleared out for Europe, or for any Port in the Empire of Brazil, they shall be cleared out direct for the Country to which such Ships respectively belong."

2d. " The Trade between the British possessions in India and the " United States of America shall continue to be regulated by the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London, the 3d July, 1815."

3d. " Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to effect the provisions contained in the existing Regulations for defining the duties to which the Trade of Foreign Nations is and shall be subject at the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies."

THE APPENDIX,

PART IV.

East India College.

VISITOR.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

COLLEGE COUNCIL.

THE REV JOSEPH H. BATTEN, D. D. F. R. S. *Principal.*

PROFESSORS

REV. CHAS. W. LE BAS, A. M. (*Dean*). *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

JAMES AMIRAN, JEREMIE, A. M. *Classical and General Literature.*

REV. THOS. ROBERT MALTHUS, A. M. & F. R. S. *History and Political Economy.*

WILLIAM EMERSON, ESQ. M. A. F. R. S. L. *General Policy and the Laws of England.*

REV. H. G. KEENE, A. M. (*Registrar*). *Arabic, Persian, and Hindustan Literature.*

JAMES MICHAEL, ESQ. *Hindu Literature and History of Asia.*

REV. FRED. SMITH, A. M. *Assistant Mathematical Professor.*

C. WILKINS, ESQ. F. R. S. L. L. D. *Visitor in the Oriental Department and of the Council.*

EDWARD VERNON SCHALLIC, ESQ. }

MR. ZA. ISRAHIM, } *Assistant Professors in the Oriental Department.*

MR. FRANCIS JOHNSON, } }

MR. D. VID SHEA, } *Assistants in ditto.*

MR. THOMAS MEDLAND, } *Drawing and Oriental Writing Master.*

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS

REGULATIONS AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS

No Candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until he has completed the sixteenth year of his age. And no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardian of every candidate for the college will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director —

SIR,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my ———, to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour, to be, &c.

Candidates for the college must produce the undermentioned documents, previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the parish register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwarden, or elders; and, in addition thereto,

A certificate agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian or near relation.

"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the parish of ———, in the county of ———, contains the date of the birth of my ——— who is the ——— of this, and presents for a nomination as a student at the East India College, by, ——— Esq; and I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my ——— gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly, or indirectly, for the same; and that I will not pay, in cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my ——— from the Director abovementioned."

"Witness my hand, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord, ———."

In the event of no parish register existing or to be found, and in any of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

"I, ———, presented as a student for the East India College, by ———, do make oath and swear, that I have caused search to be made for a parish register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and, further, I make oath and swear, that from the information of my parents (and other relation), which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, on ———, in the year ———, and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen, or above twenty years.

Sworn before me

"this ———
"day of ———

"Witness my hand, this ——— day

"of ———, in the year of our

"Lord ———

The parent, guardian, or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the affidavit, which must be similar to the one ordered to be annexed to the extract from the parish register.

The above-mentioned certificate, and affidavits, in cases where an affidavit shall be required, are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions. The same declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation of the candidates, respectively.

Candidates are to produce certificates from the person under whom they have received their education, stating the nature of that education and the proficiency they have made therein, and also certifying as to their mental ability, conduct, disposition, and character.

Candidates will be interviewed in turn by the Committee of College, as to their character, connections, and qualifications, conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1899.

The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the Clerk to the Committee of the College.

A student publicly expelled the College will not be admitted into the Company's Civil or Military Service in India, or into the Company's Military Seminars.

No person can be appointed a Writer in the Company's Service whose age is less than eight years or more than twenty years; or until he shall have resided one term, at least, in the College, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the Principal in behalf of the College Council, of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the College.

On a student's application to be a Writer, a legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person, (to be approved by the Court of Directors,) binding himself to pay the sum of £500, as liquidated damages to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into, that the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the College is determined by the certificate of the College Council, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within three months after they are so ranked. Should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students placed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, whether that examination may have been held by the College Council or by the London Board of Examiners, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student, a majority whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table spoon, tea spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipment, and a looking glass, also with not less than two pair of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

The candidate will be examined in the Classics and Arithmetic, and if they be not found to possess a competent knowledge of at least two of the Latin classics, the easier parts of the Greek Testament, and the principles of Grammar, as well as the common rules of Arithmetic, and together with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, they will be remanded until the commencement of the next term.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving College by each student, for the use of the philomophical apparatus and library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

1st Commence 19th January, and ends 31st May } In each Year.

2d, ditto 27th July, and ends 6th December. }

The days for receiving petitions at the East India House from Candidates for admission into the College, are the two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 19th January and 27th July, in each year.

N. B.—The Students are to provide themselves with proper Academical Habits.

COLLEGE TIME ALLOWED TO RECKON.

The East India Company having established a College in England, for the appropriate Education of young men designed for their Civil Service in India, the time spent by each young man

in the said College, after they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same privileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India; and it has been enacted, that all time, not exceeding two years, to be bona fide spent in the College, in the regular course of such education by any persons, after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall bona fide spend, either before or after 17 years of age, two years, at least, in the said College, in the regular course of such Education, and shall afterwards go to India in the Civil Service of the said Company, shall be accounted, as to the officers, pupils, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

Any person who shall be nominated to a situation in the service of the East India Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase, or of any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the Service of the Company and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the Company's Service provided always, that if a fair discovery of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any Director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such Director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the prohibitions contained in an act made in the Thirty third Year of the late Reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the Civil Service of the E. I. Company, has been found impracticable, without detriment to the Public Service, or injury to the just claims and meritorious exertions of individuals, and a Modification of the said Act having been in part adopted in the Act of the Forty seventh of the same reign, relative to the Scholars educated at *Heitor College*: it has been enacted, that any Office, Place, or Employment, the Salary and Perquisites whereof shall exceed the sum of Eighteen Hundred Pounds, may be granted to, and conferred upon any Civil Servant who shall have been actually resident in India in the Company's Service for the space of Four Years antecedent to such Vacancy, and if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments, shall exceed the sum of Three Thousand Pounds per annum, such Office, may be conferred upon any of the said Servants who have been actually resident in India seven Years at least, in the whole, and if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments of any Office, Place or Employment, shall exceed Four Thousand Pounds per annum, such Office, including that of the Council, may be granted to or conferred upon any of the said Servants who shall have been actually resident in India in the Company's Service for the space of Ten Years, at least, in the whole.

ENTITLED TO HOLD BY THE ABOVE ACT.

ABSTRACT of an Act of Parliament Passed 3d of George III. limiting the Salaries, Perquisites, and Emoluments of the Company's Servants, holding one, or more Offices, Places, or Emoluments in the Civil Line, according to the period of their Actual Residence in India, in the Company's Service. Vid. Section 82.

Actual Residence	£. Sterling per Annum	Exchange.	Sicca Rupees Per Annum.	Sicca Rupees Per Month.
From 1 to 4 years	1,500	} at 1s 3d 82½ 113½}	11,650 13 0	1,220 11 6
4 to 7	3,000		29,301 11 6	2,411 13 0
7 to 10	4,000		39,005 15 4	3,255 12 0

N. B. Time passed at Heitor College, after attaining the age of seventeen years, to be considered as Time passed in India.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Persons applying for leave of absence on account of indisposition, are to accompany such application, with a certificate of the state of their health, from the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of their station, agreeably to the Form inserted below, and marked A.

When an extension of leave of absence may be deemed in a case, such officers, if they have proceeded to any station immediately dependent on this Presidency, without coming to Calcutta, are to attend the Senior Surgeon, whether Civil or Military, of such station, and to obtain from

him a certificate conformably to the accompanying Form marked B. to be renewed monthly; and if the officers in question shall have come to Calcutta, they are to obtain from the Surgeon attending them a similar certificate of sickness, to be also renewed monthly, and which must be confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, or, in his absence by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

When such Officers may find it necessary to proceed to Sea, or to Europe, for the recovery of their health, they are to obtain a certificate to that effect from the Surgeons attending them, which must be confirmed by one of the Members of the Medical Board, in one of the Forms mentioned below, and marked C and D. Should the absence of such Officers, when permitted to proceed to Sea, and not to Europe, exceed the period for which they may have obtained the sanction of the Governor General in Council, they are to obtain a satisfactory testimonial from the chief Medical Authority of the Presidency, or colony, to which they may have proceeded, that the state of their health rendered such extension of their absence indispensably necessary.

The certificates so obtained are to be submitted for the consideration of Government.

Form of certificate B by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, when a Civil Servant is obliged to quit the station from bad health.

I, A. B. Surgeon at the Civil Station do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or, at in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare, that according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do, therefore, recommend, that he may be permitted to proceed to
A. B. Surgeon,
of this 18

Form of Certificate B. to be renewed monthly by the Senior Surgeon of a dependant station, or at the Presidency by the Surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick Civil Servant, and to be confirmed in the latter case by the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, or in his absence by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

I, A. B. Surgeon, at do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or had arrived here on the in a bad state of health and solemnly and sincerely declare, that, according to the best of my judgment, he is still in such a state as to render it improper, that he should yet return to resume the duties of his office.

this day of 18 A. B. Surgeon.

Forms of Certificate C. and D. by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick Civil Servant, when such servant may be compelled to proceed to Sea, or to Europe for the benefit of his health. These Certificates must be confirmed by a Member of the Medical Board.

FORM C

I, A. B. Surgeon at do hereby certify that C. D. Register, or at in a bad state of health and that it is only a feasible and advisable for him to proceed to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be), by the first opportunity.
this day of 18 A. C. Surgeon.

FORM D

I, A. B. Surgeon do hereby certify, that G. D. Register, or at in a very bad state of health and that a voyage to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be) necessary for his recovery, A. D. Surgeon.
this day of 18

DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES.

Government has established the following Rules in respect to the deduction to be made from the Salaries of persons absent from their stations, whether on account of bad health, or on account of their private affairs, likewise on other points connected with such absence.

A deduction of one-sixth, except in the cases below stated, to be made from Salaries or authorized Emoluments of all Civil Servants compelled to leave their stations on account of sickness, during the whole period of their absence.

This Rule, however is not to apply to Zillah or City Registers, or to other Individuals whose Allowances may not exceed 500 Rupees per mensem. It is not intended to make any deduction from the Salaries of Civil Servants holding such appointments, when absent from their stations, on account of bad health.

In cases in which the Salaries, or authorized Emoluments, of Civil Servants exceed the sum stated under the foregoing Head only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the rate of one-sixth would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 Rupees per mensem, it is the

intention of Government, that the deduction should not be carried to the full extent of one-sixth, but merely so far as will leave to the Individual the monthly sum, above mentioned, of Sicca Rupees 500.

A deduction at the rate of one-sixth to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of all Civil Servants, stationed within the division of Bareilly and Benares or as they are ordinarily denominated the Western Provinces who may, with the sanction of Government, be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding eight weeks in the year.

A deduction of one-sixth to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of all Civil Servants stationed in the Lower Provinces, who may, with the sanction of Government, be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding six weeks in the year.

A deduction of one-third to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of Civil Servants, who may be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, (and not on account of sickness,) for period of time respectively, exceeding those specified under the two foregoing Heads, numbered according as the Rules contained under these Heads may apply to the cases.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Deputation allowances is granted to Civil Servants in conformity with the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council dated 1st March 1817, when deputed to act at a distance from their own stations, in any capacity. A certificate must be furnished of the date on which they receive charge, as the allowance is not to commence (til that period; and also a certificate on his delivering over charge, (the allowance ceasing on that day,) which must be furnished to the Civil Auditor, accompanied by the first and last bills when sent for audit.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

To Civil Servants out of employment, nominated to act in the temporary charge of Offices at the Presidency, or elsewhere.

When the average monthly emoluments are as follows.—	Rate of Office-allowance per Mensem	Add Subsistence money according to rank	Total.
Not exceeding Sa Rs. 1,500	100	Writer, or Factor, . . . 160 Junior Merchant, 244	562 or 644.
More than Sicca Rupees . . . 1,500 but not exceeding Sa Rs. 2,800	700	Junior Merchant 211 Senior Merchant, 25	941 or 1,025.
Exceeding Sicca Rupees . . . 2,800	1,500	Senior Merchant, . . . 325	1,825.

To Civil Servants, when in Charge of Offices distinct from those to which they are permanently appointed.

When the average monthly emoluments are as follows.—	If the office be at the same station, per mensem.	If at a different station, per mensem.
Not exceeding, per mensem, Sa. Rs. 1,500	Sicca Rupees 150	Sicca Rupees 300
More than Sa Rs. . . . 1,500 but not exceeding Sicca Rupees 2,800	Sicca Rupees 250	Sicca Rupees 400
Exceeding Sicca Rupees 2,800	Sicca Rupees 350	Sicca Rupees 500

The Extra Allowances specified in the foregoing Statements are intended to preclude all claims on the part of the individual officiating as Commissioner, which is considered to belong to the fixed incumbency, even, during his absence, subject, of course, to the prescribed deduction.

The extra and Deputation Allowances above specified are to be considered applicable to Civil Servants in every branch of the Service, with the exception especially provided for below.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL will determine the amount of the Extra or Deputation Allowances to be granted to persons officiating as Secretaries to Government or as Residents at Foreign Courts, in circumstances may, in each instance, render advisable. The same course will likewise be pursued, when officers may be constituted for the attainment of local or temporary objects, similar to those at present held by the Commissioners in Behar.

When the Register of a Provincial Court, or the Assistant to a Magistrate, shall be nominated to the charge of the Office of Register of a Zillah or City Court, at the same station as that to which he is permanently attached, he is entitled to receive the Fees authorized by the Regulation on all Suits actually decided by himself, as well as the Fees for registering Deeds, an arrangement which renders any further Extra Allowance unnecessary.

In those cases in which the Gentleman appointed to officiate in the situation mentioned under the preceding head, may be sent to a different station, an Extra Allowance is to be granted at the rate of 5 Rupees per diem.

Judge or Magistrate of a Zillah or City Court, Collector of Land Revenue or of Customs, Commercial Resident, Sub Agent, or His Assistant, and Opium Agent, or His Deputy.

Whenever the services of any of the Officers enumerated above may be required in the interior of their Districts, or at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, no extra Allowance for travelling, or on any other account is to be granted.

The foregoing Rule is not, however, to be considered applicable to the superintendents of Salt Chukies, who on the ground or established usage will be authorized to charge as a contingent Bill the bona fide expenses incurred by them in travelling through the extensive tracts of country respectively committed to their superintendence.

Magistrate, Collector of Land Revenue, Deito of Customs, Opium Agent, and Commercial Resident.

When a Register to Provincial Courts or Assistant to any of the Officers enumerated above, shall be deputed into the interior of the Districts to which they are attached, or employed at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, they are to receive an Extra Allowance, at the rate of Rs 5 per diem.

When a Register, or Acting Register of a Zillah or City Court, shall be deputed or employed in the manner stated under the foregoing head, he is to receive an Extra Allowance, at the rate of Sixty Rupees 10 per diem.

The additional Extra Allowance stated in the preceding head is intended to compensate for the loss of Fees, to which the Officer, so deputed or employed, will be subjected during his absence from his head station.

The Orders of Government in the Judicial Department, of the 13th October, 1809, in regard to Absentees, are to continue in full effect.

These Orders direct, that any Civil Officer, who may obtain leave of absence, shall forward a Certificate to the Auditor's Office, signed by the person to whom he may deliver over charge, and from whom he may again receive charge of his Office, specifying the date on which he may have relinquished, and on which he may have resumed charge respectively.

In cases in which it is necessary, from the nature of the appointment, to depute a Civil Servant to relieve an Officer who has obtained leave of absence, the individual leaving his station is to forward to the Auditor a certificate from his immediate superior in Office, or if he should have no immediate superior in Office, or in circumstances should render it impracticable to obtain such certificate, a notification, attested by himself, stating the date of his return to it.

The Civil and Commercial Auditors will be intrusted to pass all Bills for Extra Deputation Allowances, provided for by the foregoing Rules, without the delay of a reference to Government, and the certificates stated in the preceding paragraphs are to guide them, in regard to the periods during which deductions are to be made from the Salaries of Absentees, and in respect to the date from which the Extra and Deputation Allowances are to commence, and the periods when they are to cease. G. G. in C. 1st March, 1817.

APPENDIX TO THE RULES PASSED ON THE 1st MARCH, 1817.

SECTIONS 26, 27, 31, AND 32, ARE ABROGATED.

In Section 30, first line, the words "Registers or Acting Registers of Zillah or City Courts" are to be substituted for the words, "Registers to Provincial Courts," which Appointments have been abolished.

The words "Joint Magistrates," are to be added in the Margin of Section 26.

Under the foregoing modifications, the case of an Assistant Officialising as Registrar or Joint Magistrate, or as Magistrate or as Judge and Magistrate, and of a Registrar Officialising as Joint Magistrate, or as Judge and Magistrate, will come within the Provisions of Section 22.

The following addition is to be made to the 7th Article of the Printed Rules—Individuals who may from ill health, be unable to perform their duties, and who may, in consequence, be compelled to deliver over charge of their Offices to another person, shall be subject to the specified "deductions, although they may not actually leave their Stations."

The following revised scale of deductions to be made from the Allowances of Civil Servants proceeding to Sea, or beyond the limits of the Presidency to which they belong, on certificate of ill health, under the prescribed Certificates, is authorized by Government, and is to take effect from the 1st of May, 1822.

Civil Servants proceeding to Sea, or beyond the limits of the Presidency to which they belong, on certificate of ill health, if absent for a period not exceeding Two years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1 10th from their allowances. If necessarily absent for any longer period beyond Two years, and not exceeding two and a half years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1 5th for such additional period, and if the term of absence shall exceed two and half years, the whole of the Allowances of the Absentee to cease from the expiration of that period.

FORT WILLIAM.
Gen. Dept. March, 29, 1822.

In reference to the Resolutions passed by Government, on the 1st March, 1817, and 29th March, 1822 relative to reductions to be made from the Salaries of Civil Servants, when absent from their Stations, whether on account of ill health or on account of their private affairs, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from a public General letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 21st May, 1823, be published for general information, and that the Rules prescribed by the Honourable Court, applicable to the case of Civil Servants, absent from their stations on account of ill health, do take effect from the 1st Proximo.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 21st May, 1823

With the Exceptions hereafter stated, a deduction of 1 5th to be made from Salaries and Allowances not exceeding 2 000 Rupees per Mensem for one year, and of 10th for the next Six Months, after the expiration of which period the Allowance only of a Servant out of employ is to be granted.

On Salaries and Allowances exceeding 2 000 Rs per mensem 1 5th for one year and 1 4th for the next six months. Thereafter the Allowance of a Servant out of employ is to be granted.

The exceptions above alluded to are those contained in the 8th and 9th Clauses of the Regulations established in March, 1817, with such modifications as may be required by the foregoing rules.

In the first of these Clauses it is stated, that no deduction is to be made from Allowances which do not exceed 500 Rupees per Mensem, and by the second it is provided, that in cases in which the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of Civil Servants exceed 500 Rupees per Mensem, only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the prescribed rate would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 Rupees per mensem, the deduction shall be carried only so far as will leave to the individual the Monthly sum of 500 Rupees.

We direct, that these Rules of exception have effect during one year only, that for the next Six Months, a deduction be made at the rate of 1 8th, and that thereafter the individual, if a Factor or Writer, receive not, as in other cases, merely the Allowance of a Servant out of employ, which, in that event, would amount only to 162 Rupees per Mensem, but the Allowance of a Junior Merchant out of employ, viz. 221 Rupees per Mensem.

FORT WILLIAM;
Gen. Dept. September 25, 1833.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the necessity with which the operation of the Rules relative to deductions from the Allowances of Absentees on account of ill health, passed, on the 25th September last, will, as they now stand, affect the interests of many of the Civil Servants at present absent beyond Sea, for the benefit of their health, has been pleased to determine, that the former Rules of the 9th March, 1822, shall remain in force, as applicable to such individuals actually absent at the Cape of Good Hope, or other places, within the limits of the Honourable Company's Trade, for such a period as may afford them the opportunity of returning within a term not exceeding in any case Six Months from the time when the information may reach the place of residence of the persons in question, or be otherwise communicated to them.

FORT WILLIAM;
Gen. Dept. Nov. 13, 1833.

With reference to the Order of Government, dated the 1st of March, 1817, regarding absentees in the Civil Branch of the Service, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Resolutions, passed this day, on the subject, which are to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month of October. —

Resolved, that the Rule for a deduction of One-Sixth from the Allowances of Civil Servants, absent from their Stations, on account of their private affairs, which was prescribed in the 10th and 11th Paragraphs of the Resolutions passed on the 1st March, 1817, be reworded, that the Rule contained in the 7th Paragraph of the same Resolutions, for a deduction of One-Sixth from the Allowances of Civil Servants, compelled to leave their Stations, on account of Sickness, "during the whole period of their absence," be modified; and that in future, any Civil Servant, who may, with the sanction of Government, (to be granted or not, as may appear proper to the Governor General in Council, in each case,) be absent from his Station or Office, whether on account of his private affairs or from sickness, for a period not exceeding one month in the year, shall not be subject to any deduction from his authorized Allowances. If, however, the absence of such Servant shall exceed the term of one month in the year, a deduction of $\frac{1}{6}$ shall be made from his Allowances, for the period of such excess, except in cases of certified ill health, as provided for by the Rules in force.

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON, Sec to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM:
Gen. Dept. Sept. 29, 1825.

CIVIL SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

The resolution of Government, of the 17th February, 1829, reducing the allowances attached to the several offices held by Civil Servants, (as per Tables A to E and statement F) except the actual incidents, but the Court of Directors, resolved, that the allowances of none of their Civil Servants, under the rank of Members of Council, (with the exceptions of the Political Residents at foreign Courts, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlat, the Chief Secretary to the Government, and Senior Members of the Revenue Boards and the Board of Trade,) ought to exceed Rs. 50,000 per annum and they directed, that this may, from and after the receipt of this letter, (viz. 20th October, 1829) be regarded as the established maximum to which, (excepting in the Offices above enumerated,) the total personal allowances of a Civil Servant, whether employed in the Territorial or Commercial Departments, and whether paid by a fixed salary or by commission, shall, in all cases, be invariably restricted.

THE CIVIL FUND.

Additional Articles to the Plan for the Civil Fund, agreed to, at the General Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 30th April, 1834.

ARTICLE XLV.

In addition to the information required by the 29th Article of the Rules of the Bengal Civil Fund, to be furnished to the Managers before any allowance shall be granted from that Fund to a widow, an oath shall be taken and subscribed according to such of the subjoined Forms as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

1st. If the widow shall not have any off-spring by the deceased, and shall not be possessed of any income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the oath to be taken shall be according to the Form A, as follows —

FORM OF DECLARATION A.

I, A. B. (of the age of _____ years,) now resident at _____, the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant, on the Bengal Establishment, in the East Indies, do hereby, upon oath, declare, that I am not at this time possessed of, or entitled to any property, from which I can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property, of which a rough schedule is annexed, and that, with the exception stated, my sole dependence for support is on the annuity to be granted to me from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me,
&c &c.

So help me God.

The above affidavit is to be accompanied by a rough schedule of any personal property possessed by the widow, and of its estimated value, under the general head of valuable plate, household furniture, equipages, &c., but without any more detailed statement, and showing the estimated total amount possessed by the widow after payment of any debts for which such property may be liable.

2d. If the widow shall have any child or children living by her late husband, or if any child of his shall afterwards be born, and neither she nor they shall be possessed of any income, except such as may be derivable from personal property, the oath to be taken shall be according to the Form B, as follows. —

FORM OF DECLARATION B.

I, *A. B.* (of the age of _____ years) now residing at _____, the widow of *C. D.*, formerly a Civil Servant, or the Bengal Establishment, in the East Indies, do hereby, upon oath, declare, that the said *C. D.* left surviving him one child* named _____ now alive and of the age of _____ years, (or if more than one child, their names and several ages to be stated;) and that I am not, nor is the said child (or children) at this time possessed of, or entitled to any property from which I or the said child (or children) can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property, of which a rough schedule is annexed, and that, with the exception stated, my sole dependence, &c., and that of the said child (or children,) for support, is on the annuities to be granted to me and to the said child (or children, from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
 &c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here a schedule of property to be annexed, as in form A.

3dly. If the widow shall possess or be entitled to any income exclusive of such as may be derivable from personal property, then shall be substituted for either of the preceding forms the form of oath, as follows —

FORM OF DECLARATION C

I, *A. B.* of the age of _____ years, (of such age, sex, residence and naming her husband as before) do hereby, upon oath, declare, that the said *C. D.* left surviving him one child, named _____ now alive, and of the age of _____ years, (or if more than one child, state their several names and ages,) and that neither I nor my child (or children) above named, are at this time possessed of or entitled to any property, yielding or capable of yielding a greater annual income than _____ pounds sterling, and I do further, upon oath, declare, that the sources of the said annual income are truly stated below, and that beyond the amount which may be thence derived, the sole support of myself and of the said child (or children) is the assistance I expect to receive from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
 &c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here state the sources from which such income may be derived.

ARTICLE XLVI.

Whatever legally disposable property, whether consisting of valuables, plate, household furniture, equipages, or other description, capable of being made to yield an income, and whether real or personal, of which a widow may be possessed at the time of her application for admission to the benefits of the Civil Fund, whether such property shall have been left to her by her husband, or shall have been otherwise acquired, being in excess of the estimated value or amount of £2,000 (two thousand pounds) sterling, shall be regarded as an available source of income, and as such, shall be taken into account at a just valuation, or according to the amount realizable by public sale, in fixing the annuity to be granted to such widow from the Civil Fund, the income derivable from such property being calculated at a rate of interest of five per cent. per annum.

ARTICLE XLVII.

The declaration which, by the 5th Clause of the 27th Article, is required to be made half yearly by widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, shall be according to the subjoined form D, and in case a widow shall have acquired any property subsequently to the date of her admission to the benefits of the Fund, it shall be then the said widow's duty to be subject to that affidavit.

FORM OF DECLARATION D.

I, *A. B.* now residing at _____ widow of *C. D.*, formerly a Civil Servant on the Establishment of Bengal, in the East Indies, do hereby, upon oath, declare, that I have not in my possession of any property or income since the date when the annuity was granted to me from the Civil Fund of that Establishment, except such as is below specified, and that my entire income, including the Pension received from that Fund, does not at this time exceed _____ Rs. _____ or pounds sterling, £ _____

Sworn before me, }
 &c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here to be specified any property yielding, or capable of yielding, an income since acquired or if none acquired, to be so specified

ARTICLE XLVIII.

The mother, guardian, or other person, who may be in charge of any child or children, entitled to an annuity under the several Articles of the 27th Rule, or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children, before he, she, or they shall be enabled to receive the annuity payable, or any part thereof, shall take and subscribe an

* If the child shall have been born since the death of its father, the following words to be inserted after the word child.

"Born on (dated) and named."

oath, according to the subjoined form E; or if such child or children, shall have become entitled to any property yielding an income, the same shall be specified, as provided in that form.

FORM OF DECLARATION E.

I, *A. B.* (mother, guardian, or relative) of the child (or children) of *C. D.*, formerly a Civil Servant on the Establishment of Bengal, in the East Indies, do hereby make oath, and declare, that (here enter at full length the names and ages of the child or children of the deceased) a child (or children) of the said *C. D.* is (or are) at this time alive, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he (or she) has (or they have) not (nor has either or any of them) to this day become entitled to, or possessed of any additional property or income since the date, when the annuity (or annuities) was (or were) first granted to him (or her or them) from the Civil Fund of that Establishment, excepting such as is below specified —

Sworn before me, }
S. C. &c.

So help me God.

Here to be specified, as in form D.

ARTICLE XLIX.

The several oaths above required to be taken, shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace, or other person competent to administer the same, and such affidavit shall be read and signed, on, or subsequent to the day on which the annuity is claimable; and shall, in the event of such widow, guardian, or other person being obliged to receive the same, being in Europe, be delivered to, and left with the Agents or Managers of the said Fund; and if such widow shall be in India, it shall be delivered to, and left with the Managers and Trustees of the Fund for the time being.

By order of the Managers,

R. BARRY FITZGERALD,

Sec. Civil Fund.

SUBSISTANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY

To a Senior Merchant, per month	Sa. Rs. 325 9 0
Junior ditto ditto	214 2 0
Factor, or Writer,	162 12 7

The period of Service of Writers, appointed in Europe is understood to commence from the date of their arrival at the Presidency at which they are to serve, and that of Writers residing in India at the time of their appointment, from the date of arrival at the said Presidency, of the first Writer, appointed in Europe, of the same season.

TRAVELLING CHARGES ALLOWED TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

To a Resident, Collector, Agent Judge or Commissioner, per mile, whether by land or water	Sa. Rs. 2 2
To an Assistant Resident Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon	1 1
Bills for travelling charges, according to the following form, are to be transmitted to the Civil Auditor's Office, where the precise amount, set blank, will be filled up —	
The Honorable Company,	Dr.
To my Travelling charges from	to
&c &c) of the latter station, being a medium distance of	at 1 1 (or 2 2) per mile,
Shikhabad, thence	of —, 48—,
	Errors Excepted.

PASSAGE MONEY OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Commanders of the Honorable Company's Chartered Ships are not permitted to receive more than the following sums, for their passage and accommodation at their table, viz.

CIVIL SERVANTS PROCEEDING TO INDIA

Members of Council,	£ 200
Senior or Junior Merchant, or Factor,	150
Writer, (including charter party allowance)	150

CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING FROM INDIA.

Factor, (certified by the Governor General in Council, to be under the necessity of returning from India)	Sa. Rs. 2,000
Writers (ditto),	1,500

PRECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY AFTER ABSENCE OF 5 YEARS

No person, who shall have held any Station whatever in India, in the Service of the East India Company, being under the rank, or degree of a Member in Council, who having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council, shall not return to India, within the space of five years next, after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of Office, or be capable of again serving in India, in the Civil Line of the Company's Service, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court, especially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, 33, Geo. III. Chap. 52, Sec. 70.

THE APPENDIX,

PART V.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

I.—DUTY OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND AND CHARGE OF COMPANIES.

1. It is on the Officers holding the Command and Charge of Companies, that the conduct, efficiency, and character of a Native Corps mainly depend, and it will be generally found, that in Corps where there is a proper and high sense of duty in the Officers of any rank, the Men are well behaved, smart, and soldier-like whether on, or off duty. But to ensure this feeling, or to give rise to it, where it is wanting, the Officers Commanding Companies must be vested with sufficient authority to regulate and check irregularities, without being under the necessity of referring, on every trifling occasion, to the Commanding Officer.

2. Officers, Commanding Companies, may grant indulgence to deserving Men of their Companies, to a certain extent. They may grant leave for one or two days, excepting at Muster; but this leave is, on no account, to extend to a later hour than 14th October. All applications for the indulgence of leave to a greater extent will require the sanction of the Commanding Officer, and must be made through the Officer in charge of Companies.

3. Officers, in Command of Companies, are responsible for the general appearance and cleanliness of their Companies, and to ensure them to see that their orders on this subject are attended to, there will be a Private Parade of Companies once a week, at sunset. This Parade is solely for the inspection of the Officers Commanding Companies. All deficiencies in the Appointments, or Clothing of the Men, with the causes attributed to them, to be reported, for the Commanding Officer's information, through the Quarter Master.

4. Companies are to be permanently divided into four Sections, with a proper proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers to each, and the European Officers will endeavour to form a chain of responsibility throughout the whole, causing the Commanding Officers of sections constantly to bear in mind, that their credit, as smart Officers, worthy of implicit advancement, will depend on the soldier-like appearance of their Sections. To carry this into effect, in most Native Corps, will require time and much attention, but when once effected, it will be productive of the best results. An Officer, however, must not feel satisfied that his orders are attended to, merely because he has given them, but will have many obstacles to overcome, in introducing this Regulation, and he should make it a point, of seeing his Sections paraded occasionally, under their Non-Commissioned Officers, before taking in as a company. A roll of each Section is to be kept by the Non-Commissioned Officer, and no alteration to be made in it, without an order from the Officer in Command of the Company.

5. The Officers, Commanding Companies, are responsible for the payment of their Companies, for the Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, and Regimental Appointments in use, and for the repair of Arms.

6. They are authorized to enforce the execution of all Orders and Regulations, relating to the interior discipline, and economy of their Companies, by ordering twice Men, who neglect or disobey them, extra duty, or punishment Drill, not exceeding four days' Guard, or ten days' Drill.

7. They will occasionally visit the Men of their Companies, who may be in Hospital, and ascertain, by personal inquiry, if they are furnished with every thing necessary for sick Men, this essential part of an Officer's duty, should be particularly attended to in unhealthy situations; nothing being so gratifying to the Native Soldier, as to perceive that his Officer is interested in his welfare.

8. The following Books are to be kept in each Company

One for copies of Muster Rules and Pay Abstracts.

One Book for Family Remittance Bills.

A Roll of Native Officers and Men, with a list of their nearest relations, in the order of succession, opposite each Man's name.

One, for the Long Roll of the Company. This Book is to be made out in strict conformity with the orthography used in the General Roll of the Battalion.

A Register of General Leave.

A Register, containing distinct Statements of the proceeds of Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys; these Registers are to be made up on the 31st of December of each year, when copies are to be sent to the Regimental Office, for the purpose laid down in General Orders of the 10th May, 1807.

A Book for entering the date and subject of all Orders, affecting, their duty, as Officers Commanding Companies.

A *Classement Book*. This Book will be confined to the Nicks, Drummers, and Privates of the Company, and it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Company, to enter in it every incident calculated to make known the general character of individuals belonging to his Company.

The character of the Native differs so materially from that of the European, that it requires time, and attentive observation in the most minute circumstances, connected with the behaviour of the men, on all occasions, and in all situations, to enable the European Officers to form a correct opinion of their fitness for promotion, but by strict attention to every part of their conduct, and a careful entry of every particular of a favorable or unfavorable nature, in the behaviour of individuals in this Book, it will become a public Record of the greatest use, in preventing the promotion of unworthy individuals, and in encouraging the exertions of the active, intelligent, and deserving Soldier.

10. With out some Record of this kind, an Officer, who has not been long in Command of a Company, and who is called upon to recommend a Niche, or a Private for promotion, is seldom the means of ascertaining the character of his Men. It is under the necessity of applying to the Native Officers, or Pay Havildars, a mode of obtaining the required information, which is considered calculated to produce pernicious consequences.

11. It will be the Commanding Officer's duty, to pay, and to exact attention to these Records, and to have every particulars of a Soldier's conduct seriously inserted, as to leave little room for doubt or dispute.

12. These Books will be inspected by the Commanding Officer, on the 1st of May, August, November, and February.

13. Any reports submitted to the Arms, Agreements, or Appointments; of Companies, or any detachment in them, without the information of the Officer may be said to offend, of the cause of the loss of respect to be immediately reported to the Quarter Master, for the Commanding Officer's reference to, so enable him to comply with the directions contained in General Orders.

14. Officers Commanding Companies will personally disburse the Pay, as soon as practicable after the receipt of it, and on this point, they will have their Companies marched to their Quarters, in their Uniform and State Arms, and remain taken back to the Lines, by the senior Native Officer present.

15. The sum of Gratuities to be paid by the Officers when relieved, and excepting in cases of extreme poverty, the Officers are expected to see every man in their Companies receive his Pay in their presence.

16. When a Casualty may occur, the Coat and Pantaloons in wear, are to be sent into Store, to be again made up, and the orders of the Commanding Officer to Requite.

II—GENERAL REMARKS FOR THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS

1. A ready and cheerful obedience to all orders from superior Officers, is the first principle of Military discipline; if, therefore, a Subaltern should chance to Command on any parade, or duty, all junior Officers employed on the same duty, are expected to pay as much deference to his orders, as if they were acting under a Field Officer. Subaltern Officers Commanding Platoons at Drill or Exercise, may order extra Drill, not exceeding ten days, in any class of Men, who is dirty, or negligent, and when inspecting Guards, may order any Man, who is dirty, etc. duty's extra Guard, but in no case more than four days extra Drill, or one day's Guard necessary, they will report the circumstance, for the information and orders of the Commanding Officer.

2. In reprimanding Men, for any irregularity, all passionate or abusive terms are to be avoided.

3. Every Officer is expected to attend to the dress, appearance, and behaviour of the Men of the Corps, on, or off duty, and whether they belong to his own Company or not.

4. Officers should also take notice of all Guards and Sentries of the Regiment, and report any neglect that comes under their observation; they should be equally ready to bring into notice any remarkable instance of attention; they should watch over the general character of the Corps and embrace every opportunity of evincing the interest they take in its reputation, by checking irregularity and neglect, and encouraging diligence and attention to duty, in the individuals belonging to it.

5. They should endeavour to become acquainted with the character and general behaviour, on duty, of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Corps, but particularly of their own Companies. The frequency of Commands and Escorts, under European Officers, affords many opportunities of acquiring this information.

6. They should, themselves, attend to the complaints of the Men, and not allow this duty to devolve on a Native Officer, a Havildar, or a servant. The Officer, who permits this part of his duty to be performed by another, deprives himself of the best opportunity of securing the respect and attachment of the Native Soldier.

7. It should be impressed on the young Officer, that grievances, which to him may appear frivolous, are of serious import, when connected with the religious prejudices of the Men; and

that, even, when the redress of such grievances is impracticable, it is still in the power to listen with patience to the Soldier's statement, and to convey him, that his feelings have not been disregarded.

8. All Officers, on returning from detached duty, are to make a general Report of the conduct of the Native Commissioned Officers and Havildars belonging to their Detachment; and in case of having any neglect, or any unsoldier like conduct to notice, a full detail of every particular, connected with the Individual's behaviour, is to be entered into.

9. There are also many points in the performance of a Native Commissioned Officer's duty, which show attention and smartness; this will be noted, in a general way, in the Reports.

10. All young Officers, on first joining a Corps, are to attend the Drill, until perfectly acquainted with the Drill of the Recruit and Company, Mounting Guard, Manual and Platoon Exercises, Marching and standing salute with the Sword. An Officer's fitness for joining the ranks of his Regiment, is to be ascertained by his Drilling and Commanding a Platoon, in his Commanding Officer's presence.

11. They should be posted, at first, to the Company of some old Officer, who will take every occasion to point out to them, the manner in which the internal duty of a Company is conducted, and explain to them the nature and use of the different Books which are kept, and of the Reports which are required. They will also, after they have been dismissed the Drill, be sent on Command, under another Officer, to learn that part of their duty. For two years after they join, they are to attend all Courts of Enquiry, Courts Martial, and Committees, which may be held in the Regiment, to learn the manner in which these duties are conducted.

12. No Officer to have the Command or charge of a Company, until he shall have done Regimental duty for two years, and if then, unless he has acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, without which, his intercourse with the Native Soldier will be carried on in a manner unsatisfactory to both, nor will the Officer acquire over the Soldier the influence which it is of importance he should possess.

13. Native Commissioned or Non Commissioned Officers, attending to make their reports, are not to be detained. The hours for making the common reports of a Corps, are to be fixed, and all Officers are to be ready to receive them at the proper hour.

14. Native Officers, attending at an European Officer's Quarters, on duty, which may require them being detained; are to be furnished with a chair, and treated with the courtesy due to their situation.

15. No Officer should detain an Orderly who may be sent to him being on duty, he is immediately to be sent back to his Post.

16. Officers allowed Ordeques, are to use them on Public duty only whatever duty a Soldier is on he should be strictly confined to it, and the most scrupulous exactness demanded, particularly from an Orderly.

17. Officers when sick, are to be reported sick by the Surgeon; and while in the sick report, are not to appear in public places, or public parties.

18. Officers proceeding on leave, are to lodge a memorandum of their address in the Adjutant's Office.

19. In closing these general remarks for Officers it may be necessary to impress on the minds of the young and inexperienced, how much depends, in a Native Corps, on the conduct of the European Officers. An attentive body of Officers will ensure attention from the Men; and indifference in the performance of duty, on the part of the European Officers, will be followed by carelessness and negligence, on that of the Native of all ranks.

20. Matters purely Regimental, such as an admonition, or a reprimand given to an Officer, or punishment indicted on Men of the Corps, ought never to be made the subject of conversation among strangers, or out of the Regiment. These conversations often give rise to exaggerated misstatements, affecting the character of individuals, and the credit of the Regiment.

III—THE ADJUTANT.

1. It ought to be the anxious wish of every Commandant of a Regiment, that no Officer, who has not the requisite qualifications, should be recommended for the situation of Adjutant. The Officer holding this appointment, ought to possess considerable knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, to be well acquainted with the habits, customs, and prejudices of the Sepoys; to have great Command of temper: to be completely master of the Drill, in all its parts; and, above all, to feel pleasure in the performance of his duty.

2. He will regulate the details of all duties, that they may fall as equally as possible upon all.

3. The correspondence relative to the discipline and organization of the Corps, and all Standing Orders and Instructions, as to the proper mode of executing its various duties, will be kept in his Office. He is responsible for the due circulation of Orders of every description.

4. All Official Returns and Reports, excepting such, as appertain particularly to the Quarter Master's Department, are to be made out under his inspection. He is also the channel of communication with the Commanding Officer, on all points of duty.

5. When the Corps is ordered to be under arms, he will have it properly held off, and ready at the hour specified; he is to examine all Detachments previously to their being delivered over to the Officers appointed to Command them; and he is responsible for the general cleanliness and appearance of all Guards, marched off from the Battalion Parade.

6. He is to have the particular direction of the duties performed by the Serjeant Major; he is to attend all Drills, and be particularly careful, that the Recruits are trained in strict conformity with the Regulations.

When Recruits are sent, or Sepoys transferred to Companies, the Adjutant is to send a Description Roll, previously copied from the Regimental Register, to the Officer Commanding the Company to which the Men are posted.

3. The following Books are to be kept by the Adjutant:—
 - One Detachment Register, or Long Roll
 - One Register of the Names of deceased Native Officers
 - One General Register of the Names of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; this Register to contain particulars of name, rank, and Company, date of decease, balance of cash, and appropriation of the balance; all other particulars being in the Company Registers.
 - One Book for Public Letters.
 - One Register of Regimental Courts Martial.
 - One Register of General Leave
 - One Book for copies of Monthly Returns.
 - One Book for copies of Casualty Lists.
 - One Book for copies of Present States.
 - A Character Book for Native Commissioned Officers, and for Non-Commissioned of the rank of Havildar.

4. He is to submit to the Commanding Officer daily, a Morning Report of the Corps; also a Weekly Report of the punishment Drill, specifying the names of the Men, the Companies to which they belong; by whom they were sent, for what crimes and for what period. He will send all Recruits, with a Roll, for examination by the Surgeon, previously to their being enlisted.

5. The greatest attention is requisite, in keeping the Character Book of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps. The nature of the entry, when unfavorable, is to be always explained to the individual concerned.

IV.—THE INTERPRETER AND QUARTER MASTER.

1. The Quarter Master is responsible for the Stores belonging to the Regiment, and for the correctness of the Returns and Reports he may submit for the signature of the Commanding Officer.
2. He will prepare Indents, Survey Reports, and all Papers connected with the Stores, of every description, in use with the Regiment, and all correspondence on these subjects is to be addressed to him, for the Commanding Officer's information.
3. He will submit, every Monday, to the Commanding Officer, a Report of the Clothing, Stores, and Ammunition under his charge, accounting for the difference between the present and the last Return.
4. He will go through the Lines, at least twice a week, and see that they are kept clean, and that no encroachments are made on the streets by the erection of latrines, or screens of any kind; he will also prevent the *Gowghas* from digging pits or cutters in the streets. A place should be assigned to these Men in rent of each wing of the Corps.
5. He will also direct his Sergeant to go through the Lines daily, and see that the Orders are strictly attended to.
6. The following Books are to be kept by the Interpreter and Quarter Master.
 - A Book for copies of all Indents, Returns, and Survey Reports.
 - A Book for copies of the Muster Rolls and Pay Abstracts of his Establishment.
 These Books are to be submitted quarterly, with the other Books of the Regiment, for the Commanding Officer's inspection.
7. Any deficiency in the Arms, Accoutrements, Appointments, Ammunition, or Camp Equipage of the Corps; he is to report to the Commanding Officer, with such information as he may have been able to obtain, as to the cause of the loss, or injury.
8. He is to furnish every Officer proceeding on Command, with a written Statement of the Public stores, of every description, sent with his Detachment.
9. Of the duties of Interpreter, the explanation of all Orders in plain language, is one of the most important. It has to be done carefully, or unintelligibly, the very object of publishing these Orders will be defeated; for, if they are not distinctly understood by the Men, they cannot be attended to, or obeyed.
10. The Interpreter will also consider it his duty, to make out Petitions of all kinds for the Men. Any Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Sepoy, requiring a Petition to be prepared, is to apply to the Officer Commanding his Company, who will give him a Letter to the Interpreter mentioning his request.
11. The Interpreter is to sign all Petitions, as examined, and submit it then to the Commanding Officer, for signature.
12. All Petitions are to be copied into a book, to be kept for the purpose, in which the date of their dispatch by dawk, is to be marked.

V.—THE SURGEON.

1. This Officer should bear in mind, that he is not less amenable to the orders of the Officer Commanding the Corps, than any Officer in it, and that, although any interference in his Medical treatment of the sick, would be improper, and is unauthorized, yet, all other points connected with the Rules already laid down by the Regulations of the Service, for the management of the Hospitals of Native Corps, are cognizable by the Officer at the head of the Regiment, who is responsible for their observance by all placed under his orders.

2. The readiness of the Men, when sick, to resort to a well regulated Hospital, with entire satisfactory proof of the attention paid to the patients. On the other hand, to an Hospital being managed, or indifferently attended to, the Men will never willingly go. It is not the European Medicine that the Sepoys have any objection; but they are careless and ignorant, and soon discover whether they are properly treated, and whether the Surgeon is interested in their recovery.

3. Any private interference of the Native Doctors in the supply of Bazar Medicine, Oil, Bandages, or any thing used in the Hospital, is to be strictly prohibited.

4. The Establishments, which are simple, are to be confined to the Hospital, and are not to be used for private purposes.

5. A portion of the Regimental Doctors is to be always in attendance at the Hospital, to assist the Sick.

6. An acquaintance with the Hindustanee, so necessary for every Officer employed with a Native Corps, is particularly so for the Surgeon; without it, it is impossible for him to perform his duty in an efficient, or satisfactory manner.

7. A full and simple supply of Hospital Cots, of the prescribed size, is to be always ready in Cantonments; and when in Camp, the sick are to be furnished with a proper quantity of good, dry straw.

8. Men discharged from Hospital in a weak state should be recommended to be excused duty, for as many days as the Surgeon may deem advisable, and at the expiration of that time, if not sufficiently recovered, a further extension is to be granted, on the Surgeon's recommendation. During the time a Man may thus be excused duty, he is to be returned convalescent.

9. The Mussulman or Bramhin Cooks, allowed by Government for the sick, are to be of a description of Men approved of by the Sepoys, and from whose hands they will eat. The Hindoo Water carrier should also be a person of the same description.

10. Men sent to the Hospital should be accompanied by the Orderly Havildar, and a note should be sent to the Surgeon, by the Officer Commanding the Company, in the following form:—

* Sir,

* Be pleased to receive into the Hospital, Anund-Sing, Sepoy of the _____ Company, for the cure of his disorder.

A. B. Captain.

[Date]

Commanding _____ Company.

And on the Man's discharge, the Surgeon is to furnish him with a Certificate to the following effect:—

* Anund Sing, Sepoy of the _____ Company, is discharged from the Hospital, the _____ of _____

C. D. Surgeon.

N. B. He should be excused from duty for _____ days."

VI—THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The Officer of the day has the general charge of the Guards, mounted in the Corps, and is the person to be applied to, in the first instance, on any occurrence in the Lines, requiring the presence of an European Officer.

2. He will march off the Battalion Guards in the morning, and visit them in the evening, at or before sun set, and pay particular attention to the dress and appearance of the Men, and to their conduct while on duty.

3. He will order the Native Officer of the day, to visit them at noon, and about midnight, and to be particularly careful to report any neglect.

4. He will visit the Hospital, and see that the Men are furnished with proper Cots; that the Hospital, and its immediate vicinity, are clean, and free from filth of any kind.

5. On visiting the Hospital, he is to pass leisurely through it, and to ascertain, by personal inquiry of the Men, whether they have any cause for complaint, or are in want of any thing. This is an important part of his duty in visiting the Hospital, which is not limited to merely riding up to it, and ascertaining the number of sick, from the Non-Commissioned Officer on duty.

6. A Memorandum is to be inserted at the foot of the Officer's Report, stating the hour at which the Hospital was visited, and that the necessary questions were asked, with the complaints, if there be any.

7. This Officer is on no account to quit the Lines of his Corps, but to be ready, at all times, to receive reports, and to proceed to the Lines whenever his presence may be necessary. In all cases of fire, not only in his own Lines, but in those of any other Corps, he will invariably proceed to the spot, and will be ready to afford all the assistance in his power, towards the preservation of public or private property.

VII.—THE SERJEANT MAJOR.

1. The Serjeant Major is under the immediate orders of the Adjutant, whose principal assistant he is, and to whom alone he is responsible; he is charged, in a secondary degree, with the responsibility which rests upon the Officer, in all that relates to the Drill, the examination of Men paraded singly, and the discipline, generally, of the Native Officers and Sepoys, it is through him, that the Adjutant generally conveys to the Corps, the verbal and occasional Order of the Commanding Officer.

2. All verbal Orders given through the Serjeant Major of the Regiment, are to be obeyed as promptly as if they were contained in the Regimental Order Book. If any Officer should apprehend that there was a mistake in an Order thus issued, he is to bring it under the Commanding Officer's or Adjutant's notice, that it may be corrected; but he is not himself to stop its execution. On Service, it may be often necessary to convey to the Men, Orders of the greatest consequence in this manner.

3. As this Non Commissioned Officer lives in the Lines with the Men, he must necessarily be sooner informed of any irregularities they may commit, than any other European in the Regiment; he should, therefore, be very attentive to their behaviour, and particularly so to that of the Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers; and he should not fail to report any occurrence that may come to his notice, calculated to effect the discipline of the Corps.

4. He will parade all Guards, and see that they are dressed, and dressed according to Order; after Guard Mounting in the morning, he will attend the Drill, and assist in its superintendence.

5. He will also attend Drill in the Evening, whenever 20 Files, or upwards, of old Sepoys are at Drill.

6. He will instruct the young Non Commissioned Officers in their duty, and take opportunities of examining the older ones, to ascertain whether they are acquainted with theirs.

7. He will be careful that Men, ordered punishment Drill, be not permitted by the Orderly Havildars to evade the order.

8. He should invariably wear the Uniform furnished by Government; and if permitted to wear a Raggy, it should be perfectly plain, with a badge on the arm or shoulder, similar to that furnished by Government.

9. He is to be strictly prohibited from receiving presents from the Natives of the Corps, at Christmas, or at any other Holiday.

10. The Serjeant Major is never to be spoken to, harshly, before the Men; if, after having been once or twice admonished, he should not reform, he is no longer fit for the situation.

VIII.—THE QUARTER MASTER SERJEANT.

1. The Quarter Master Serjeant is to assist the Quarter Master, in the care of the Stores; he is to see that the Parade is cleared and clean, and the Flags for Exercise are always ready, and pitched according to orders.

2. He will go through the Lines, once every twenty four hours, and see that the Orders respecting them are duly attended to; he will, in the first instance, point out any deviation from the Orders, to the Orderly Havildar of the Company, in which it may occur, and if not immediately remedied, he will report it to the Quarter Master.

3. As this Non Commissioned Officer acts, in some measure, as Drill Serjeant, he must take an opportunity of performing these duties, at such hours as will not interfere with his attendance at Drill.

4. The Quarter Master will never, but in cases of the most urgent necessity, employ him during Drill hours, and whenever such necessity occurs, which can be but seldom, it is to be intimated to the Adjutant.

5. The Orders respecting dress, laid down for the Serjeant Major, are equally applicable to the Quarter Master Serjeant, as well as the prohibition of the use of harsh language to him in the presence of the Men.

IX.—NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. It is to this class of Officers, that Officers Commanding Companies must look for correct information, respecting the conduct of the Men in the Lines.

2. They are so often detached on duty, with small parties of the Corps, that much of the efficiency of the Regiment will depend on them.

3. They should be confined to the duty of their rank, in the performance of which, they should receive the most decided support, and their just authority should be upheld by the European Officers, as much as possible.

4. It is, however, to be clearly understood by all, that the Native Officers are as much subordinate to the European Officer Commanding their Company, as any Men in it; and that they are possessed of no distinct or separate authority, which in the slightest degree, renders them independent of the Officer Commanding the Company.

5. They should not be permitted to interfere with Men, wishing to make any complaint or reference to other European Officers; they may accompany the Men, but should not enter into any previous investigation; and it should be fully explained to them, that any attempt, on their part, to suppress a complaint, or prevent a Sepoy from going to his European Officer, would be considered as disobedience of Orders, and dealt with accordingly.

6. The privilege of communicating the wishes or request of the Men to the Commanding Officer, is to be confined to matters connected with their religious prejudices and ceremonies.

7. The practice of making the Native Officers the medium of communicating the Orders of Government to the Men is to be strictly prohibited. Any thing to be explained to a Company is to be always done by the Officer Commanding the Company, who is the channel of explanation on these occasions.

8. All meetings of Native Officers, and their institution for investigation into alleged complaints, or sending for and examining Individuals, is to be strictly prohibited. Those implicated in such proceedings, are to be brought immediately to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

9. The Native Officers are to suppress all disorderly conduct, and to report to the Officers of their Companies, any discounts or irregularities that may come to their knowledge.

X.—NATIVE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The Native Officer of the day, is to visit the Guards and Hospital of the Regiment, under the orders of the European Officer of the day.

2. He is to go through the lines once during the day, and about half an hour after Tattoo beating, when he will repress all disorderly conduct, and dispose any assemblies of Men; taking care to report particularly to the European Officer, the most trifling occurrence, in any way affecting the regularity of the Corps.

3. Should any meeting of Native Officers, or others, for the discussion of matters connected with their duty as Soldiers, take place in or near the Lines, he will report it immediately to the European Officer of the day, with such circumstances connected with the meeting, as he may be able to learn. Any neglect of duty on this head, will be deemed a disobedience of Orders, and dealt with accordingly.

XI.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. Non-Commissioned Officers rank according to the dates of their appointments.

2. Nacks appointed to act as Havildars, are to be ranked above all other Nacks; and Sepoys appointed Lower Nicks in Regimental Orders are to be ordered as Nacks.

3. It is desirable that a Lower Nack be appointed to every Company, the duty being in general very heavy on the Nacks, and this appointment would also be the means of discovering their fitness for promotion to the permanent rank.

4. Non-Commissioned Officers ought to show a good example, to be particular in the performance of every duty: smart and clean in their dress, always collecting, that upon their conduct and soldier-like appearance, much of the credit of the Corps will depend.

5. When on duty, they are not to permit any irregularity, neglect, or deviation from orders whatever.

6. They are to be exact, when in the execution of their duty, the promptest obedience from inferiors, immediately, conforming, (when alone on Guard or detached,) and in other situations, reporting every man who disobeys their orders, or who replies to them in a disrespectful manner.

7. A Non-Commissioned Officer who is found to have connived at any irregularity, or neglect of duty, can never be considered as trust worthy, has further promotion should, therefore, be stopped, and such other notice taken of the neglect, as the nature of the case may seem to require.

8. Non-Commissioned Officers, though not on duty, are to check irregularities and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and discipline, and to be particularly careful not to permit any assemblies of Men, in, or near the Lines, at unseasonable hours, or for the discussion of any points connected with the service, and should any irregularity of this description, or discontent of any kind, come to their knowledge, they are to report it, without loss of time, to the Officer Commanding their Company.

9. In whatever Company or portion of the Corps, the discontent may show itself, on its coming to the knowledge of a Non-Commissioned Officer, he is to report it immediately.

10. The Havildars at the head of Sections, have a very favorable opportunity of evincing their fitness for further advancement: no Man, who may be found indifferent to his duty, in this, or in any other rank, should ever be promoted.

XII.—PAY HAVILDARS.

1. The Pay Havildars are to assist the Officers of Companies, in keeping the Pay Accounts; to take charge of the spare Arms and Accoutrements, or other Stores of the Company, and to keep them in good order.

* NOTE.—The greater number of Non-Commissioned Officers have great aversion to making these reports, from an apprehension, that should they fail in pointing the facts on which they are grounded, they would be punished. It should, therefore, be clearly understood, that if there appeared sufficient grounds for the suspicion of what was reported, that it was not entirely without foundation, nor the effect of malice or folly, the reporter would be considered to have done his duty, and to be entitled to commendation.

In Native Corps, from the frequency of detached Commands and Guards, Non-Commissioned Officers are often removed for weeks, and even months, from all control, or from the inspection of any superior Officer. In no service, whatever, does so much depend on this class of Officers.

It is consequently necessary, that in promoting them, the claim of seniority should not be exclusively attended to.

2. They are to take Regimental duty, but not to be sent on general duties, or on Commands, unless it be with their Companies.
3. They should not be put on Guard a day or two before or after Muster, or on pay day, or the day after.
4. The appointment of Pay Havildar is not confined to Havildars, or Naicks, although they should be preferred, when perfectly competent. But the nomination rests with the Officer Commanding the Company, who is responsible for the Pay of the Men, and for the correctness of the Accounts; and whose interest, as well as duty, it will be, to take care that the Office is held by an individual, who is in all respects qualified and trustworthy.
5. The appointment of a Pay Havildar is to be notified in Regimental Orders, and he is not to be removed by an Officer who has the occasional and temporary charge of a Company, without the sanction of the Commanding Officer.
6. The Pay Havildar will take care that the Arins are regularly marked, and he will keep a Roll of the Company, showing that number has been allotted to each Man in it.
7. The Arms and Accoutrements of the different Companies, are to be marked with a distinguishing Letter; A for the 1st Grenadiers, B for the 1st in Light Company, C for the 2d Company, and D, E, F, G, H, I, and K for the other seven Companies.
8. Every set of Arins and Accoutrements is to be marked with a number (1, 2, 3, &c.) in addition to the Letter. The practice of marking the names of Men upon their Arms and Accoutrements, will thus be rendered unnecessary, and is to be prohibited.

XIII.—ORDERLY HAVILDARS.

1. These Men to be on duty for a week.
2. They will call the Roll of their Companies at the Parades, and report the names of all absentees.
3. They will also tell off their Companies Sub divisions, Sections, double Files, and Threes, taking care that every Man knows his place and duty; they will then examine the dress of the Men, with their Arms and Accoutrements, and see that every thing is according to Order; after which, the Company is to be reported to the senior Native Officer present, who will immediately make his report to the European Officer, should the latter not be on the Parade, the Native Officer will proceed to examine the Men, and ascertain that they are properly told off; this is never to be omitted, whether the Men Parade for Exercise or not.
4. The Orderly Havildars will parade all Men furnished for Guards, or other duties, by their respective Companies, and march their details to the Parade, delivering them over to the Sergeant Major, or the Havildar Major. They will be particularly careful that every Man is clean, the Flints properly fixed, and the Ammunition according to Order; any deficiency in this respect, is to be reported at the time of delivering the Men to the Sergeant Major.
5. They will prepare the Daily Reports of their Companies for the Adjutant, and for their Companies. They will keep the Roster of the Men and Non-Commissioned Officers; attend to the Arins, Accoutrements, and Stores lodged in the Bell or Arins, and prevent the Arms or Accoutrements being kept in the huts of the Men.
6. They will attend to the stricts of their Companies, and report any inattention to the Orders in force, to their Captains.
7. They are to take all sick Men to the Hospital, and on their admission, report it to the Officer Commanding their Company; this they will also do, when a Man is discharged.

XIV.—THE HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

1. The Hospital Orderly is to be a Havildar, and to be relieved weekly; negligence, and irregularities, of the worst description, will be the certain consequences of permitting a Non-Commissioned Officer to be on this duty permanently.
2. It will be the duty of this Non-Commissioned Officer to attend generally to the sick; and to see that none quit the Hospital, but such as have the Surgeon's permission.
3. He will also take care, that the Hospital attendants are present, and ready to afford their assistance to the Men in Hospital.
4. He will strictly attend to all orders he may receive from the Surgeon; report to the visiting Officer the number of Men in Hospital, and any circumstances connected with the condition of the sick, which may appear to require the notice of the Commanding Officer.

XV.—DRUMMERS AND FIFERS.

The Drummers and Fifers, when on general duty, must necessarily be under the Officer Commanding, but when off duty, they are immediately under the orders and authority of the Drum or Fife Major, whichever may be senior.

XVI.—PROMOTIONS.

1. The numerous and important duties which fall to the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, owing to the small number of European Officers usually present with a Native Corps, rendered it indispensable to the efficiency of the Native Army, that none be advanced to these situations, but Men who are in every respect qualified for them, by superior intelligence, respectability of character, and uniform good conduct. Readiness in meeting the

calls of the Service, is to be considered as constituting, in itself, a strong claim to promotion; nor can it be too early impressed on the young and aspiring Soldier, that he may, with confidence, rely on his own exertions for the notice of his Officer, and for advancement in the Service.

2. In estimating the comparative merit of Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned Officers, and Privates, who may be candidates for advancement, reference is to be made to the Character Books.

3. When two Men appear to be of equal merit, should one of them have distinguished himself in the Field, and the other have had no opportunity of doing so, the one, who has thus distinguished himself, is to be preferred.

4. When two Men appear to be equal in point of merit and Field Services, the oldest Soldier, or senior Officer is to have the preference.

5. No Non Commissioned Officer, who is negligent in the execution of his duty, or who is found unequal to his station, is to be recommended for promotion to higher rank.

6. A Lance Nank, who during his period of trial, does not give satisfaction, should not be recommended for promotion to the rank of Nank; and if guilty of any neglect of duty, he should be at once reprimanded.

7. Although the Native Soldiers are strangers to intoxication from fermented liquors, stupefaction from opium or bang, is not uncommon among them. Any Man addicted to habits, leading to this state of mental torpor or imbecility, is to be considered disqualified for promotion.

8. In some Regiments, the recommendation of Officers Commanding Companies, for promotion to the rank of Havildar and Nank, is not sufficiently attended to. It is of importance, that the Officer, who has the best means of knowing the merit of the Men, should be entrusted with some means of rewarding it. The Officer Commanding the Company, is to be considered responsible for the fitness of the Individual recommended. his recommendation is to be registered, and is to be attended to. When the Officer Commanding the Regiment, on full inquiry, shall not approve of the Man recommended, he will return the recommendatory Roll to the Officer Commanding the Company, with directions to make another selection.

9. When a vacancy occurs in the rank of Havildar, the Commanding Officers will select a Nank to replace him from the general List, returning, before he decides on the promotion, to the Officers Commanding Companies, for the character of the individual.

10. Vacancies in the rank of Nank, are to be filled up from the most deserving Sepoys, at the recommendation of Officers Commanding the Companies in which they respectively occur. But where two vacancies occur in the same Company, within two months, the Commanding Officer will take the opportunity of taking his Rolls from other Companies, and will select some deserving Man, who has been backward in his promotion, for one of the vacancies.

11. When any Companies are detached from the Regiment, and employed on actual Service, all the vacancies which may occur while they are thus detached, are to be filled up by promotions in the Companies in which they occur, and they are, at the same time, not to be overlooked in any promotions which may be made in the Regiment.

XVII.—REDORESS OF GRIEVANCES

1. When a Non Commissioned Officer or Soldier thinks he has cause of complaint, he will make his representation in a respectful manner, through the Officer Commanding his Company, and although, on inquiry, the complaint may prove to be groundless, provided it be not also malicious, as is not to be rebuked in the matter he has mentioned. Should the complaint be well founded, no delay, is to take place in redressing the grievance complained of.

2. Soldiers who have any representation to make, are to take an opportunity of making it when they are not on duty, but any man who mutters, or even speaks on Parade, or at Drill, unless it be in answer to a question put to him by a superior Officer, shall be liable to punishment.

3. If any Sepoy or Drummer considering himself ill treated by a Non Commissioned Officer, shall, in return, make use of threatening or provoking words or actions, or abusive language, instead of taking the proper means for obtaining redress, he shall be liable to punishment for this breach of discipline. Although, on inquiry, it may appear that the Non-Commissioned Officer's conduct was reprehensible, in the first instance. This rule is to apply in all disputes between any Non-Commissioned Officer and another of higher rank.

XVIII.—DISCHARGES.

1. Every Native Soldier, after three years of service, is entitled to his discharge in time of Peace, if his Company be not then short of its complement, on making application for it through the prescribed channel.

2. The greatest attention is to be paid to all applications for discharge; and no Man, who shall have completed his contracted period of Service, is ever to be refused, excepting while employed on service, or in the case of expired Service, as hereafter specified.

3. All applications for discharges, are, in the first instance, to be made to the European Officer Commanding the Company, to which the person applying belongs.

4. The application is to be reported to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment who, in the case of Commissioned Officers, will transmit it to the Adjutant-General, and in the case of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates will either grant the discharge immediately, if the case does not appear to be urgent, or defer it until the expiration of two months, from the date of the application.

5. If the Corps be on Service, or if there be the expectation of Service, he will reject the application altogether.

6. The power of Commanding Officers to dismiss Sepoys, unfit for the Service, is confined to the cases of Men, who from bodily defects, sickness, or accident, are incapable of performing the duties of a Soldier, and who are not entitled to the benefit of the Invalid Establishment. In all such cases, the Surgeon is to bear testimony, by his signature to the discharge, to the unfitness of the individual for performing the duty of a Soldier. Commanding Officers may also dismiss, without reference, *Recruits*, who, from awkwardness at the Drill, are obviously unlikely to become smart Soldiers.*

7. In all other cases of unfitness for the Service, or when the Commanding Officer is desirous to have a Sepoy discharged, application must be made for the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. The application to the Adjutant General, is to be accompanied by the original proceedings of any Court Martial, or Court of Inquiry, which may have been held on the occasion, and by a minute Descriptive Roll of the Sepoy.

8. All Native Soldiers convicted of the crime of theft, before a Court Martial, or a Magistrate, may be discharged the service, without a reference to Head Quarters, such persons being considered a disgrace to the Military profession.

9. Native Soldiers, to whom Chaplain Punishment is awarded by the sentence of a Regimental Detachment, or Brigade Court Martial, are to be discharged the Service, if the General or Officer Commanding the Division shall think proper to order the punishment to be inflicted.

10. When Sepoys obtain their discharge, they are entitled to every article of dress, and the ornaments appertaining to it, except the Coat and Pantaloon, due for the two years preceding the 1st of January of the current year*. Then Caps, Buttons, and Great Coats, should be purchased by the Quarter Master and served out to them.

11. Commanding Officers are authorized to discharge Drummers and Fiddlers received from the Orphan School, on their application and without reference to any particular period of Service, provided that they be satisfied, that the object of the application is likely to prove beneficial to the individual. They are not to be discharged, as a punishment, except when they may appear incorrigible.

12. In all other respects, the rules for the discharge of Drummers and Fiddlers, are the same as those for Sepoys.

FORM OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE

To all Officers, Civil and Military, whom it may concern

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof, — — — — — Sepoy (*Havildar or other rank*), has been discharged from the — — — — — Company — — — — — in the service of Native Infantry, on the Bengal establishment, at his own request (*or in consequence of being convicted of theft, before a Court Martial or other court, which is to be particularly stated*), having served in the said Corps — — — — — years — — — — — months and — — — — — days, and having just received a full and true account of all his Pay, arrears of Pay, and other demands from the Honourable Company, from the time of his first enlisting into their Service to this date, also Clothing for the year — — — — — (*compensation in lieu of* — — — — —) (*Clothing should only be due if it appears by his receipt on the other side.*)

A. B. Captain,

Commanding the Company — Regiment,

(Station and Date)

Exd. C. D. Lieutenant,

Adjutant — Regiment

E. F.

Commanding the Regiment.

N. B. The following Certificate is to be inserted on the back of the discharge:

I acknowledge to have received from the Honourable Company, a full and true account of all my Pay, arrears of Pay, and all other demands from the said Company, from the time of my first enlisting into their Service to this date, also Clothing for the year — — — — — (*or compensation in lieu of Clothing, should any be due*)

X. The mark of

— — — — — Sepoy.

In presence of }
— — — — — Havildar.

XIX.—GUARD MOUNTING.

1. All Guards are to parade with shouldered Arms and unfixed Bayonets, without any intervals between them, the Ranks open, and the Havildars with ~~Flags~~ carried. The Officers

* Vide G. G. O. 12th October, 1827.

with their Swords drawn, and Non Commissioned Officers, Commanding Guards, are to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line, where they are to receive the old Parade, and such Orders as may be given to them.

The Field Officer, or other Officer Commanding, will give the word of Command.

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—outward face:

Take post in front of your respective Companies.

Quick March.

As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective Guards, the word of Command will be given

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—to your Guards.

March.

Right.

Front.

The Commanding Officer will then give order to,

Order Arms.

Fix Bayonets.

Shoulder Arms.

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—inspect your Guards.

The several Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will then inspect their Guards, as quickly as possible.

When there is a Captain's Guard, each Officer is to take a Rank, followed by a Havildar. As soon as the inspection is over, the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers return to their posts, and the Adjutant walks down the Line, and receive the report of each Guard.

The Commanding Officer will then order.

The Troop;

and the Guards will be marched past by Divisions:

3. Whenever an Officer, senior to the Officer on duty, may be on Parade, the Guards will march by, and salute him, the senior Officer on duty taking post, and marching past at their head.

XY—CONDUCT OF GUARDS AND SENTRIES.

1. The conduct of the Officers and Sentries of a Regiment, with their appearance in point of dress, will always indicate the state of the Corps, as to discipline and interior economy.

2. The Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, when on Guard, must, therefore, pay the greatest attention to the conduct of their Men, and carefully examine the dress of every soldier, before marching; it from the Guard Room.

3. Guards must only, should never take off their Accoutrements, except for the purpose, of cooking, and one half of the Guard only, is to be permitted to be absent, for this purpose, at the same time.

4. From the 22d of March to the 22d of October, all Guards lodge their Arms between the hours of 8 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, and from the 22d of October to the 22d of March, they lodge their Arms between the hours, of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Between these hours, they do not turn out to any person as a compliment, unless especially ordered.

5. The Officer Commanding the Guard, and the next senior to him, are never to be absent together: every man is to be present when the Arms are taken up in the afternoon; and no one is to quit the Guard after sun-set, except on some very urgent occasion when it is expected the absence will be as short as possible.

6. All Guards are to be ready to turn out and stand to their Arms, during the night. Guards relieved duty, are expected to be ready to do this in the day time.

7. The Sentries are to be always marched off by a Non-Commissioned Officer, who will be held responsible, that the Orders are explained to every Man, and understood by him, before he is posted.

8. It is the duty of all guards to protect, as far as may be in their power, the Stores and Property belonging to Government if, although not actually delivered to their charge.

9. Sentries are never to put down their Arms; they are, on no account to enter into conversation with passengers or others, or to walk about in a sauntering, lounging manner, their pace should be the usual quick step.

10. When an Officer approaches a Sentinel, he is to stand steady, facing to his proper front; and will present Arms to a Field Officer, or Officer of superior rank, when he passes in front of him. If he passes in rear, the Sentinel will neither face about, nor present Arms.

11. After sun-set, Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment, but Sentinels will stand steady, with carried Arms, and facing to their proper front, when, Officers in uniform, approach their post until the evening is so far advanced, that they begin to challenge.

12. They are to enforce firmly the Orders given to them, without distinction of persons; the slightest deviation from this instruction, will subject them to severe punishment. If opposed, or resisted, they will call the Guard, or should the occasion be urgent, use their Arms.

13. The Orders for each particular Guard, and the rules respecting the honors and compliments to be paid to Officers of different ranks, and to officers, under Arms, are to be written in the Dragoon and Persian characters, and hung up in the Guard-Room. The duties of Sentries are to be also fully detailed, in the same manner; and, although the Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers on Guard, may be unable to read, they will, in most cases, find some Man of the Guard capable of doing it.

14. All Guards are to be furnished with a lamp during the night, particularly Guards entrusted with the charge of Prisoners.

15. Sentries from Guards in Parquets are never to challenge, but when they see or hear some one approaching to a post. The calling out, as is often practised, merely because they hear another Sentry challenge, is arbitrary, and should be strictly prohibited.

16. When any one approaches to a post at night, the man to face towards him, to stand firm in a state of preparation, with part of Arms, till they have ascertained who is coming.

17. Guards and Pickets are always to fall in the order in which they were marched off from the Regimental Parade.

18. The slightest neglect on the part of a Sentry should be severely punished. It should be clearly understood, that negligence in the performance of his duty, would never be overlooked. All the Guards and Sentries of a Regiment should be occasionally visited, at night, by an European Officer, who will report to the Adjutant, whether he found them alert and vigilant.

19. All Guards or Escorts, from which more than one Sentry will be required, and having but one Non-Commissioned Officer, are to have a Lance Natch attached to them, who will take, in turn with the Havildar, the duty of relieving the Sentries.

20. Sentries are in the habit particularly in the cold weather, of wrapping up their heads in cloth, this practice is to be strictly prohibited.

XXI.—SKELETON DRILL INSTRUCTION OF NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. A regular system of instruction is to be established, and persevered in.

2. As many of the Non-Commissioned Officers of all ranks, as can be conveniently assembled, should be paraded two or three times a week, and instructed by the Sergeant Major, under the superintendence of the Adjutant, in taking up distances, covering, and giving alignments on distant points. At these Drills, it must be ascertained, that the distance ordered, is correctly taken; if it be not, the error is to be clearly pointed out, and corrected.

3. The duties of the Coverers, in the different changes of position for a Battalion, as laid down in the Regulations for the Field Exercise of the Army, should also be carefully explained, and every Non-Commissioned Officer occasionally examined, that it may be ascertained whether he is acquainted with the duty required of him.

XXII.—CLOTHING.

1. It is desirable, that every Man should have two Coats, and this a little attention will effect.

2. The old Coat is to be worn on garrison duties, such as Commands, Guards in the wet weather, and night Guard; this second Coat might always be discarded with on marching at a Relief, if the Corps moved near the period when fresh Clothing was due.

3. The extra Coat should never be considered an encumbrance, as it enables a Corps to parade smartly dressed on occasions, on which more than ordinary attention is paid to appearance; and it would never require more than two Hackeries to transport the Coats of the whole, the expense of which, even if borne by the Officers, would be trifling.

4. To ensure, as far as possible, the Coats being made up to fit the Men, every Company should furnish the Quarter Master with an Indent, detailing the number of Coats, of the different sizes required; this can always be ascertained with the greatest exactness in a Company. From the Company's Indents, the Quarter Master will prepare a general one, for the Regiment.

5. Officers commanding Companies, will keep a Roll of their Men, with the size Coats required for each Man specified, and state his name.

6. On the receipt of the Clothing, the Quarter Master will carefully examine it and will ascertain whether it exactly corresponds with an Indent, should it not correspond with the Indent, or should it be, in other respects, objectionable, a copy of the Survey Report is to be transmitted to Head-Quarters.

7. On the issue of Clothing, a receipt for the number of Coats, specifying the sizes required for each Company, is to be sent to the Quarter Master, who will give out the Coats in conformity with it; and the Roll already referred to, will ensure their being given to the proper Men.

8. The woollen Trowsers are to be indented for and served out, in the manner above directed.

9. Many Men are in the habit of sleeping in the cold weather, when off duty, in their Coats and Pantaloon, a practice, which is to be strictly prohibited.

10. As soon as the white Clothing is in use, the best Coats and Pantaloon in wear, are to be neatly packed and lodged in the Bells of Arms. This precaution will secure them from fire, and the Pay Master should see them opened and aired, at least once a month in the dry season, and every week, in the wet season.

XXIII.—HALF MOUNTING.

1. Commanding Officers will consider it their duty to see, that the Sepoys and Recruits are provided with the necessary articles of Half-Mounting, through the agency of the Quarter Master of the Regiment, at the cheapest possible rate, of good materials and workmanship, and that no more than the actual amount of the cost and charges be deducted from them.

2. Stoppages for Half-Mounting, are to be made under the authority of Regimental Orders, and the amount stopped, is to be inserted in the Acquittance Roll of Companies.

3. Officers Commanding Companies will inform the Quarter Master, by letter, of the amount of monthly deposits with the Pay Master, on account of Half-Mounting.

4. When a Regiment is recruiting, the Adjutant on the 1st of every month, will furnish the Quarter Master with a Memorandum of the number of recruits received, during the preceding month, to enable him to prepare the Half-Mounting required.

5. Whenever Turbans, Great Coats, Breast Plates, or Knapsacks, are required, the necessary application is to be made for the Commander in Chief's sanction, through the General Officer Commanding the Division.

6. All articles of Half-Mounting are to be surveyed by a Regimental Committee, previously to being served out; and the proceedings of the Committee are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

7. Any Sepoy who shall neglect to keep up his Half-Mounting is to be put under stoppage, in Regimental Orders, not exceeding 2 annas a month, when stationary and 1 Rupee when marching, and will be supplied by the Quarter Master with the articles required.

8. Officers Commanding Corps are held personally responsible for the due appropriation of advances on account of Half-Mounting; and they will also consider it their duty to ascertain, that attention is paid to the preservation of the surplus articles of Half-Mounting, remaining in store.

XXIV.—PETTY STORES, AND FORGE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The articles of this description furnished by the Government, for the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements, being intended for the whole Corps, should be lodged in the Store Room, and issued, when required, to repair or replace parts of the Accoutrements worn out, or destroyed.

2. The Forge is to be under the charge of the Adjutant.

XXV.—BAGGAGE.

1. Every Man, on a march, is to carry the following articles, neatly packed in his Knapsack: an Unga, one pair of white Trowsers, the fatigue or cloth pan being in wear (according to the season); a Dutee, a Tawa, a small Dutee, a Carpet for sleeping on, about 6 feet long by 3 feet broad, and also a piece of Picchee, to serve as a room for a Chadder, should the Man wish to carry one. A Lota, not larger than what will contain a seer, is to be strapped on the top of the Knapsack, with the string for drawing water rolled up inside the Lota: this is to be called light marching order.

2. Heavy marching order, is to include a Great Coat, or Blanket rolled up, and strapped on the top of the Knapsack, with a pair of shoes inside the Knapsack. The Knapsacks are to be neatly packed, and carried well upon the back, clear of the Pouch.

3. Every Corps should parade, at all seasons, once or twice a month, in light or heavy marching order; the Companies should be inspected, and the Corps, in the cold season, should be marched a few miles.

4. As it is of importance, that the Men should, on all occasions of actual service, march as light as possible, the carriage for the Great Coats being provided for, except in cases of emergency, the only articles they should be permitted to take, in excess to those in the Knapsacks, are a Dutee and an Unga, with 3 seers of Pals, amounting altogether to 1 seer per Man.

5. This will enable every Company of 90 Men, to march with 5 Bullocks, or 3 Camels. A few spare Camels for the Regiment, and one Bullock per Company, are to be allowed at starting, to replace those that may be injured, or knocked up.

6. The Officers are to be particularly careful to prevent the Cattle being overloaded; any Man attempting to take more than the prescribed quantity of Baggage should be punished. Without constant attention, on the part of European Officers, this order will be certainly evaded.

7. A Sepoy is to be allowed with the Baggage of each Company, while marching, with a Non-Commissioned Officer to superintend the whole: these Men are to be relieved weekly.

8. The General is to be the signal for striking the Tents, and loading the Baggage; and full time should be allowed for this, before the Men are ordered to fall in.

XXVI.—REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.

1. Every Man is to be furnished, as directed in General Orders, with

One pair of fatigue Trowsers.

Three pair of white Trowsers.

Three Ungas, or Juckies.

A Great Coat.

A set of Bands, with clasp.

2. The undermentioned articles should also be produced at the inspection of necessities:—

- One pair of light Shoes, sewed with thread, and not with thongs, to be reserved for Parade duties besides the pair in wear.
 One Botee, besides that in wear.
 One Pouch Cover, black.
 One Cap Cover, ditto.

XXVII—SERVANTS TO BE KEPT UP IN EVERY COMPANY.

- Two Washermen.
 Two Barbers.
 One Sweep.

The pay of these Servants is to be fixed by the Men, when hiring them, and sanctioned by the Officer Commanding the Company, who will take care that they are regularly paid, and certify that they are so, at the foot of his Acquittance Roll.

XXVIII—RELIEFS AND DETACHMENTS

1. Corps ordered to move at a relief, will expend their annual Practice Ammunition, or make it over to the relieving Corps, as circumstances will admit.

2. Minor and particular surveys should be made of all Public Buildings, in every situation where Troops are relieved.

3. Commanding Officers of Posts and Detachments, will take the most effectual measures for the protection of all buildings public and private, as well as the Huts of the Men, during the progress of the Relief, and the relieving Corps may derive the full benefit of whatever Huts and shelter may be left by the relieved Troops.

4. Corps which are ordered to move, are furnished with routes from the Quarter Master's Department, or by the Staff of the Division, and smaller detachments should always, if possible, be furnished with a route, fixing the stages at which they are to encamp, and the time they are to make. This route is not to be deviated from, without some urgent cause.

5. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or single Corps, may be ordered to proceed by land through any part of the Company's Territories, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment or Corps, is required to give the earliest practicable intimation to the Collectors of the Revenue of the Zillahs through which the Troops are to pass, at the period of their arrival, and in such Districts respectively, with a list of the places at which they will encamp each day, and a specification of the supplies which will be required. The number of mounds of Fire wood which will be required for the use of the whole Detachment, including the Officers and the Camp followers, should be ascertained as exactly as possible, and noticed in this communication.—When a Detachment moves by water, information of the date, when it will enter a Collector's District, and of the places where supplies will be required, should also be given to him as accurately as may be possible.

6. The Commanding Officer will likewise notify to the Collectors, the probable period of the arrival of the Troops at the Rivers or Nullahs intersecting their march, where Bots or temporary Bridges may be necessary for crossing the Troops, and the Baggage attached to them.

7. The Commanding Officer will, at the same time, communicate to the Magistrates of the Zillahs, through which the Troops are to pass, the probable time of the arrival of the Troops within their respective jurisdictions, and specify the places at which they will encamp daily.

8. Orders have been given by the Government, that on receiving the notification above-mentioned, the Collector shall issue the necessary orders to all persons throughout his district, for furnishing the Troops with such supplies as they may require, and for the providing of Bots, for crossing Nullahs, that no impediments may cause delay in the prosecution of the march. A respectable Native Officer will be deputed by the Collector, to accompany the Troops through his District, for the purpose of aiding in the furnishing of supplies and of facilitating the march of the Troops, by furnishing them with such assistance in Cattle and Hackeries, as may be absolutely necessary, to enable them to prosecute their route.

9. It will generally be found to be attended with much convenience, if an intelligent Non-Commissioned Officer, or an old Sepoy, according to the strength of the Detachment, is sent forward the day before, to see that the supplies are ready in the Troops when they arrive.

10. All supplies furnished to the Troops, including Earthen Pots and Firewood, are to be paid for by the persons using them, and Commanding Officers are held responsible for the observance of this order, and are enjoined to make immediate inquiry into all complaints preferred against any person under their Command.

11. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, shall be provided with Bots, or temporary Bridges, under the orders of the Collector, for the purpose of crossing the Troops and Baggage, the person providing them is to be furnished with a Certificate, specifying the number of Bots and persons employed, the burden of each Bot, and how long they were employed. When temporary Bridges are constructed, their dimensions, and the materials of which they are made, are to be stated in the Certificate.

12. The Certificate above specified, will be forwarded by the person to whom it is granted, to the Collector, with his statement of the expense he has incurred, who has been directed to transmit it without delay to the Officer Commanding the Detachment, on whose account the expense was incurred. The Commanding Officer will state generally thereon, whether the services charged were performed, and offer any objections he may have to the charges.

* See Reg. XI. of 1806,—Menley's Code, page 614.

† See Reg. XI. of 1806,—Menley's Code, page 615.

13. Portlands and Platforms being unnecessary for Corps marching unencumbered with Artillery, or heavy Carriages, no allowance will be granted for them: two Platform Boats only will be allowed for a Battalion of Sepoys, for crossing the Bazar and Officers' Cattle.

14. All occupiers of or proprietors of Land, suffering injury from the encampment or march of Troops, should furnish the Commanding Officer with a statement of the nature and extent of the injury, when he will certify generally whether the injury has been sustained, with his opinion as to the justice and extent of the claims.

15. Officers proceeding by water with Detachments of Troops, or in charge of Stores, requiring assistance, will make the necessary application to the Magistrate or Collector of the District; or, in situations remote from the residence of the principal Civil Authority, to the Subordinate Native Officers: and such applications for Men, or supplies of any kind, are to be accompanied with the amount of the hire of the Dandies or Coolies, or the value of the articles required.

16. Officers Commanding Detachments, are to consider themselves responsible for the conduct of all those under their Command, and they must be careful, that the Soldiers or Followers do not straggle from the line.

17. There are expected to use all the means in their power, to prevent oppression, or any just grounds of complaint, from the Inhabitants of the Districts through which their Detachments may pass, and although it is the duty of every Officer to preserve order and discipline among the Troops, in all situations yet an attention to these essential points, becomes more particularly necessary on a march, since any excess committed by the Men, must necessarily tend to excite alarm among the Inhabitants, and consequently cause difficulty in procuring supplies.

18. Officers Commanding Detachments of Corps, marching from one Station to another, are to report to the Auditor General, the day they commence their march, and the date on which they arrive at the place of their destination.

19. A report of the march of all Corps or Detachments, is to be made to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

20. Officers Commanding Detachments, who may experience delay or difficulty, from the state of the roads, or the want of Boats at Ferries, or the want of supplies, should report the circumstances to the Officer, under whose orders they were detached, that he may bring the subject under the notice of higher authority.

21. All Officers Commanding Corps and Detachment, are to report the date of commencing their march, and to continue to report their progress weekly, to the Officer Commanding the Division, District, Canton, or Field Force, to which they are ordered to proceed.

22. Weekly Reports of progress, with Present States, are also to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

23. In all these Reports of progress, the Officers should be careful to mark distinctly, the position of their Detachments, at the time of making their report: and if they are encamped at some obscure village, they will add its distance from a well known Town or City, in the neighbourhood.

24. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments, who have to pass through a Cantonment on their march, are to apply, in the regular manner, through the Staff Officer of the Post or permission to enter it; and the Officer Commanding the Detachment is to wait on the Officer Commanding the Cantonment (if his senior,) with a Present State of the Detachment, as soon as practicable after his arrival.

25. All Detachments in fixed Stations, are to mind on the same system of discipline, with respect to Parade, Drills, Guard Mounting, and Dress, as may be observed with their respective Corps.

26. As the character of a Corps depends greatly on the appearance and behaviour of its Detachments, the Officers should be particular in causing their Men to appear clean, and properly dressed.

27. Parties marching under Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers, are of ten permitted by them to move in an unsoldier like manner, the Men straggling along the road, improperly dressed. On this head, Officers Commanding Regiments will give such directions, to every Officer proceeding in charge of a Detachment, as may appear suitable to the occasion, and calculated to preserve a practice of variance with good order and discipline.

XXIX.—TREASURE ESCORTS.

1. Officers proceeding in charge of Treasure, must be too cautious and vigilant: they should see their Soldiers loaded, and ascertain that every Man understands the duty he is placed on, and the orders he has received.

2. Not more than a third of the Party should ever be absent during the day, and every Man should be present before sun set.

3. The Arms should be examined every evening, to ascertain that the Flints are properly fixed, and in good order, and if the loaded Muskets should be frequently primed.

4. The Sentries should always be posted within sight of each other; and, at night, near enough clearly to distinguish any Man who might attempt to pass between them.

5. The Muskets of the Sentries, and those of not less than one third of the Party, should be always loaded.

6. The Arms should be grounded, not piled: and at night, the Men should lie down in their ranks, with their accoutrements on, and be ready to act at the shortest notice.

7 The European Officers, or at least two of them, will be with the Men.

8 The Sentries should be visited every half hour by a Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, and two or three times during the night by an European Officer.

9 In encamping the Party, care should be taken to occupy a clear spot, free from brush-wood, cultivation, old buildings, or ridged walls, which are calculated to afford cover to any Party, wishing to make an attempt on the Treasure, and may enable it to approach unobserved: there being little to apprehend on ordinary occasions, from an open attack,—the clearer the spot, on which the Port encamps, the safer it may be considered. Officers will recollect, that the slightest neglect, or want of vigilance on the part of the Escort, is likely to produce an attempt to carry off the whole, or a part of the Treasure.

XXX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1 The Men are to be taught to control themselves on all occasions, and in all situations. In an orderly, soldier-like manner, to respect their superiors, and to be particularly careful not to offer violence to the Individuals of the Company.

2 Should any person, not in the Military service, ill-treat, abuse, or insult a Sepoy, the latter is not to take the Law into his own hands, and chastise the Individual himself, he will ascertain who has ill-treated him, and where it occurs, and will then report the ill-treatment he has received, to his Officer; he then, at the command of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, will endeavour to procure redress for the injury by means of the Civil Authorities, should the redress solicited not be decided, the proper course of the circumstances is to be made for the information of the proper Military Authority.

3 Many Sepoys are in the habit of wearing their Coats or Turbans, with no other part of the dress of a Soldier, despatching it to be carried on, and the Men should distinctly understand, that they are to wear the dress of a Soldier, and to present such a Native dress. An exception may be permitted on a march, when the order is sent to the Regimental Bazar, for the purchase of provisions.

4 When worn home, they are in the habit of wrapping themselves up in cotton cloths, particularly at the feet, and in the arms, a practice, extremely unwholesome, and so likely to be productive of serious consequences, as to be strictly prohibited.

5 Men of all ranks, of other Companies to appear in full uniform with their Side Arms.

6 No man is to be permitted to assume the appearance of a Pageant in his dress or person, on, or off duty.

7 No man is to paint his face, or to wear any mark whatever on his face, when on duty.

8 On moving of new quarters, it is to be remembered, that the Pay is that the Dealers are not to give credit to the Men, or the Company, beyond the amount of what they actually pay, and not even to this extent, without a receipt from a competent authority, and paid on the issue of Pay for the month, or months, when such debts have been contracted.

9 The Rules to be followed in every Campaign, in the orderly Havildar, at sun-rises, and at sun-set, and when there is no European Parade, the Men will always fall in for this purpose at the Bed of Arms, in two ranks.

10 Sepoys on duty at Quarters, or on any other duty, are not to carry Cloths; the Men are never to be exposed unnecessarily, but when exposure is unavoidable, they are to appear in every respect as Soldiers, wearing their Gourd Coats when it rains, but never while on duty, using a Chattran.

11 In order to bring the Non-Commissioned Officers under the immediate observation of the Commanding Officers, a Havildar or Nook is to be attached to him as an Orderly, and to be relieved weekly, and with the view of ascertaining their conduct, and which should subsist between Officers, Commanding Companies, and the Sepoys, and to enable the former to acquire an intimate knowledge of the characters of their Men, it is desirable that Officers should be removed as seldom as possible from one Company to another.

12 An Order Book is to be sent to each Company, and one in the Battalion for the entire, in Hindoostani, of all Orders, when it is important, the Men should distinctly understand; and, on an Order of the description being issued, it should be notified to the Drill Havildar, who will attend at the Interpreter's and receive from him the Order, entered in the Battalion Book, and written in the Debongee character. The Havildar on receiving the Book, will proceed to the lines, and cause the Order to be copied in the Company books, that it may be read, and set, Roll-call, or before Parade, should there be one, and in order that this duty may never be neglected, the Adjutant will always be at the Lines at Roll-call, when Orders are to be read, and the Officers of Companies will, at their private Weekly Parade, cause the Orders of the preceding week to be read to the Men, in their presence.

13 These Books are to be made of good Country paper; a Battalion Book, when filled up, is to be lodged in the Interpreter's Office. The Company Books are to be furnished by the Officers Commanding Companies: the Regimental Book by the Interpreter and Quarter Master.

14 All parts of the foregoing Orders, which are of importance, the Native Officers and Men should understand, are to be translated by the Interpreter, and a copy is to be taken by the Pay Havildars of each Company.

15 They are to be read and explained to the Men, in the presence of the Officers of Companies, once a month, at one of the private Parades.

Memoranda.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Contents of Division and Station Orders, as well as all other Documents transmitted to Head Quarters, shall be written in a clear legible manner, and 3 lines shall not be comprised in a less space than one inch. Care is also to be taken that the handwriting of about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the breadth of the page be invariably preserved. *G. O. C. F. 25th April 1831.*

All Public Orders in their correspondence shall include under one cover all Letters addressed to the same Office in a day until the Packet amount to 21 Sicca weight. *Adjutant General's Circular 15th December 1829.*

The enclosures in Public Letters are always to be numbered. When the Originals are transmitted, they are to be marked on the back with the Name and Date thus:

Letter from (Name and designation)

To (Name and designation)

Dated

When the enclosures are copied out consecutively the Name, the name of the Writer, and of the person to whom the Letter is addressed, and the date, are to be prefixed to each, in the same form as above.

Plain Letters to be restricted to an Sheet. Abstracts of the Subject and purpose of Letters to be annexed to, and on the inside half of, when the Letter exceeds one page, and otherwise in the upper part of the margin. All important matters to be distinctly written; Public Letters, &c. to be written with black ink, and the margin to be on the inner side of each page. *Adjutant General's Circular Letter 15th July 1830.*

Officers signing Official Documents to add their designation at full length.

Letters to be dated at the beginning.

In Reports or Letters written on actual Service, the hour at which they are written should be added to the date.

Officers on duty, or on leave at the Presidency, corresponding with any Public Officer, are to date their letter from their place of residency, and not merely "Calcutta" or "Fort William."

When more than one side of the paper is written on, the full sheet is to be sent.

All Returns, Rolls, or other Public Documents, should have the heading of the Roll or Return written on the back of it also. Separate Letters are not to be sent with Monthly Returns, Weekly States, and other Papers, unless more be sent where an explanation is not necessary, but where any explanation is required, and when Papers are transmitted to be laid before the Commander in Chief, as Promising Rolls, or Reports on Special Committees, they should be accompanied by a Letter.

Periodical Reports and Returns should have the title, as *Cattle Report, Monthly Return, Weekly State*, written on the upper corner of the enclosure.

All instructions received from Head Quarters, or from a superior Officer, should be acknowledged by a letter, mentioning the date and the subject, in a summary manner.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LEAVE FOR THREE MONTHS.

G. O. No 76 28th February 1827.—An Officer may be absent on urgent Private affairs from his own Presidency for any period not exceeding three months, without it being deducted from his service.

LEAVE TO THE PRESIDENCY.

G. O. C. C. 7th December, 1833.—Officers applying for leave to visit the Presidency are reminded of *G. O. C. C. 19th July 1807*, requiring them to calculate the period of time necessary for performing the journey to and from their Corps.

It is expected that Officers will return their Corps by the expiration of the leave granted; and no extension will be allowed except for very urgent reasons, or on account of sickness duly certified.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO SEA OR FURLOUGH.

G. O. G. O. Dec. 12, 1818.—The Most Noble the Governor General, in Council, is pleased to lay down the following Regulations, in regard to the mode in which applications for leave of

absence to proceed to sea, or on Furlough, are to be submitted to Government, by Staff Officers, whether attached to the Civil or Military Departments of the Service —

1. Officers employed in Public Departments, and Officers at the Presidency, shall transmit their applications for leave to proceed to sea, or on Furlough, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being submitted to Government, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; and shall, at the same time, make the necessary report of the circumstance to the head of the Department, under which they may be employed.

2. Officers holding situations away from the Presidency, and whose duties may be considered as purely Civil, such as Residents, Civil Surgeons, &c. shall, in the first instance, obtain leave to repair to the Presidency, from the authority under which they are immediately acting; and on their arrival there, shall submit their applications for the ultimate leave, through the Adjutant General of the Army.

3. Officers serving on the Staff, in the Military Department, away from the Presidency shall, through the prescribed channel, transmit to the Adjutant General of the Army, their applications for permission to come to the Presidency, preparatory to submitting their request to be allowed to proceed to Sea, or on Furlough.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON PASSING STATIONS.

G O C C September 21, 1826 — The Commander in Chief is sorry to learn, that frequent instances have lately occurred, of Officers passing Military Stations without reporting themselves, as the Regulations of the Army, and the common forms of the Service require. His Excellency desires that all persons concerned, will attend to the existing orders on this subject, which require the Military Officers, (as well as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons,) who may arrive at any Station or Post, where there are troops, should report themselves to the Commanding Officer, or public Staff Officer at the place.

2. Such Officers as are prevented by indisposition from writing upon the Commanding Officer, will report their arrival in writing, to his information, to the Major or Brigade or Staff Officer of the Station, stating whether they are on leave of absence or Sick Certificate, on duty, &c. the authority under which they are come to the Station, and the period they intend to remain.

3. It is also the duty of Officers passing a Military Station, to call at the Brigade Office, (or other Public Staff Office of the Post) that they may learn of any General Orders have been issued which affect them, and if they remain any time on leave at a Station, they ought to do this from time to time, to see the General Orders when have been published.

4. When there is a General Officer in Command of the Division residing at any Station, the immediate Command of which is exercised by a Brigadier, (as at Barrackpore or Cawnpore,) Officers are to report to his arrival and departure to his Staff, as well as to the Station Brigade-Major, and to wait upon him as well as upon the Brigadier.

5. Medical Officers will likewise always call upon the Superintending Surgeons of Divisions, on passing the Stations where they reside.

6. Officers passing one of the principal Stations on the River, or the Ports of Mughyr, Buxar, or Chunar, where they do not mean to make any stay are nevertheless to report to the Station Staff Officer, (the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Brigade Major, or Fort Adjutant,) that they may receive any orders which may possibly be waiting their arrival.

7. Officers Commanding Stations and Posts will consider it their duty to ascertain how long any Officers, who arrive within their Command intend to remain, and will take care, if they are undertaking to join a Regiment, that they do not delay their journey without some sufficient cause, and if they are on leave, that they quit the Station at sufficient time to return before the expiration of their leave, unless a renewed Sick Certificate, or other sufficient cause, be assigned for prolonging their stay.

8. All applications for leave, or extension of leave, from Officers at another Station, which are sent, either to their Commanding Officer, or (in urgent cases) direct to Head Quarters, are to be countersigned, and transmitted by the Officer Commanding the Station where they are.

9. The Officers Commanding the principal Stations of the Army will receive instructions to forward, on the 1st and 15th of each month, a List of the Officers who have arrived at the Station, who are remaining there on leave or duty, and who have left it during the preceding fortnight. They are also strictly ordered to bring to the Commander-in-Chief's notice, any instance where the preceding Orders may be neglected.

10. All Officers Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeons who are directed to join any Regiment or Detachment, are to report their progress once a week, to the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment, to which they are proceeding, and their progress is to be noted from these Reports, in the Monthly Returns.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON ARRIVING AT THE PRESIDENCY.

G O C C November 10, 1820 — Officers arriving at the Presidency from Furlough, from Sea, or from leave, are to report their arrival at the Office of the Adjutant General, and of the Town Major, as well as to the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division (at Barrackpore) On leaving Calcutta, either to embark on board ship, or to rejoin their Station, they are enjoined to report the circumstance to the same authorities. These reports may be made in writing, if indisposition should prevent an Officer from making them in person. All Officers coming to the Presidency, are to report, in writing, their place of residence, or address to the Adjutant General, and to the Presidency Major of Brigade (now Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.)

In addition to the report above-mentioned, Medical Officers are to report to the Secretary of the Medical Board; Officers in the Ordnance and Barrack Department, to the Secretary to the Military Board; and other Staff Officers generally to the Heads of their Department.

All Officers are directed, during their residence at the Presidency, to attend occasionally at the Town Major's Office, in Fort William, or at the Brigade Office at Barrackpore, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the General Orders that have been issued from time to time.

G. O. C. June 22, 1830 — Officers arriving at the Presidency from Furlough, from Sea, or on leave, are, on reporting their arrival to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, to state, that they have communicated their arrival to the Town Major of Fort William, to the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, and to the Officer Commanding the Corps, or to the Head of the Department to which they belong. On leaving Calcutta to embark on board Ship, or to rejoin their Station, they are also to report to these authorities.

G. O. No 46, 23d February, 1829 — All Sick Officers arriving at the Presidency, will be accommodated with quarters in Fort William, and receive professional attendance from the Medical Staff of the Garrison.

ON RETURN TO DUTY.

G. O. C. 1st August, 1823 — Whenever an Officer rejoins his Corps or Station he is to be noticed in the Returns and Muster Rolls as "Rejoined from leave on that date", although the whole of the period for which he had permission to be absent may not be completed. The Returns and Muster Rolls will thus convey sufficient notice of his return to his duty to the Departments concerned, and the practice which has prevailed of formally caueking in G. O. the unexpired portion of leave in such cases will in future be discontinued.

G. O. C. 8th January, 1828 — When Officers exceed the leave granted them in G. O. by a few days, the Officer Commanding the Station or Post will exercise his discretion in granting them an extension.

APPLICATIONS FOR SICK LEAVE

G. O. G. May 21, 1822 — The Most Noble the Governor General, in Council, directs, that every Officer in the Honorable Company's Army, in the Bengal Establishment, quitting his Corps or Station, on sick leave, shall present to the Medical Officer who has attended him, in addition to the Certificate, prescribed by General Orders of the 18th July, 1807, a detailed Statement of his Case, with an Account of its Symptoms, past treatment, present State, and the Opinion of the Medical Officer as to what Chance of Aid, whether the River, Sea, Cape of Good Hope, or Europe, may be necessary for the restoration of health.

When the Sick Officer has occasion to apply to any other Medical Officer for assistance, after having left his Station, he is to submit the before mentioned Statement to such Medical Officer, together with a copy of the Medical Certificate, and the Medical Officer will mark such Observations on the statement, as the nature of the case may require.

On the arrival of a Sick Officer in Calcutta, he is to apply to a Presidency Surgeon, submitting the statement and Medical Certificate before mentioned. When the Presidency Surgeon will either direct him to wait on the Medical Board, furnished with a Certificate from himself, or retain him under his own care, as may be thought necessary.

The duty of examining Sick Officers at the Presidency, is to be taken in rotation, Monthly, by the Members of the Medical Board, the Secretary of which, will acquaint the Adjutant General of the Army with the name of the examining Member, on the 1st day of every Month.

In case an Officer falls ill when absent from his Corps, he is to procure the prescribed Statement and Certificate from the first Surgeon he may apply to, following the directions, above given in his subsequent proceedings.

The Examining Member of the Medical Board, being satisfied on a perusal of the Statement and personal examination of the Sick Officer, that a Voyage to Europe, or to Sea, is absolutely necessary towards recovery, he will countersign the Certificate to that effect, which will have been previously granted by the Presidency Surgeon.

G. O. G. December 9, 1821 — In continuation to General Orders, 24th May, 1821, it is hereby directed, that all Sick Officers, whose State will admit of it, shall appear before the Medical Board for final examination: those whose disposition is of such a nature as to preclude their personal attendance on the Board, will be visited by the Examining Member of the Month.

The following is the Form of Certificate to be observed henceforth by the Presidency Surgeons and which is to be countersigned by the Board, or the Examining Member, as the case may be.

"We do hereby Certify, on honor, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful examination, that we consider the case of A. B. to be of such a nature as to render his return to Europe, (or a Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, or New South Wales, &c. or to Sea, for—months, as may be thought proper,) absolutely necessary towards the recovery of his health.

(Signed) C. D.

Presidency Surgeon.

(Countersigned)

E. F. }
G. H. } Members Medical Board.
I. J. }

A strict conformity to the above is expected.

All applications for extensions of leave of absence, should state distinctly the date of the General Order under which the parties may, at the time, be absent from their Corps, Officers Commanding Stations, are directed not to transmit any application to Head Quarters, in which this is omitted.—See *G. O. 18th June, 1823* and *G. O. 2d September, 1823*.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

G. O. G. Sept. 15, 1821.—Every Officers, not being a Staff Officer, who shall obtain Leave of Absence on Sick Certificate, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at the St. Helena, his full Regimental Allowances, for the time during which such Certificates shall testify that Leave of Absence is, or continues to be, absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period.

Every Officers, not being a Staff Officer, absent from his Regiment, on his private affairs, by leave from the Government, or the Commander-in-Chief shall be permitted to draw his full Regimental Allowances for the period of Six Months, from the date of his quitting his Corps, and to no later period.

Every Officer holding a Staff Situation, who shall obtain Leave of Absence, on Sick Certificate, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, one-half of his Staff Salary, for the period during which such Certificate or Certificates shall testify that Leave of Absence is, or continues to be absolutely necessary to the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period. The other moiety of his Salary, and every allowance for Office, or Establishment, shall be drawn by the Officer, during the duty of such Absent Officer.

Every Officer holding a Staff Situation, who shall obtain Leave of Absence on his private affairs, from the Government, or from the Commander-in-Chief shall be permitted to draw one-half of his Staff Salary for the period of Six Months, from the commencement of his Leave of Absence, and to no later period. The other moiety of his Salary, and every Allowance for Office or Establishment, shall be drawn by the Officer, during the duty of such Absent Staff Officer.

In cases of the Absence of Staff Officer, when it is not found necessary to appoint an Officer to perform the duties, or when a Staff Officer in the same Department, (as in the Commissariat,) holding the same Rank, and drawing the same Allowances may be detached to perform the duties, then the Absent Staff Officer to draw one-half of his personal Allowances, under the provisions of the preceding Regulations, and the remaining portion to be a saving to Government.

Military Officers absent on their private affairs, from their Regiments or Stations, by leave of Government, or of the Commander-in-Chief shall be entitled to draw their full Regimental Allowances; and in case of Staff Officers, a moiety of their Staff Salary, when permitted, on urgent private business, to visit the Presidency.

G. O. G. Nov. 28, 1821.—Within the line from Cuttack, Sambulpore, Allahabad, Pootnagurh, Nudnapore Oude, Gorakhpore, and along the frontier to Chitragong, the regulation of the 15th September is to continue in force, to the full extent of the period therein specified, or otherwise, agreeably to proximity with Calcutta, at the direction of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Officers proceeding from Cawnpore, Lucknow, Secura, Seetapore, and the Stations in Bandelcund the period is extended to Seven Months.

From Etawah, Mynpoory, Fatty Ghur, Shahjehanpoor, and Bareilly, to Seven Months and a half.

From Agra, Muttra, Ally-Gurh, and Saugor to Eight Months.

From Delhi, Meerut, Allahabad, Howdabag, Almorah, Lohmoghaut, Jubbulpore, Gurwarrah, Hussingabad, and Bhopalpoor, to Eight Months and a half.

From all the highest Stations to Loodhvan, and from Baitool, Nagpoor, Asseergurh, Mundalsir, Bhaw, Neemutch, and Nussutabad, to Nine Months.

G. O. No. 48, 11th February, 1825.—No allowances are to be passed to any Officers, who may henceforth obtain leave of absence from this Presidency on Medical Certificate, beyond a period of Two years.

OFFICERS WHO OVERSTAY THEIR LEAVE TO THE CAPE, &c.

G. O. G. Dec. 15, 1824.—Officers absent beyond the Presidency of Bengal, and unable, to procure a return passage within the time, for which leave was granted are invariably to provide themselves with a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, Resident Chief, Town Major, or other Superior Officer of the place at which they may be, certifying to that effect, and without which, their Allowances will be forfeited from the expiration of the period of leave of absence.

All Officers proceeding on leave of absence by Sea, are directed to furnish themselves, from the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army, with an Official Copy of the General Order granting such leave.

G. G. O. No. 31, 20th February 1832.—Any Military Officer proceeding hereafter beyond Sea, or the limits of this Presidency, for the recovery of his health, who shall remain absent for a period exceeding two years, shall be accounted on Furlough, in like manner, as if he had proceeded to Europe, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of Government that no opportunity offered for his returning, or embarking on his return to Bengal, from the colony or settlement at which he was residing, at any time within three months previous to the completion of an absence of two years.

APPLICATION FOR FURLOUGH, &c.

No Officer to be allowed Furlough with permission to draw his pay, until he has served 10 years in India, except on account of Certified Sickness. *G. D.'s Letter, 3d December 1808.*

All Officers applying for leave to go to Sea, or to proceed to Europe, or to resign the Service, are required to send to the Adjutant General, with their applications, a Certificate, signed by the Presidency Pay Master, and countersigned by the Accountant in the Military Department (and in case of Medical Officers, a certificate from the Apothecary General, in addition,) "that there are no demands against them in the Books of those Offices." When they may have any unsettled accounts, they will furnish, in lieu of this Certificate, an engagement from an established House of Agency, to be responsible for any claims against them on the part of Government.

Officers applying for leave to go to Europe, or to Sea, for the benefit of their health, are to send, with their applications, the prescribed Medical Certificate, recommending their making a Sea Voyage (or proceeding to Europe,) signed by a Presidency Surgeon, and countersigned by the Medical Board.

Officers who are not entitled to furlough, from the period of their service, to transmit, with their application to return to Europe, a succinct detail, on honor, of the circumstances which induce them to make such application.

M. C. 11th Oct. 1785, G. G. O. 15th January, 1811, G. O. 18th July, 1807, G. G. O. 9th March, 1827, G. G. O. 21st January, 1828.—See Agency's Code, pages 138, 139, and 150.

APPLICATION FOR SHIPPING ORDERS.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 4, 1823.—In order to prevent an unnecessary multiplication of business it is notified to the Officers of the Army, that in their application to the Department of the Adjutant General for Shipping Orders, whether they be about to embark on the Ships of the Honourable Company, or on Private Vessels, they are invariably to state the names of the individuals composing their families, who are to embark with them, in addition to their own.

Officers not having Families are to insert the words *no Family* in their applications for Shipping Orders.

Their Shipping Order for Servants, Natives of India, proceeding to Sea with individuals, is procured on application direct to the Secretary in the General Department, on the prescribed deposit being lodged in the General Treasury.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to direct, that all applications, not made in conformity with the above directions, shall be returned to the parties.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 16, 1824.—In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it is hereby notified, that Officers obtaining leave of absence, do not require Shipping Orders to proceed merely from Port to Port in India, on private Ships, a copy of the General Order granting such leave, being considered sufficient authority for their reception. Certain regulations, however, peculiar to the Regular and Chartered Ships, of the Hon'ble Company, require the issue of the Shipping Order, when an Officer, proceeds on one of those Vessels.

For Officers proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. and eventually to Europe, Shipping Orders are necessary.

PILOT'S CERTIFICATES.

G. O. G. G. Sept. 23, 1820.—Much inconvenience having been occasioned to the Public Service, by the inattention of Officers to the Rules and down in General Orders of the 21st January, 1817, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the Promulgation of the following Additional Regulation, on the subject therein referred to.—

All Officers, of the Bengal Army, obtaining leave to go beyond the limits of this Presidency, who neglect, if proceeding by Sea, to transmit to the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, and also to the Adjutant General of the Army, a certificate signed by the Pilot, of the date of departure of the Vessel on which they may proceed, or, if travelling by land, to report to the same Authorities, the date of their quitting the limits of this Presidency, will have their leave calculated from the date of the Government General Order, granting the indulgence.

G. O. C in C. January 5, 1825.—Officers applying for leave to proceed beyond the limits of this Presidency by Sea, are required to include in their applications, the name of the Ship on which they purpose to embark.

G. G. O. January 28, 1823.—The Governor General, in Council, is pleased to notify to the Army, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have approved of a modification of their Original

Orders of 1796, as to Leave of Absence and Furlough, and to permit the Absence of an Officer on urgent private affairs, from his own Presidency, for any period, not exceeding three months, to be counted as part of his term of service.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH, &c.

Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 3d January, 1817.

Para. 1. "Adverting to the frequent application made to us by Military Officers for an extension of Furlough and being of opinion, that all such applications, preferred on the ground of sickness, should be accompanied by the most satisfactory testimonials, to prove that the parties are unavoidably compelled to make the same. We have resolved, that it be required of all Officers, who never the less find it necessary on account of sickness, to solicit a further leave of absence, to transmit with their Letter of Application, a Certificate, signed by, at least, two Gentlemen, eminent in the Medical Profession describing the nature of the applicant's complaint, and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a continuance with his request absolutely necessary; also, that previously to an extension of Furlough being granted, such further proof of the statement made by the party in support of his application, shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as we may deem satisfactory.

4. "We have further resolved, that all Officers who are in any part of Europe, applying for permission to remain a further time absent from their duty, on account of Sickness, be required to furnish a Certificate, signed by, at least, two eminent Physicians, in confirmation of a Minister, in support of the fact, that the persons who have signed the Certificate are Physicians.

5. "Whenever any Officer on your Establishment shall receive permission to come to Europe whether it be on account of ill health, or on private affairs, we desire you to furnish him with a copy of these Orders.

G. O. G. G. Feb. 17, 1821.—In order fully to inform the Officers upon this Establishment, of the existing Regulations, with respect to Furlough to Europe, as well as to check the practice, which to a certain extent, has lately prevailed of Military Officers postponing their return to their duty, for a period longer than is compatible with the good of the Service, the following Extracts of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under date the 13th September 1820, is published to the Army, and the Most Noble the Governor General, in Council, direct, that a printed copy of this order be furnished from the Adjutant General's Office, to every Officer who shall obtain the permission of Government, to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

"Officers coming to England on Furlough, are required, as soon as they arrive, to report their arrival and address, by letter, to our Secretary, forwarding, at the same time, the Certificates which they received in India.

"In all cases of Furlough, whether it be granted for Private Affairs, or on Sick Certificate, Officers are required to join the Establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of three years, from the commencement of their Furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from us, six months before the expiration of the said term of three years.

"Extensions of Furlough will not, in future, be granted, except in cases of Sickness, certified in the manner prescribed in our dispatch of the 3d January, 1817, or in cases in which it shall be proved to us, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

"When, under any such circumstances, an Officer shall have obtained an extension of Furlough to a given period, he must, at the expiration thereof, apply for, and obtain permission either to return to his duty, or to reside a further time in Europe.

"The Act of the 33d Geo. III. Cap. 52, Sec. 70, as it respects Military Officers, applies only to cases of Sickness, Infamy, or inevitable Accident, and no Officer will be hereafter considered eligible to return to the Service, after five years' absence, under that Enactment, who has failed to obtain from us, agreeably to the foregoing Regulations, an extension of furlough, under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

"The plea of ignorance of the Regulations, will not hereafter be admitted, as any justification of the breach of them, but Officers, who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not, in due time, apply, so as to effect their return to the Presidency to which they belong, within the period of three years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the Service unless they shall be permitted by us to remain a further time in this Country.

Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 16th December, 1807.—Para. 2. "The frequent applications that have been made to us, by Officers of our several Military Establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of Money on Loans, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances, the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties, to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and the practice has of late years increased.

3. "As under the Regulations of 1796, the Military Officers are allowed to come home on Furlough, and to receive their pay, and in regard to Subalterns, as further regulated with passage

money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence, of the nature above-mentioned; to prevent, therefore, all expectations of the like in future:—We direct, that you publish, in General Orders to the Army, that we have being under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring that Officers at home are not, hereafter to expect, that application for advances for money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulation on the Service, will be attended to.”

STAFF EMPLOYMENT

G. G. O. No 163 of 17th August 1827.—Not more than five Officers shall be simultaneously absent on Staff employment from any one Corps whether Cavalry or Infantry. Of these not more than two are to be of the Rank of Captain. And when a Subaltern Officer on Staff employment shall be promoted to the Rank of Captain in a Corps having two Captains absent on permanent public employment, he shall be required to vacate his appointment.

C. D.'s Letter G. G. O. No. 105 of 15th May 1829—When any Regiment shall have 4 Officers on Staff employ and 1 on furlough, and an absence, Officer shall require to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, one of the four absences on detached duty (the last withdrawn) shall be required to rejoin his Corps.

C. D.'s Letter G. G. O. No. 105 of 15th May 1829—No Officer to be withdrawn from his Regiment for the purpose of being appointed in Extra or Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp. And Officers acting as such, not to receive any allowance for doing so. No Regiment shall have three Officers withdrawn for detached employment, until all Regiments have two; nor four till all have three.

G. G. O. No 18, 30th January 1832—Whenever it shall become necessary to restore an Officer to his Regiment from detached employment, otherwise than by promotion, such Officers shall be those last withdrawn for Staff duty.

G. O. G. No 154 of 1833—With reference to the Regulations now in force, for restricting the withdrawal of Officers from Regimental Duty for Staff Employment. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract (Paragraph 3) of a letter, No 47, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 8th May, 1833, be published in General Orders, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to Three Presidents.

G. G. O. No 240 of 28th November 1829—When an Officer at the head of a Department, or an Officer holding the appointment of Deputy in a Department, shall proceed on leave of absence, the individual nominated by Government to officiate in the superior grade, shall, if in the same Department, be entitled to draw one half of his own Salary and the forfeited moiety of the Salary of the absentee; and when under such circumstances, it may be deemed necessary by Government to bring an extra Officer into the Department the Officer thus temporarily employed, shall be allowed the undrawn half Salary of the Deputy or Assistant, as the case may be. If an extra Officer should not be required, the undrawn half Salary becomes a saving to the State.

G. G. O. No 151, 24th September 1832—No Officer transferred from one Regiment to another, shall be eligible to a Staff or Civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the Regiment to which he may have been so transferred.

G. G. O. 21st May 1832—Officers of the Civil Staff of the Army though exempted from attendance at all Ordinary Parades, are expected to attend to the requisition of a Commanding Officer, whenever he considers himself justified in demanding their presence, by the occasion for which the Troops may be assembled.

Para. 3—Although we attach a very high importance to the rules, established for restricting the withdrawal of Officers from Regimental Duty for Staff Employment. We shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Governor General, in favour of Officers selected for the Personal Staff to the Governor General, the Commander in Chief, the Vice President in Council and the Aides de Camp of General Officers on the Staff, but upon the condition, (suggested by the Governor General), that “no Officer shall be informally withdrawn from his Corps to the obvious detriment of its efficiency; and that an Officer taken out of order from a Regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a Personal Staff Appointment to any permanent detached employment” unless whilst so withdrawn, the Staff Absencees from his Corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.

PERIOD OF SERVICE REQUIRED BEFORE AN OFFICER CAN HOLD A STAFF APPOINTMENT.

G. O. G. January 31, 1823—No Officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the General Staff of the Army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of Regimental or Staff duty with a Corps.

An Officer may hold the situation of Aide de Camp, after having served one year with his Regiment, but the period is fixed in that situation, except when employed on Field Service, as not to be counted in the Regimental duty, as above prescribed.

G. O. G. August 12, 1825—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct, that the provisions of General Orders, under date the 31st January, 1823, prescribing the period of Service necessary to entitle an Officer to hold any situation on the General Staff of the Army, be extended to every Civil Situation to which a Military Officer is eligible.

APPOINTMENTS WHEN TO BE VACATED.

G. O. G. May 23, 1824—It being desirable to fix, by one general Rule, the limits under which Officers, holding Staff Appointments, or other Public employments, under this Presidency, may retain them, or otherwise on promotion to Superior Rank, and to provide, generally, for all doubts or difficulties, so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date—

PUBLIC OFFICES AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS TO BE VACATED ON PROMOTION TO NO LIMITATION.

Residents at Native Courts, or high diplomatic Missions, Command of Divisions.

THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL.

Secretary to Government, Military Department, Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General, ordinary Quarter General, ordinary General, Judge Advocate General; Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts or Cantons.

MAJOR GENERAL, REGIMENTAL COLONEL.*

Chief Commands in the Armies of Native Allied Powers, Town and Fort Major, Fort William, Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Commissary General, Deputy Auditor General, Secretary to the Military Board, Principal Commissary or Ordnance, Superintendents of Public Buildings, when Executive Officers, Superintendents of the Boundary, ditto ditto, Personal Staff of the Governor General, Commandant-in-Chief, Political Agents at Interior Native Courts, Commandant of Sappers and Miners, Superintendent Triponometrical Survey.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL REGIMENTALTY.

1st Assistant to a Resident of a Native Court, or high diplomatic Mission; Principal Assistants in Civil Charge of Districts, Assistant Secretaries to Government, Military Department; 1st Assistant Adjutant General, 1st ditto Quarter Master General, 1st ditto Commissary General, 1st ditto Auditor General, Agents for Gun Carriage, Agents for Gun Powder, Agents for Army Clothing, Principal Deputy Commissary or Ordnance, Assistant Master and Tendant of Scale Department, Joint Sec. Military Board, Joint Secretary to the Military Board in the Commissary Department, Superintendents of Public Buildings, if not Engineers; Superintendents Foundry, if an Artillery Officer, Superintendents of Land and Portolary Pay Master; Commandant Body Guard of the Governor General, Commandant Golahaz Battalion, Commandants Local Battalions, Commandants Local House, Commandants New Levies; Commandants Pioneer Corps, Superintendent of Canals and Agent for the Construction of Iron Bridges, if not an Engineer.

MAJOR REGIMENTALTY.

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, or Sub Assistants in Staff Offices or Public Departments, not included above, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Barrack-Masters, Deputy Pay Masters Brigades Major, Surveyors, Level or River, if not Engineer Officers, Secretaries or Personal Interpreters to General Officers or Brigadiers in Command, Sec. Aide-de-camp to General Officers; Secretary Chinthee Board, Secretary Board of Superintendence, Sind Department; Superintendent Field Hospitals, Superintendent Habwontat Materials, Superintendent Family Money, Superintendent Cists, Superintendent Roads or Bunds, Superintendent Timber Agencies, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Garrison Store Keeper, Commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto ditto, Fort or Cantonment Adjutant; Pay Master and Adjutant of Invalids; All Officers attached to the College of Fort William, any Native College or Institutions, Political, or other Civil Stations not not to 1st Assistant to a Resident, or to a Civil Commissioner. Appointments in the Mint, Command of Palace Guards, or Escorts with Native Princes, Command of Residents' Guards or Escorts.

No Appointment or Public employ whatever, not included in the above enumeration to which a Military Officer is eligible, shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party to the rank of Regimental Captain, excepting professional Offices in the Corps of Engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting Chief Engineer.

* Not operating until they become entitled to the Off-Rocking dividends of their respective Corps.—See G. O. G. 6th May, 1824.

G. O. G. G. July 4, 1823.—In cases where Officers unite a Military Command with a Political Situation, one of which would be vacated on the attainment of Superior Rank under the operation of the General Orders 23a &c. last, but which the Public Service may require should remain undisturbed, the disqualification for the other, is then only to take place on reaching the Grade assigned, as a limit for the Political Situation.

TRANSFERS TO INVALID AND OTHER CORPS

G. O. G. G. No. 85, 13th June 1823.—No European Officer will be hereafter transferred to the Invalid Establishment, whose application is not supported by Certificates in the following forms:

Medical Certificate.

I, _____ do hereby certify, that I have attended _____ during _____ and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, he is permanently disqualified for the performance of further effective service, and that such disqualification has not been occasioned by intemperance or other irregular habits.

(Signed)

Regimental or Station Surgeon.

(Countersigned) _____
Superintending Surgeon of the Division

Certificate of Character.

I do hereby declare that I believe the conduct of _____ while in the Regiment under my Command, to have been at all times that of an Officer and a Gentleman.

(Signed)

Officer Commanding the Corps.

(Countersigned) _____
Commanding Officer of the Division.

In cases where Officers may have exchanged Corps they will be required to produce Certificates of Character in the above form, from the Officers Commanding the several Regiments to which they may have been attached.

QUALIFICATIONS OF INTERPRETERS.

G. O. C. C. May 27, 1827.—The Commander in Chief is pleased to notify to the Subaltern Officers of the Army, of such qualifications expected in the Candidates for the Office of Interpreter in Native Corps, and of the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained, viz.

- 1st. A well grounded knowledge of the general principles of Grammar
- 2d. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Oordoo, and the Dost Nagari or the Khurree Boice.
- 3d. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindustani, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any Orders in those dialects, or to transcribe Reports, Letters, &c. from them into English.

The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried, are,

- 1st. By well selected Questions, not of the niceties, but of the general leading principles, of Grammar
- 2d. By vivâ voce conversation with the Examiners
- 3d. By written Translations into Hindustani, in both characters, of selected Orders, or Rule and Regulations.
- 4th. By reading and translating the High Bazaar in Hindustanee, the Prem Sagur in Khurree Boice, and the Gousan, or Onwar regularly in Persian

It will be the duty of Committees of Examination to ascertain the attainments of Candidates by the foregoing rules, and their reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be further understood, that previous examination in the College of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification.

G. O. C. C. December 28, 1827.—The Commander in Chief, impressed with the necessity of obviating the inconvenience likely to arise to the Public Service, from the appointment of Interpreters, who are not qualified for the duties of the office, has determined not to appoint any Officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination, and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will be so far attended to, that the Officer recommended will be appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have ascertained from the Report of the Committee of Examination, what Officer is best qualified for the situation.

When it shall happen,—which the Commander-in-Chief trusts it seldom will,—that there is no Officer in the Regiment possessed of the requisite qualifications, the Commander-in-Chief will consider it his duty to appoint an Officer from another Corps, to act as Interpreter, until the Regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficacy, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of signifying to the Army, that in his selection for situations on the Staff, depending on his recommendation, it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those causes, of which an Army, constituted as this is, is essentially in need, encouragement of merit, and remuneration of service.

QUALIFICATION FOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

G. G. O. 25th December 1871.—No Officer deemed qualified for an appointment in the Commissariat Department who has not passed the examination in the Native Languages prescribed for a Regimental Interpreter.

DRESS OF THE ARMY.

THE STAFF.

G. O. C. 15th Quarters, India 6th August 1872.—The Uniform prescribed for certain Staff Officers of the Bengal Army, being the same as that in His Majesty's Army, General Officers, Brevet Officers, (as Colonels on the Staff) and the Officers of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General's Departments, Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutants General of the same, Major, and Aide-de-Camp will provide themselves, as soon as may be convenient, with the Uniform of their respective ranks, according to the alterations made by His Majesty in General Orders dated Horse Guards 18th of May 1872.

It is not at present intended that any alteration should take place in the Dress of other Departments of the General Staff.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

DRESS.

Coat—Scarlet, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, nine in each row, placed by threes, the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top and two inches and a half at bottom; blue Prussian collar, embroidered all round, embroidered cuffs, two inches deep, slashed flaps to the skirts, five inches high, and two inches broad, with three small buttons; and embroidered pointed cross flaps to the skirts, one inch wide, skirt ornaments embroidered; white kerseymerie turnbacks and linings.

Embroidery.—Gold, oak-leaf pattern.

Epaulettes.—Gold, with solid crescent, device, a sword and baton crossed, surmounted by a crown, embroidered on the strap, the strap bounded by a narrow gold lace border; dead and bright gold braid.

Buttons.—Gilt convex, with sword and baton crossed, encircled with laurel.

Hat.—Cocked, without banding, the fin of buck pale eleven inches, the front, or cock, nine inches, each corner six inches, black ribbons on the top and sides.

Star-top.—Eleven inches long, ground work of four ends of large dead gold wire gimp, ornamented with gold centre star, with round studs, diamond and horse shoe ornaments in silver work.

Tassels.—Gold and crimson, with work of lancers.

Plume.—Red and white swan feathers, drooping from an upright stem, feathered to the length of eight inches.

Cranial or Stock.—Black silk.

Trowsers.—Blue cloth with gold oak leaf lace two inches and a half wide down the outward seam; or white linen, according to the season.

Boots.—Ankle.

Spurs.—Screw, yellow metal, neck two inches and a half long.

Sword.—Hambro gilt hilt, with the device of sword and baton crossed, and encircled with oak leaves, ivory scabbard, scimitar blade.

Scabbard.—Brass for the field; black leather, with mountings to correspond with hilt, for levees, drawing rooms, and in the evening.

Sword-knot.—Crimson and gold cord, with a coral end.

Sword Belt.—Russian leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery; the carriages to be embroidered on both sides, the belt to be worn over the Coat.

Plate.—Gilt, having the letters W. R., the crown, and a sprig of laurel on each side in silver.

Shawl.—Gold and crimson silk net, with gold and crimson silk fringe tassels, seven inches and a half long.

Gloves.—White leather.

UNDRESS.

Coat.—As prescribed for Dress, but without embroidery.
Epaulettes, (without device)

Buttons.....
Loop.....
Tassels.....
Plume.....
Cavat or Stock.....
Boots.....
Spurs.....
Sword.....
Scabbard.....
Sword-Knot.....
Belt.....
Plate.....
Sash.....
Gloves.....

The same as in the Dress Uniform.

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture cloth, with a scarlet stripe down the outward seam, two inches and a half wide, and welted at the edges; or white linen, according to the season.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

DRESS AND UNDRESS.—The same as for a Lieutenant General, except that the *Coat* is to have ten buttons placed by twos in each row, a blue cuff, two inches deep, the upper inch embroidered all round; no embroidery on the sleeve above the cuff.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

DRESS AND UNDRESS.—The same as for a Major-General, excepting that the cuff and sleeve of the *Coat* are to be without embroidery, and the straps of the epaulettes without device.

Frock Coat for General Officers.—Blue cloth, two rows of regulation buttons, placed according to rank as on the scarlet *Coat*, blue velvet Prussian collar and cuffs, gold and crimson cord on the shoulder, with small buttons.

Clack for General Officers.—Blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

HOUSE FURNITURE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

Housing for General Officers.—Of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighths wide, the inner row two inches and a quarter, to be worn over the saddle, made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and fore-hands, and to bear certain embroidered ornaments to denote the rank of the Officer.

The Housing of a *Lieutenant General* is to be denoted by an embroidered crown, sword and baton, and two stars.

The Housing of a *Major General* by a crown, sword and baton, and one star.

The Housing of a *Brigadier General* by one star.

Surcingle.—Of blue web, to be attached to the Housing.

Bridle.—Of black leather, bent branch-bit, with gilt bussess; the front and roses of garter blue.

Collar.—White.

Holsters.—Covered with black leather.

COLONELS ON THE STAFF, (BRIGADIERS)

DRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, single-breasted, with a row of nine buttons placed at equal distances; blue Prussian collar, embroidered in the front; blue cuffs two inches deep; slashed flaps to the sleeves, five inches high and two inches broad, with three small buttons, embroidered pointed cross flaps to the skirts, one inch wide, skirt ornaments embroidered, white kerseymere turn-backs and lining.

Embroidery.—Oak leaf pattern.

Epaulettes.—Gold with solid crescent; the strap without device, and confined by a narrow gold lace bladder; dead and bright gold bullion, two inches and three quarters deep.

Buttons.—Gilt convex, frosted, the edges encircled with burnished laurel.

Hat.—Cocked, without binding; the fan, or back part, eleven inches, the front, or cock, nine inches; each corner six inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

Star Loop.—Ground work three ends of dead gold glimp, eleven inches long, large dead gold star in centre, with studs, diamond and horse-shoe ornaments.

Footstool.—Gold and crimson.

Plume.—Red and white upright swan plume, seventeen inches long, made of entire feathers, not joined or trimmed, and the whole bone quite stiff.

Trowsers.—Blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace, one inch and three quarters wide, of the pattern prescribed, down the outward seam; or white linen.

Sword.—Gilt three quarter basket hilt, with device of sword and baton crossed; straight sabre blade, with rounded back, thirty-four inches long.

Scabbard.—Steel for the field; black leather with gilt mountings for levees, drawing rings, and in the evening.

Sword Knot.—Gold and crimson lace strap, with two plate worms and tassel, containing twelve gold, and seven crimson bullions two inches and one quarter deep; gold W. R. on one side, and a crown on the other side, on crimson velvet.

Sword Belt.—Russia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery; carriages embroidered on one side only.

Shawl.—Crimson silk, with cords and tassels.

Cravat or Stock.

Boots.

Spurs.

Plate.

Gloves.

The same as for General Officers.

UNDRESS.

Coat.—As prescribed for Dress but without embroidery.

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide; or white linen.

Epulettes.

Buttons.

Hat.

Star Loop.

Tassels.

Plume.

Cravat or Stock.

Boots.

Spurs.

Sword.

Scabbard.

Sword Knot.

Sword Belt.

Plate.

Shawl.

Gloves.

Horse Furniture.—The same as that of Staff Officers.

The same as in the Dress Uniform.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

DRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, nine in each row, placed by threes in each row; the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, two inches and a half at bottom; blue Prussian collar, the front part only embroidered; the cuffs two inches deep; the skirt six embroidered loops and buttons; the sleeve six also, viz: one on the cuff, and five above it, the loops and buttons, placed by threes; skirt ornaments embroidered; white kersey waist turnbacks and lining.

Embroidery.—Oak leaf pattern.

Epulettes.—Gold embroidered strap on blue cloth, acorn pattern, embroidered oval badge, with the King's cypher, dead and bright pearl bullion crescent, bullion two inches and three quarters deep.

Buttons.—Gilt, convex, frosted, the edges encircled with burnished laurel.

Hat.—Cocked, without binding; the fan, or back part, eleven inches, the front, or cock, nine inches, each corner six inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

Star Loop.—Ground work three ends of dead gold gump, eleven inches long, large dead gold star in centre, with studs, diamond and horse-shoe ornaments.

Tassels.—Gold and crimson.

Plume.—Red and white upright swan plume, seventeen inches long, made of entire feathers, not joined or trimmed, and the whole bone quite stiff.

Cravat or Stock.—Black silk.

Trowsers.—Blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace one inch and three quarters wide, of the pattern prescribed, down the outward seam; or white linen.

Boots.—Ankle.

Spurs.—Screw, yellow metal, neck two inches and a half long.

Sword.—Gilt three quarter basket hilt, with device of sword and baton crossed; straight sabre blade, with rounded back, thirty-four inches long.

Scabbard.—Steel for the field; black leather, with gilt mountings, for levees, drawing rings, and in the evening.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson lace strap, with two plate worms and tassel, containing gold, and seven crimson bullions two inches and a quarter long; gold W. R. on one side and a crown on the other side, on crimson velvet.

Sword Belt.—Russia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery; carriages embroidered on one side only.

Plate.—Gilt, the letters W. R., the crown, and a sprig of laurel on each side in silver.

Sash.—Crimson silk, with cords and tassels.

Gloves.—White leather.

UNDRESS.

Coat.—As prescribed for *Dress*, but without embroidery.

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide; or white linen.

- *Epaulettes*,
- Hat*,
- Stay Loop*,
- Tassels*,
- Plume*,
- Cravat or Stock*,
- Boots*,
- Spurs*,
- Sword*,
- Scabbard*,
- Sword-Knot*,
- Sword-Belt*,
- Plate*,
- Sash*,
- Gloves*,

The same as in the Dress Uniform.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

Coat.—Corresponding with that of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master-General, excepting that there are to be ten buttons on the breast of the Coat in each row, placed by twos; the skirt, four embroidered loops and buttons; the sleeve four also, viz. one on the cuff, and three above it, the loops and buttons placed by twos.

In every other respect, their *Dress* and *Undress* are to be the same as those of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

DRESS AND UNDRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, placed at equal distances, the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, and two inches and a half at bottom; blue Prussian collar, with gold embroidered frog loop and button on each side; blue cuff, two inches deep; four embroidered loops and buttons on the skirt; on the sleeve four also, viz. one on the cuff and three above it, placed at equal distances.

Epaulettes.—Gold embroidered strap on blue cloth; embroidered oval badge with the King's cypher, dead and bright pearl bullion crescent; bullion two inches and three quarters deep.

In every other respect, the *Dress* and *Undress* are to be the same as for Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

DRESS AND UNDRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, single-breasted; ten buttons at equal distances; blue cuffs; blue Prussian collar, with gold embroidered loop and button at each end; three embroidered loops and buttons on the skirt; the sleeve is to have three also, viz. one on the cuff, and two above it; the loops and buttons placed two and one on the skirt and sleeve; the embroidered loops without drops.

In all other respects, the *Dress* and *Undress* are to correspond with those of an Assistant Adjutant or Quarter-Master General.

N. B. The Officers of the Adjutant-General's and Quarter Master General's Departments within the Headquarters of the Army, are to be distinguished by the color of the Coat being half red and half blue, and by the embroidery of the epaulettes being on scarlet cloth instead of blue.

MAJOR OF BRIGADE.

The Dress and Undress are to be precisely the same as for the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, except as far as respects the buttons,* which is to be frosted, with W. R. and a crown, and the epaulettes, which are to be gold embroidered straps on blue cloth; dead and bright gold puri bullion crescent; bullion according to rank.

AIDE-DE CAMP TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

DRESS.

Coat—The same as for the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, except that the embroidered loops are to have drops; the buttons are to be plain gilt, and placed in pairs on the breast, and with the loops, two and one on the sleeve and skirt.

Epaulettes, ... The same as for Major of Brigade.

Hat, ...

Star Loop, ...

Tassels, ...

Feather, ...

Cravat or Stock, ...

Trowsers, ...

Boots, ...

Spurs, ...

Sword, ...

Scabbard, ...

Sword-Knot, ...

Sword Belt, ...

Plate, ...

Mask, ...

Gloves, ...

The same as for the Staff generally.

UNDRESS.

Coat & Epaulettes—The same as in Dress

Trowsers—Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide; or white linen.

In all other respects as in Dress

Frock Coat.—Blue, single breasted, Prussian collar, plain gilt buttons.

The Aides de Camp of the General Commanding in Chief are to be distinguished from the Aides de Camp of other General Officers by an edging of embroidery round the collar, and front of the red coat

Frock Coat for all Staff Officers under the rank of General Officers.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, with stand up cloth collar, cloth cuffs, and regulation button, without epaulettes, or shoulder straps

Cloak for Staff Officers.—Blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

HORSE FURNITURE.

FOR ALL STAFF OFFICERS UNDER THE RANK OF A GENERAL OFFICER.

Saddle-cloth for Staff Officers.—Dark blue, of two feet ten inches in length, and one foot six inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace, the width of the lace one inch; to be worn under the Saddle.

Surcingle.—Of blue web.

Bridle.—Of black leather, bent branch-bit, with gilt bosses, the front and roses of gawker blue

Collar.—White.

Holsters.—Covered with black leather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERMANENT COMMANDANTS OF GARRISONS.—Coats Scarlet, double breasted, with blue facing, and plain gold embroidery, the lapels buttoned back, slashed sleeves and skirts.—Garrison Staffs gilt buttons, set on the breast by twos, and on sleeves and skirts one and two: viz one on the cuff, and two on the sleeves; one button hole on the collar. Two plain gold epaulettes, with the distinctions of field officers and colonels upon them. Cocked hat with gold scaled loop, and in

* If this button should not be procurable in Calcutta at present, Brigades Majors will substitute a plain gilt button, until the proper pattern can be obtained.

Army feathers. Regulation sword, steel scabbard, when mounted : on all other duty, black leather, crimson and gold staff sword belts. The undress coat to have no embroidery ; in all other respects to be the same as the dress, G. O. 3d September, 1819.

Fort Majors.—The same as that of a major of brigade, G. O. 1st July, 1787

Fort Adjutants.—To wear the same cuffs, collar, and embroidery as Fort Majors, but not facings, and the holes to be embroidered on the breast of the coat, G. O. 11th July, 1787.

Commissary General.—Coat the same as that worn by the quarter master general : epaulettes embroidered on a blue ground, buttons plain white ; Hat, Regulation cocked, plain white button, white feather, Sword, Regulation, cut and thrust, G. O. 15th April, 1810.

Deputy Commissary General.—Coat, epaulettes, buttons, hat and sword, the same as the Commissary General, G. O. 15th April, 1810.

Assistant Commissaries General.—Coat without lappels, epaulettes and buttons, as above ; hat and sword as above, G. O. 15th April, 1810.

Sub Assistant Commissaries General.—(Being an Officer in the Service.) Coat with lappels, one epaulette, and buttons as above, hat and sword as above ; (Not Officers in the Service) Coat plain blue, red cuffs, collar, and buttons as above ; hat plain cocked, no feather ; sword as above ;—Assistants and sub Assistants to wear frog embroidery, G. O. 15th April, 1810.

Judge Advocate General.—A double breasted coat, with blue cuffs and collar, slashed sleeves and skirts, general staff buttons by threes, silver epaulettes, with plain embroidery on a blue ground ; sword and hat the same as those of the general staff, G. O. 18th September, 1813.

Deputy Judge Advocate General.—A single breasted coat, blue cuffs, and collar, slashed sleeves and skirts, white buttons, one on the cuff and collar, and two on the sleeves, two plain silver epaulettes without embroidery ; G. O. 30th December, 1812

Deputy Pay Masters.—To wear in silver the same with fort adjutants, G. O. 30th December, 1812

Barrack Master.—The same as fort Adjutants, with one basket embroidered gold epaulette on a blue ground ; G. O. 13th December, 1812

Secretary to Military Board.—A double breasted frock coat, with blue cuffs and collar without embroidery, slashed sleeves and Skirts : regulation gilt buttons, by twos, plain gold epaulettes, regulation sword and cocked hat, G. O. 9th February, 1814

Assistant Secretary.—The same as the Secretary, with one epaulette ; G. O. 9th February, 1814

Aides de Camp to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.—The same as worn by corresponding ranks in his majesty's service, G. O. 11th July, 1787.

Superintending Surgeons.—Scarlet coat, single breasted black velvet collar and cuffs ; slashed sleeves and skirts, lion buttons, (yellow), two epaulettes, embroidered with gold on black velvet with two gold embroidered button holes on the collar ; two on each sleeve and two plain on the sleeves, cocked hat with black feather, black button, and black silk loop, regulation swords and black sword belt, (waist) G. O. 20th July, 1810.

Garrison Surgeons.—The same as surgeon of Infantry, with blue cuffs and collar.

Garrison Assistant Surgeons.—The same as assistant surgeons of Infantry, with blue cuff and collar.

Assistant Surgeons attached to Hospitals.—Plain coat, single breasted, yellow lion buttons, plain yellow cuffs and collar ; plain round hat

Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry.—Plain undress jacket and plain regimental appointments, according to the uniform of that branch of the service to which they belong : Cadets never to wear the full uniform of commissioned Officer, until promoted to that rank, G. O. 30th December, 1812.

Superintendents of Public Buildings, in the Field and Lower Provinces.—A double breasted coat with lappels, cuffs, and entire collar of blue ; slashed sleeves and skirts ; plain raised yellow lion buttons, by twos, in the manner of the deputy adjutant and deputy-quarter master generals ; two basket embroidered gold epaulettes, on a blue ground, with one basket embroidered button hole on the cuffs and collar ; sword and hat, the same as those worn by the General Staff.

Assistant Superintendents of Public Buildings.—The same uniform as above, with the exception of the coat being single breasted, and having only one epaulette ; the buttons by twos, in the manner of an aide-de-camp and major of brigade ; G. O. 10th April, 1817.

Adjuts for Gun Carriages and Gun Powder.—The same as Commissaries of Ordnance, excepting that the buttons are to be plain gilt, Field officers holding those situations to wear two Epaulettes.

Clothing Agents.—A Single Breasted Coat with blue Cuffs and Collar, without embroidery ; Slashed sleeves and skirts ; Regulation Gilt Buttons by twos ; Plain Gold Epaulettes, (if a Field Officer to wear two Epaulettes), cocked hat with gold lace loop ; Regulation Sword, Tassel and Belt.

Principal Commissary of Ordnance.—Coat blue, facings red, epaulettes embroidered on a red ground, buttons ordnance, embroidery gold, to match of the coat embroidery, and placing the buttons the same as the Commissary General's.

Principal Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.—Coat, epaulettes, buttons, hat, sword, &c. the same as the principal commissary of ordnance excepting the buttons, which are to be placed two and two.

Commissary of Ordnance.—Coat without lappels, one epaulette on the right shoulder, 10 buttons at equal distances, embroidery plain, slashed sleeves, 4 buttons on the cuff and sleeve and on the skirts at equal distances. Cocked hat, scale loop—and sword as above.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, BEING A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—The same as commissary's with exception to the buttons on the sleeves, which are to be one on the cuff and 3 on the sleeve, and 3 on the skirts, set up as brigade-major's.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SINGLA, 4th September, 1828.

Jacket. Regulation Jacket of blue, with scarlet Cuffs and Collar; edged all round with cloth the color of the facings: Prussian Collar, 3 inches deep, ornamented with an edging of narrow French braid, and a border of small Kusasa figuring: pointed Cuff, 4 inches deep at the point, ornamented with French braid, to correspond with the Collar. The Jacket to be single-breasted; to fasten with hooks, and to have three rows of Buttons: to be trimmed with flat gold lace, set on in waving lines, and leaving a small interval between every double row of lace, extending the full width across the breast, and about 3 inches at the bottom: Pockets, backseams, mid bottom of Jacket to correspond with Collar.

Trowsers. Dark blue Trowsers, with two stripes of gold Lace, three quarters of an inch wide, up each side seam; leaving light between them $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Boots. Ankle Boots.

Spurs. Fixed brass Spurs, with two inches and a quarter necks, including rowels.

Head Dress. Cockdhat, as now worn.

Sabre. The Regulation steel mounted sword, half basket hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside, black fish skin gripe, bound with gold wire, the blade very little curved $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with a round back, terminating within 11 inches of the point.

Scabbard. Regulation Scabbard, with horse shoe at the bottom, solid bands and rings, Trumpet-formed mouth.

Sword Knot. Crimson and Gold cord Sword Knot, with bullion tassels.

Girdle. Girdle of Crimson and Gold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, as at present.

Waist Belt. Waist belt of Gold lace $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch silk stripe, of the color of the facings, up the centre; red morocco lining and edging, fastening in front with Sphynx ornament, having two large and one smaller gilt rings through which hang three slings of each silk and Gold velvet lace, with buckles and straps, by which the Sabre Tache is suspended; and two Gold velvet and silk slings of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide lace for the rings of the Scabbard, with a silk stripe in the centre, the color of the facings, and morocco lining and edging.

Sabre Tache. The Sabre Tache of blue cloth, 13 inches deep; 8 inches wide at top and 10 at bottom; edged round with 2 inch lace, leaving a blue edge; in the centre the letters H. A. embroidered, with a scroll below them, bearing the Regimental badges the Corps may be entitled to.

Pouch Belt. The Pouch Belt of gold lace $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch silk stripe, the color of the facings; lining and edging to correspond with the waist belt, buckle, tip, and side attached to the Pouch box, with gilt buckles and rings.

Pouch Box. Pouch box of black leather, with a gilt embroidered edging round the top: gilt flap $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep, embossed round the edges, having H. A. and Regimental badges plated, raised in the centre, on each side gilt staple ornaments for the rings of the belt.

Cravat. Black Silk Stock.

Gloves. White leather Gloves.

UNDESSES

Jacket. Dark blue rounded shell Jacket, agreeable to a sketch approved of by the Commander in-Chief, and lodged in the Staff Office of the Horse Artillery.

Shoulder Straps. Pair of scaled gilt shoulder straps solid crescent, without bullions.

Trowsers. Dark blue trowsers, with two stripes each three-quarters wide of the color of the facings of the Regiment on the outward seam, having a light $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between them.

Boots and Spurs. Boots and Spurs the same as dress.

Head Dress. Helmet as at present, Roman helmet with glazed skull and peak, and a red horse hair mane; gilt Scales; leopard skin turban, fastening with gilt chains.

Sabre and Scabbard. The same as dress.

Sword Knot. Of brown leather.

Waist Belt. Of brown leather; fastening in front as in full Dress.

Sabre Tache. Of plain black patent leather.

Foraging Cap. Of dark blue cloth, welts and plaits the color of the facing; gold band 2 inches wide, with gilt button at top, black patent peak, edged with gold braid.

Great Coat. Dark blue, to fasten with braided loops and stand up collar.

Cloak. Cloth, dark blue.

HORSE APPOINTMENTS.

Saddlery. Hussar Saddle complete, crupper and breast plate of brown leather, ornamented with leather rosettes. Hussar bridle with plain curb bit; ornamented head stall; plain roll collar, to correspond with crupper and breast plate.

Dress Shabraque. Dress Shabraque of dark blue cloth; 3 feet 10 inches in length: 3 feet 4 inches in width across the centre: 5 feet across the rear; 3 feet 6 inches across the front, the corners rounded, with figured lace 2 inches wide, and lined with Serge; the four corners of the Shabraque embroidered with the letters H. A.

Undress Shabraque. Undress Shabraque of plain blue cloth, of the same dimensions, and edged with black worsted lace, one inch wide.

MEMORANDUM.

The dress Belt and Pouch are to be worn at all reviews, Levees, and Balls, and upon all occasions of particular ceremony. The dress Jacket with the appropriate parts of dress, before mentioned, to be worn at reviews, duties of honor, dress parades, balls, levees, and all occasions on public ceremony.

White Trowsers are sanctioned instead of cloth, in the hot weather. but the periods of this indulgence are to be fixed by the Officer Commanding the Corps, when not prescribed by higher authority.

A Waist-coat of cloth, the color of the facings of the Corps, with a small edgings of lace $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad, and in the hot Season a white waist-coat, is also permitted to be worn with the undress Jacket, when of Parades; but on all occasions, the Dress Jacket is to be closed. For hot weather the undress Jacket may be made of the lightest suitable materials, as dark blue Cambrist or Silk; but exactly resembling the Cloth Jacket.

Officers Commanding Brigades who may desire more detailed directions or an explanation of any part of these Regulations, are to apply to the Adjutant-General, through the Officers Commanding the Horse Artillery.

INFANTRY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30th July, 1834.*

The Major-General in Command of the Forces having been pleased to direct the existing Orders on the subject of the Dress of Officers of Infantry to be collected and transmitted, in a condensed form, to Officers Commanding Regiments, I have the honor to forward a copy for your guidance.

You will observe, that the articles of Equipment sent out as patterns by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and adverted to in Government General Orders of the 12th July 1831, are now fully described, and it will not escape your notice that several of the rules laid down in the Orders quoted in the margin* are not applicable to the present Dress. These Orders are accordingly to be considered as annulled, and in their stead, you will have the goodness to adopt the Regulation which is now enclosed, together with the following additional rules:

* G O 28th Jan. 1829.
G O. 9th Sept. 1829.
G.O. 24th Sept. 1829.
G.O. 10th Oct. 1829.
G.O. 18th Oct. 1830.
G.O. 14th April 1831.
G.O. 30th Nov. 1832.
Circular Letter 28th January, 1828.

The red Coat will be worn at Divine Service, at Levees, on Guards, Public Field days, General Inspections, Funeral Parties, General, District and Garrison Courts Martial, and visits of ceremony.

The Sash is to be worn on all occasions with the red Coat, except at evening parties, when the Coat may be worn open, with a Waist-coat of white linen, with small Regimental buttons.

At Levees, the buff leather Sword Belt is invariably to be worn.

The Frock Coat is never to be worn when the Regiment is paraded for exercise, nor when there is a prospect of the Troops being obliged to use their arms, on these occasions the shell Jacket is the appropriate dress. The Frock Coat is only intended as a common morning dress, and to be used on certain duties of Parade, Inspection of Barracks and Hospitals, on Courts of Inquiry and Committees Inspections of articles of necessaries, working parties not before an enemy, and fatigue duties, and on the march in the course of a relief, or other ordinary occasion, with the Sash and Belt over it.

The black Waist Belt is the Belt to be worn when required with the Frock Coat, and when the Officer is engaged on duty of any description admitting the use of the Frock, the Sash also is to be worn.

The shell Jacket is always to be hooked or buttoned when worn on duty. When used as an undress, on occasions not connected with duty, it may be left open.

A white linen Uniform Jacket, with ten small Regimental buttons, set on by twos in front and two on the collar, may be worn when the Men are permitted by proper authority to wear their white dress; but this indulgence is restricted to ordinary duties and Parades, and to private parties.

Ensigns, until finally posted, are only to be required to provide themselves with the undress Uniform of the Regiment with which they may be doing duty.

At the Presidency, Officers are expected to wear the undress red Jacket, or blue Frock Coat, and Military Cap, whenever they appear abroad or go out for a morning or evening's ride.

In Military Encampments, during the months in which Officers are allowed to wear white linen Jackets, at their Regimental Parades, they are also permitted to wear them in their morning or evening rides, or at visits not of ceremony.

These Regulations are not to apply to Officers when engaged in any active exercise, such as fires, or cricket, or in field sports.

Coat—Scarlet, with two rows of Uniform buttons, ten in each row, in pairs; the distance between the rows three inches at top, and two inches and a half at bottom: Prussian collar, with two loops and small Uniform buttons at each end; plain round cuff two inches and three quarters deep, scarlet slashed flap on the sleeve, with four loops and small buttons; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large buttons, two large buttons and four short waist loops at the waist, white kerseymere turn-backs and skirt linings, with a welt of the same round the cuffs, collar and outward seams of the front Regimental skirt ornaments; the collar and cuffs are to be of the collar, established for the facing of each Regiment, the loops on the collar and flaps are to be of gold lace, and the entire loop is set to extend one inch and a quarter in breadth.

Epaulettes.—Field Officers—plain gold lace strap; solid crescent, embroidered badge of the King's cypher: the bullion of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel is to be three inches and a half deep; that of Major three inches.

Captains.—Gold lace strap with narrow silk stripes, of the color of the Regimental; facing solid crescent, bullion smaller than that of a Major, and two inches and a half deep.

Subalterns.—The same as a Captain, except that the bullion is smaller.

Officers of Plank Companies are to wear wings. The Grenadiers are to have a grenade on the centre plate. The Light Infantry a bugle.

Cap.—Black beaver, six inches deep, with lacquered sunk top, eleven inches in diameter, communicating by black leather stitched side straps, with a band of the same, which is to encircle the bottom of the Cap; black patent leather peak, a gilt star plate with Regimental ornaments in front of the Cap and gilt scales on the sides.

Feather.—White, upright hackle, eight inches long with a gilt socket. The Light Infantry Officers to wear a green tuft.

Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth, with a scarlet stripe down the outward seam, one inch and half wide; or white linen according to the season of the year.

Boots.—Ankle Boots.

Spurs.—For mounted Officers, yellow metal, with necks two inches and a half long including rowels.

Sword.—Gilt hilt basket hilt, with the King's cypher inserted in the outward bars, and lined with black patent leather, the gripe of black fish skin, bound with three gilt wires; the blade thirty-two inches and a half in length, one inch wide at the shoulder, with round back, terminating off to a sharp point, one inch and a half of the point, and very little curved.

Scabbard.—Black leather, with gilt mountings. Brass Scabbard for Field Officers.

Sword Knot.—Crimson and gold striped, with bullion tassel.

Belt.—White bull's head leather, with a frog worn diagonally over the shoulder. Field Officers to wear a Waist Belt of the same material, two inches wide with slings.

Plate.—According to Regimental pattern.

Sash.—Of crimson silk patent net with fringe ends, to go twice round, and tie on the left hip. The pendent part to be one foot in length.

Cravat.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Shell Jacket.—Scarlet, with collar and cuffs of Regimental facing, a row of small Regimental buttons down the front, in pairs, and two on each cuff; gold plated cord shoulder straps.

Frack Coat.—Blue, single breasted, with eight Regimental buttons down the front, and two small ones on the cuff. Plain Prussian collar, shoulder straps formed of loops of small gold cord, with a small Regimental button.

Waist Belt.—Black patent leather, with a sliding frog and snake clasp.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, with a band and welt the color of the facing of the Regiment; black leather peak.

Light Infantry Officers to wear a Cap of green cloth, with a band and welt the same as the other Officers of the Corps.

An oil skin cover may be worn over it in wet weather.

Cloak.—Blue lined with scarlet shalloon, walking length. clasp ornaments at the bottom of the collar and ball buttons. It is optional with Officers to provide themselves with a Cloak.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Coat.—According to the Uniform of their respective Regiments, with the Epaulettes of their corresponding ranks.

Hat.—Cocked, with black silk button and loop, and without any feather.

Waist Belt.—Of a pattern similar to that of the other Officers, but of black leather to be worn under the Coat.

Appointments and other articles of Dress the same as those worn by the other Officers of their respective Regiments, except the Sash, which is not worn.

In undress, and on all occasions not connected with Parade or ceremony, the Regimental Forage Cap may be worn.

HORSE FURNITURE FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Saddle.—Plain Cavalry Saddle, with holsters; the cantle mounted with brass, the holsters covered with black patent leather.

Saddle Cloth.—Of the same color as the facings of the Regiment, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with gold lace five eighths of an inch wide, and scarlet edging.

Bridle.—Of black leather, bent branch bit with gilt bosses; front and reins to correspond in color with the facings of the Regimental.

Grooming.—White.

Military Information.

ADMISSION OF CADETS.

TO THE

HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY.

REGULATIONS AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

Age. Not to be under fourteen, nor above eighteen years, and to produce certificates as undermentioned, properly filled up and signed, viz

No. I—(Certificates of birth from parish register, signed by resident clergyman and church warden, or elders.)—Extract from the Register Book of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____

No. II—The Parent or Guardian's Certificate.—“ I do hereby certify that the foregoing “ extract from the register of births and baptisms of the parish of _____, in the county of _____, contains the date of the _____ of my son _____, who is the bearer of this, and nominated a cadet on the _____ establishment, by _____, and I do further declare, that I receive the said appointment for my son _____ gratuitously, and that no money, or other valuable consideration, has been, or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly, for the same, and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son, or by the hands of any other person any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons, who have interested themselves in procuring the said nomination for my son from the director above mentioned—Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ ”

No. III—Certificate from the person who obtains the nomination from the director.)—“ Gentlemen.—I do hereby declare upon my honor that I received the nomination of a cadet for the _____ “ from _____ gratuitously, and that I have given it gratuitously to Mr. _____, with whose family and connections I am well acquainted.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
To the Honorable Court of Directors of the United East India Company ”

No. IV.—Medical Certificate.)—“ This is to certify, that Mr. _____ has no mental or bodily defect that may disqualify him for military service ”

QUALIFICATION. The cadet must write a good legible hand, as he will be required to write down a sentence from dictation, by the Head Master, and if he should be found deficient in this respect, or in his Orthography, his reception into the Institution will be suspended for such length of time, as the Head Master shall report to be necessary, he must be able to read and construe Cæsar's Commentaries, and be expert in vulgar and decimal fractions. *If the Cadet be admitted, the Head Master's certificate may be sent to Mr. Abbott, a clerk to the Military Secretary Committee at the East India House, by the first convenient opportunity.*

PAYMENTS. The Cadet will be required to pay £ 1 per annum into the Company's Treasury, and the payments must be made in advance, towards defraying the Company's annual expense for his board, lodging, and education, and for supplying him with the following articles, viz

Books, stationery, mathematical instruments, drawing materials, repairing his clothes, pocket money at the rate of 2s 6d per week, medical attendance, and washing; as also with a periodical supply of the following articles

Jacket, waistcoat, black silk handkerchief, and fanning cap, half yearly; pantaloons and gaiters, quarterly; shoes, every two months; linen, when necessary in the opinion of the head master.

The Cadet, upon the first year of his admission, will likewise be required to pay into the Company's Treasury the additional sum of £ 13 16s 3d for which he will be furnished, at the Company's seminary, with the following articles by their contract, viz—one military great coat, one uniform jacket and waistcoat, two pairs of trousers, two ditto of gaiters, two ditto of military gloves, two ditto of strong shoes, two black silk handkerchiefs, a fanning cap, one military cap and feather, with plate in front embossed with the Company's arms

The payments for the first year, therefore, will be £ 53 16s. 3d and £ 40 the succeeding years

Necessaries to be provided by the Cadet when he joins the Seminary.—Ten shirts, six pairs of cotton stockings, six pairs of worsted ditto, six towels, six night caps, six pocket handkerchiefs, two combs, a brush, and a tooth brush.

When the Cadet attends to be passed by the committee, he must give in the name and address of some friend residing on, or in its vicinity, who will receive him, if he shall be dismissed or removed from the Seminary.

SECURITY. The Cadet will likewise be required to give in the names of two persons, (housekeepers), to be his security against damage to the Company's premises, or the head master's property, and also to reimburse the Company in the event of his not going to India in the Company's service.

Penetration. The Cadet must not join the Seminary with a greater sum than one year's board and a further supply from any of his relations during the term may subject him to exclusion from the Seminary.

Vacations. Midsummer commences 17th June, ends 31st July; Christmas commences 22d December, ends 31st January.

At the close of every vacation, the Cadet must apply at the Cadet Office at the East India House, for an order for his re-admission, and all sums then due to the Company must be paid up. This order will express, that he is only to be re-admitted upon his returning with the same number of books and instruments which he took home with him, and that his linen be put in proper repair.

As the parents or friends of many of the Cadets reside in Scotland, Ireland, or other distant parts, and cannot have the Cadets under their control during the vacations, arrangements have been made for the continuance of such Cadets at the Seminary; and also of such other Cadets as may be desirous of devoting their holidays to the advancement of their education.

The expense attending the board and lodging of the cadets during the vacation will be charged to their relations or friends, at the rate of two shillings and six pence per diem.

CAVALRY OR INFANTRY CADETS.

Cadets nominated for either of the above corps must be 16 years of age, and under 22, unless they have held a commission, and actually done duty in his Majesty's service for one year, or in the militia or fencibles for the same period, they are then eligible, if not more than 25 years of age; and they must procure similar certificates and vouchers to those prescribed for cadets entering the seminary.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS

Regulations for their Admission into the Honourable Company's Service.

AGE. Not to be under twenty years, in proof of which he must produce an Extract from the Register of the Parish in which he was born, or his own Affidavit.

QUALIFICATION. A Diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or of the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin or Edinburgh, or of the College and University of Glasgow, or the faculty of Physicians and surgeons of Glasgow, is deemed satisfactory as to his knowledge of surgery. The above testimonials must be produced upon his receiving his nomination from a member of the Court of Directors. The Assistant Surgeon will then be sent to Dr. Chambers, the Company's examining physician, with the undermentioned letter:

"Sir, I have the commands of the Committee for passing Military appointments to request you will please to examine Mr. _____, and certify whether he is now qualified in physic to serve as an Assistant-Surgeon at any of the Company's Presidencies in the East Indies; and if not, at what period you think he may be sufficiently qualified to obtain your certificate."

The following regulations have been resolved on by the Court, in reference to the examination by Dr. Chambers.

That every person nominated an Assistant Surgeon be required to pass an examination in the practice of physic, in which examination will be included as much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for understanding the causes and treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines.

That upon the Assistant-Surgeon presenting himself to Dr. Chambers, he be required to produce to him satisfactory proof of his having attended, at least one course of lectures on the practice of physic, and above all, of his having attended diligently the practice of the physicians at some General Hospital in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow, for at least six months; and that unless he produce such proof, it be deemed a want of proper qualification, and be immediately reported as such by the examining Physician, to the Committee for passing military appointments."

The Assistant Surgeon will likewise be required to attend one course of Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures in Hindostan, for admission to which, he will have to pay not more than Three Guineas; and previous to his passing the Committee, he will be required to produce Dr. Gilchrist's certificate of his having so attended.

The Assistant-Surgeon will finally be required to execute covenants in the Secretary's Office, and find security in two persons to the extent of £500, jointly and severally for the due performance of these covenants.

PASSAGE MONEY. If the Assistant Surgeon should proceed in one of the Company's ships, he will have to pay £95 for his accommodation at the Captain's table, or £65 for his accommodation at the Third Mate's mess, and his passage money must be lodged in the hands of the Company's Paymaster, for the said Captain or Third Mate.

APPOINTMENTS NOT TO BE PURCHASED.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 9th August, 1809.—Resolved, That any person who shall, in future, be nominated to a situation, either civil or military, in the service of the Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase, or agreement to purchase, or of any corrupt pretence whatever, either direct or indirect, be himself, by any other person, with or without his privacy, shall be rejected from the service of the Company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before

discovery of such corrupt practice be made: and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that, or any other situation whatever, in the said service. Provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any Director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such Director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

PASSAGE MONEY TO CADETS.

Upon the friends of each cadet paying the regular amount of the passage money to the Company's paymaster, such cadet be required to sign a declaration, upon honor, that he has not paid, or caused to be paid, nor will pay, or cause to be paid, either directly or indirectly by himself, or by any person on his behalf, any further sum for his accommodation, either to the commander or mate, than those prescribed by the Court's regulations.

In the event of its appearing, at any future time, that a further sum shall have been paid by, or for any cadet, such cadet will be placed at the bottom of the list of rank, of the season in which he was appointed.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Officers, (of whatever rank,) must be ten years in India, before they can be entitled, (except in case of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified,) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant military surgeons.

Officers who have not served ten years in India, but whose presence in England is required by urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay, on furnishing an affidavit of the urgency of the case, in which the circumstances are to be briefly noticed.

Officers, after arrival at the Presidency, are to address their applications, for furlough, to the Adjutant General, enclosing therein a certificate from the Presidency Pay-Master, and Accountant to the Military Department, of their being no demands against them, (or in lieu thereof, an engagement on the part of some respectable agency house,) and also a medical certificate from a Presidency Surgeon, countersigned by the examining member of the Medical Board, if the application be grounded on ill health. A certificate signed by the Pilot of the date of dispatch of vessels in which officers embark, to be sent to the Adjutant-General, and also to the Secretary to the Government Military Department.

A chaplain, after seven years' residence in India, is allowed to go home on furlough, and receive the pay of major. Should he go home from sickness, prior to this period of service, he is allowed the pay of captain only.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay, only in case of going home from sickness.

Officers going to England on furlough, are required immediately to report their arrival, by letter, to the Secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they arrived, and their address, forwarding, at the same time, the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency.

Officers are required to join the establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of the three years' furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the Court, six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter mentioned, or in cases, in which it shall be proved to the Court, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All Officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence on account of sickness, must transmit, with their letter of application for such leave, a certificate signed by, at least, two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint, and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary. Also, previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced, by personal examination, or by such other evidence, as shall be deemed satisfactory.

Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain a further time from their duty, on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians, with the attestation of a magistrate, that the persons who signed the certificate are physicians.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, must, at its expiration, apply for permission, either to return to their duty, or to reside a further time in England.

No Officer, who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough, will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the Act of the 33 Geo. III. chap. 55, sec. 70.

Every officer, upon leaving India, will receive a printed copy of the General Order on this subject, published agreeably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of ignorance of the regulations will not be admitted, as any justification of the breach of them; officers, therefore, who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not, in due time, apply, so as to effect their return to the presidency to which they belong, within the period of three years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted, by the Court, to remain a further time in Europe.

No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half, from the period of his quitting India, excepting colonels of regiments, and those of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, regimentally, when promoted to that of major-general; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA.

Regulations as to the charge of Recruits.

At a Court of Directors, held on the 22d December, 1820 — Resolved, that whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, shall be embarked on any ship, they shall be placed in charge of the Senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within, at least, seven days of the period fixed for her leaving Gravesend:—That the officer proceed with the men from the depot:—That, as a remuneration for this service, he be granted the passage money of his rank:—And, that the commander of the Ship be authorized to draw on the company's paymaster for the same

PRECLUDING THE RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

OF MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICERS, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

* No officer, who shall have had any civil or military station, whatever, in India, in the service of the E. I. Company, being under the rank or degree of a member of council or commander-in-chief of the forces, and who, having departed from India, by leave of the Governor General, in Council, or Governor in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or native corps of troops, or in the civil line of the Company's Service; unless, in the case of any civil servant of the Company, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in four of the proprietors, assembled in general court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident. 33, Geo III, Cap. 52, Sec 70.

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.

Regulations respecting Military and other Officers retiring from the Company's Service.

Every officer, after twenty-two years' actual service in India, is allowed to retire with the pay of the rank to which he has attained, but such pay is to be the same, only, as that allowed to officers of infantry.

A member of the Medical Board, who has been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £500 per annum.

A surgeon or general hospital, or superintendent surgeon, who has been in that station not less than two years, and whose period of service has been not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, as above, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £300 per annum.

All other surgeons and assistant surgeons, attached to the Military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank after having served fifteen years in India.

An assistant-surgeon, after the said period of service, who shall not have attained the station of head surgeon, is allowed to retire on a pension of £50 per annum.

A chaplain, after eighteen years' service in India, (two of which at a Military station,) including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire with the pay of major.

A chaplain having served ten years in India, whose constitution will not admit of his continuing in the service, may retire on the half-pay of major, after seven years, on the half pay of captain.

A commissary or deputy commissary of ordnance, not being a commissioned officer, is allowed to retire on full pay, if he has served twenty-seven years in India, of which twelve must have been in the ordnance department; twenty-five years, fourteen of which in that department; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the ordnance department.

A conductor of ordnance is allowed to retire on £60 per annum, after twenty-five years' actual service in India.

Every lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain, is allowed, to retire with the Half pay of the rank to which he has attained in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India; but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

A lieutenant having served thirteen, or an ensign nine years in India, including three years for a furlough, may retire on the Half pay of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

A subaltern officer, or military assistant surgeon having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the Half pay of Captain, if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

Every officer returning on furlough, and wishing to retire from the service, must make a declaration to that effect, within twelve months after his arrival in England; and in case of his neglecting so to do, he must, at the expiration of his furlough, either return to India, or be held to have relinquished the service, and not be entitled to retire on pay, unless he has continued to

arrived in India, from his first arrival for the space of *twenty-two* years without having a furlough, in that case he is allowed *two* years before he shall be called upon to signify his intention of retiring, but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

Officers, in future, retiring from the service, shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application to that effect, or from the expiration of two years, from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, whichever shall first happen; and all casualties, by death in Europe, after the expiration of the same period of 2 years, from the date of landing, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period expired, notwithstanding, in both cases, the Officers may have received an extension of Furlough, G. G. O. No. 230, of 1824.

BOAT ALLOWANCE.

REGULATIONS.

G. G. O. 16th Dec. 1816. The Right Honourable the Governor General, in Council is pleased to authorize officers of His Majesty's Service, who become supernumerary to the complement attached to regiments, to draw the half boat, and the house rent, (if not furnished with quarters,) of their regimental rank, during the time they may be detained in India; also boat allowance from the station at which they are stationed, to the Presidency, when directed by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed by water.

G. G. O. 19th Sept. 1818. The Most Noble the Governor General, in Council, is pleased to publish the following resolutions of Government, on the subject of boat allowance to officers, viz.

1. Whenever a regiment, or any number of troops at companies of companies by water, the proportion of officers of all ranks, regularly belonging to, and on the establishment of such regiment, or companies of a regiment, as the case may be, and actually move with their men, and draw, of course, the boat allowance of their rank, in addition to their tentage.

2. If from a deficiency of officers in other cases, the Commander-in-Chief shall consider it necessary to order any additional officers, of whatever rank, to join and do duty with such regiment, or companies of a regiment, His Excellency, will be pleased to represent the case to Government, when boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted to the requisite number of extra officers.

3. In the case of drafts detachments, or recruits proceeding to join corps by water, or of invalids, supernumeraries, or time expired men, returning to Great Britain, boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted, on the representation of the Commander-in-Chief, to the following proportion of officers:—

Every detachment under 30 and under 60 men, two subalterns, and so on in the same proportion, with the addition of one captain for every detachment, consisting of not less than three, or more than five such parties, parties. Two captains for six, and not more than eight such parties, and so on, also with the further addition of one field officer for every detachment, consisting of not less than three captain's parties, as above detailed.

4. The names of all officers appointed to do duty with detachments, as extra officers with regiments, or companies of regiments, proceeding by water, are to be specified in General Orders, or Division or Station Orders, (as the case may be,) for the convenience of more readily auditing their bills.

5. The Governor General in Council extends the indulgence of boat allowance to all aides, assistant surgeons, and subaltern officers, on their arrival for the first time in Bengal and being ordered to join a regiment, the same indulgence is extended to gentlemen, appointed as and as commissions in His Majesty's Army or in the local corps, to volunteer and warrant officers, and generally to persons newly appointed, and for the first time, proceeding to join the corps or stations, but officers and others returning by this indulgence, are to cease drawing their tentage from the day of their being ordered to embark and join, and the extension of the privilege for which they received boat allowance.

6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will be pleased in all his orders, to employ individuals of the best description on duty with detachments, where extra officers, as above, and boat allowances shall be required, under the provisions of the 1st and 3d clauses of the order. This privilege will reduce, as much as possible, the charge which must be incurred by the indulgence now granted to all young officers on their first arrival.

7. One medical officer will always be permitted to proceed on duty with every Detachment of Europeans; and such officer will be permitted to draw his full complement of boat allowance.

8. Whenever the Commander-in-Chief may be of opinion that it is necessary for the service, or for the convenience to the languages is essentially necessary with an European officer, and that none of the officers attached to it, or proceeding to join corps on board a ship, can be fitted to do so, the order, in this respect, is to be inquired of the Government, who will be pleased to recommend any officer qualified to officiate in the capacity of a translator, and no officer will be permitted to draw boat allowance in addition to tentage.

9. In all other cases, except those above specified, officers drawing tentage, or insensibly to proceed at their own expense on any duty or when returning to Great Britain, and specially by water in charge of troops, stores, or freighting, or in other cases, shall draw the sanction of Government, previously obtained. When any particular case is brought to His Excellency to call for special indulgence, such case is to be referred for the decision of the Governor General, in Council, in the first instance, agreeably to the practice in regard to all matters con-

tive of expense, unless when the Commander-in-Chief may be in the Field, or when a pressing emergency shall appear to a general or other officer in command to be such as shall justify him in ordering boat allowance on his own responsibility. In such cases, the General or other Officer shall be considered by paymasters as a sufficient warrant for immediate payment of a boat allowance bill, and the necessary sanction to the Audit Department for adjusting the same, will be issued by Government, on the representation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

10. The regulations now laid down, are not to be considered as affecting, in any way, any pay or cashed-off officers, whose cases are provided for by General Orders of 16th December, 1867. G. O. O 27th March, 1870.—(With reference to General Orders of the 19th of September, 1867, defining the situations in which officers would be permitted to draw Boat Allowance, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following additional rules:—

Whenever a lieutenant, cornet, ensign, or cadet, is, for the first time, permanently posted to a corps, he will be permitted to draw the boat allowance of his rank, from the moment in which he may be doing duty, to the one where his regiment may happen to be stationed, although he may have been previously receiving tent allowance, with the corps to which he had been temporarily attached, provided, that prior to his being finally posted, he shall not have been in the receipt of full regimental allowances, for the term of 8 months.

It is to be clearly understood, however, that officers drawing boat allowance under this Regulation, shall forfeit their claim to tentage during the period for which boat allowance may be drawn.

G. O. G August 20, 1870.—The Governor General, in Council, is pleased to revise the periods, for which boat allowance has heretofore been granted to officers, authorized to travel by water, at the public expense, and to direct, that the following scale be substituted from this date:—

The Military Auditor General, in conjunction with the Surveyor General, will prepare, for approval and publication, a similar table, applicable to stations or out posts accessible by water, but not included here, to be computed with reference to the time and distances laid down for the Routes of the Ganges and Jumna.

The practice of passing tentage beyond Gurmukher, on the Ganges, and Delhi on the Jumna, will cease; and, in future, the boat allowance will be limited to the river station nearest to the destination of the individual ordered to join by water.

Young officers, or others, who may forfeit their tentage, until they join their corps, will, in future, be entitled to draw that allowance, from their arrival at the station to which they may have drawn boat allowance.

TABLE OF TIME ALLOWED

		Months Days.	
From Calcutta to Allahabad,		2	15
" " to Agra,		4	10
" " to Benares or Muzshabad,		0	20
" " to Buxar or Ghazipur,		2	0
" " to Bhatinda,		4	0
" " to Chittagong,		1	22
" " to Clunwar, Gena, or Sultanpore,		2	5
" " to Cawnpore,		3	0
" " to Daula,		1	0
" " to Dinapore, Patna or Haidpore,		1	22
" " to Delhi,		5	0
" " to Feroz Ghat,		3	15
" " to Goomttee or Ghant,		4	0
" " to Lucknow,		3	0
" " to Meerapore, Jaunpore, and Goruckpore,		2	0
" " to Monghyr,		1	0
" " to Mooltan,		4	15
" " to Peshawar Ghat,		2	15
" " to Sultanpore (Oude),		2	15

The following revised monthly rates of boat allowance are published for general information:

	Sevat Rs.
For Colonel's Regimentality,	600
" Lieut. Colonels ditto,	450
" Majors ditto,	350
" Captains ditto,	300
" Subalterns ditto,	100
" Privates ditto,	50
" Conductors, Apothecaries, and Stewards,	50
" Sub Conductors, Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards,	50

When Ordnance officers, proceeding in charge of Magazine Stores, unavoidably exceed the periods allowed in the table of time, boat allowance for the excess will be passed, on the production of the requisite certificates, by the Military Auditor General.

COMPENSATION FOR CHARGERS.

G. O. G. C. Aug. 27, 1830.—The Governor General, in Council, is pleased to notify, for general information, that the following revised rules of compensation for the loss of chargers killed, or disabled in action, or shot in consequence of being infectionally diseased, will hereafter be pressed to the several descriptions of mounted officers, entitled to such indulgence, under the provisions of the orders quoted in the margin.

G. O. G. C. 13th March, 1795.

G. O. G. C. 19th June, 1813.

G. O. G. C. 4th May, 1822.

1. To Horse Artillery and cavalry officers for the loss of a charger, selected from the ranks, or remounts of their respective corps, a compensation equal to the price they would have been entitled to receive in returning such charger, to the ranks, viz. the residue of the original price, after a deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, for the period that may have elapsed since the date of selection.

2. To all mounted officers, for the loss of a charger, under the provisions of the orders before quoted, not selected from the ranks, and purchased at a price not exceeding 800 Rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of the price actually paid, after a similar deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, for the period elapsed since the date of purchase.

3. For the loss of a charger, purchased at any price above 800 Rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of such price, after the deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, provided such residue do not exceed the sum of 800 Rupees, which is the maximum of compensation to be allowed in any case.

4. Bills for compensation for the loss of a selected charger, are to be accompanied by a copy of the certificate specified in the 21st clause of G. O. V. P. of the 7th October, 1817, and those for compensation for a charger not selected from the ranks, by a declaration on honor, specifying the price paid, and the date of purchase.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE

Officers who cannot be supplied with quarters where their corps are stationed, are to be allowed house rent, in lieu of quarters, to be drawn in arrears.

A field Officer of any rank, member of the Medical Board, or head surgeon of General Hospital, per month, Rs. 120

A captain, regimental surgeon, chaplain, pay masters or commissary of ordnance, ... 90

A subaltern, assistant surgeon, or deputy commissary, 60

A cadet, conductor, or apothecary, 30

Staff officers, not specified herein, are to draw their house rent, according to the rank for which they receive pay.

Officers in the receipt of full batta are not to draw house rent, except in particular cases, as specified hereafter, in lieu of quarters.

The following general staff and commissioned officers not having house rent consolidated in their staff allowances, and the nature of their employments and appointments rendering residence in Calcutta necessary, are to draw house rent according to their respective rank in the service, viz.

Surveyor General of India,
Judge Advocate General,
Secretary to the Governor General,
to the Commander-in-Chief,

Perman Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief,
Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief,
Commandant of the Calcutta militia,
Assistants in military offices.

PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWANCE TO ALL OFFICERS.

Commanders of the H. C. Ships are prohibited from demanding more than the sum specified below, on account of the passage and accommodation at their tables of the undermentioned officers, under pain of forfeiting from the amount so over charged, for the benefit of the Poplar Hospital. Any additional accommodation or cabin, beyond that, to which the parties are respectively entitled under the regulations of the Company, may, however, be agreed for, and paid separately.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

General Officers,.....	£ 250	Subalterns,.....	Rs. 710
Colonels,.....	200	Assistant Surgeons and Cadets, (exclusive of character party allowance,).....	95
Lieutenant Colonels and Majors,.....	150	Do do at Third Mate's Table,.....	55
Captains and Surgeons,.....	125		

If any Third mate shall directly, or indirectly, either demand or receive from any assistant Surgeon or cadet accommodated at his mess, a larger sum than the rate fixed by these regulations, he shall be fined double the amount of the excess, for the use of the Poplar Hospital, and such will be deducted from his wages, or his account of private trade, as the Court may direct.

N. B. The above sums must be paid to the Pay Master of Seamen's Wages, whose receipt must be produced, before an order will be issued for the reception of the persons on board any of the Company's ships.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM INDIA, ON SICK CERTIFICATE FOR MILITARY DUTY.

Captains and Surgeons,.....Rs. 2000 | Subalterns, Asst. Surgeon and Cadets,.....

N. B. The commander of each regular ship is required to receive, at least, two officers on the above terms, and to appropriate the larboard three part of the great cabin, with the passage to the quarter-gallery taken off, their accommodation. The commander of each extra ship is required to receive at least one, and to accommodate him with a cabin, on the starboard side, abaft the Chief Mate's, and abreast of the spit-room, not less than 7 feet long by 6 feet wide.

In the event of any of H. M. regiments returning to Europe, Government will allot the whole, or such part of the great cabin as they may think fit for their accommodation; the same sum being allowed for the passage of such officer, as for that of an officer of the same rank proceeding to Europe on military duty.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWED TO THE COMMANDERS OF H. C. SHIPS.

During the months of October, November, December, January, and February.

To Madras,.....Sa Rs 100	To Ceylon,.....Sa. Rs. 150
To Prince of Wales' Island,..... 107	To China,..... 250
To Fort Marlborough,..... 150	To Negapatam,..... 125
To Bombay,..... 200	From Trincomalee to P. W. I..... 100

During the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September.

To Madras,.....Sa Rs 125	To China,.....Sa. Rs. 130
To Prince of Wales' Island,..... 127	To Ceylon,..... 150
To Fort Marlborough,..... 150	To Negapatam,..... 170
To Bombay,..... 250	From Trincomalee to P. W. Island,..... 100

Every Officer, from whom more than the above rates shall have been required, is to report the same to Government, through the Adjutant General, specifying the sum paid, the name of the owner or commander, who shall have received it and the name of the vessel.

Passage money to all officers of H. M. regiments, ordered home under the operation of general or partial reductions, such as exchange with officers in this country, who happen to have been placed on half pay, or from other causes, * beyond their count out.

Lieut-Col. batta 4 months,..... St Rs 2400	Lieut. Batta & Gratuity 7 months, St. Rs. 1004
Major ditto ditto,..... 1500	Ensign, ditto ditto,..... 714
Captain, batta and gratuity 7 months,.... 1512	

CONDUCT OF OFFICERS ON BOARD SHIP.

It having come to the knowledge of the Court of Directors, that the good order and wholesome practices, formerly observed in the Company's ships, have been laid aside, and late hours, and the consequent mischiefs introduced by which the ship has been endangered, and the decorum and propriety, which should be maintained destroyed; they have thought proper to frame the following regulations on these points, to which the readiest acquiescence is expected; and any person offending against them, will incur the Court's high displeasure, viz.

Resolved.—That, in order to prevent any accident from the fire and lights being kept up, beyond those hours, usually observed in all proper disciplined ships, it is strictly enjoined, that the fire be kept up beyond eight at night unless for the use of the sick, and then only in a stove, and that candles be extinguished by nine between decks, and ten, at latest in the cabins; and that the utmost precautions be observed to prevent their being visible to any vessel passing in the night.

That the hour for dinner be not later than two o'clock; and when the commander of the ship returns from table, either after dinner or supper, the passengers and officers of the ship retire also.

That the captain be strictly enjoined to pay due attention to the comfortable accommodation and liberal treatment of his passengers, at the same time, setting them an example of sobriety and decorum, as he values the pleasure of the Court.

That any excess or disorderly behaviour below, being equally repugnant to the good order and discipline of the ship, will, on representation, be noticed by the Court of Directors, and not fail to incur their displeasure.

* That any improper conduct of the officers of the ship, towards the passengers, or each other, shall be quietly made known to the commander, who shall weigh the circumstances with impartiality, and if conviction be effectual, decide, according to the best of his judgment; and every person concerned be expected quietly to conform thereto; but should any one think himself aggrieved thereby, he may appeal to the Governor and Council of the first settlement the ship arrives at, if homeward bound, to the Court of Directors.

That the diversity of characters and dispositions which must meet on ship board, make some restraint upon all necessary, and any one offending against good manners, or known usages and customs, will, on representation to the Court, be severely noticed.

THE APPENDIX,

PART VI.

Marine Regulations.

For the Guidance of Commanders and others, belonging to Ships and Vessels resorting to the Port of

CALCUTTA.

1st. Commanders of ships or vessels, coming up to Calcutta, are to hoist a blue-peter at the main (or gallant) mast-head, on arriving in view of Kidderpore, and to keep the same flying until the Harbour Master's Assistant shall have taken charge from the pilot.

2d. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off Calcutta, or Kidderpore, (if the vessel is to remain there,) an officer from the Harbour Master's Department will be sent on board, to moor her in a proper berth, and as near in a line as possible, leaving a sufficient space for ships to pass up and down the channel next to the outer buoys of the moorings—As the Harbour Master is held responsible for the movement of all ships and vessels to and from the stream, requiring his assistance, the officers of his department are not to be interfered with, in the execution of such important duty. After a ship or vessel is moored in a clear and safe berth in the stream, she is not to be shifted, unless for the purpose of hauling into dock, or to the Honorable Company's Moorings, and except in cases of emergency.

3d. All applications to take in, or cast off from the moorings, or for other assistance from the Harbour Master's Department, are to be made in writing to the Master Attendant, who will direct the Harbour Master accordingly. Applications will be complied with according to priority of date.

4th. On ships or vessels arriving off Calcutta, they are to have their jib and driver booms rigged in, as soon as practicable, and remain so till the pilot takes charge.

5th. Ships and vessels lying in the stream, or at the Honorable Company's Moorings, shall have at least one anchor at the bow, with a cable bent, and raised, ready for letting go at all times.

6th. No ship nor vessel shall make any hawser or rope fast to any of the Honorable Company's Mooring Buoys, except for the purpose of warping into a berth, under the direction of the Harbour Master or his Assistant.

7th. Serious accidents having taken place in transporting vessels, from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving, commanding officers are to permit warps to be made fast, and to keep them so, until requested to let them go—All vessels in the Port of Calcutta are enjoined to assist each other, while in the act of warping.

8th. Vessels docking or undocking, are to have their lower yards down, and top-masts struck.

The Harbour Master's Assistant, in hauling ships or vessels into dock, is to take care, that the waist anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ships' sides, (which can be removed,) be suffered to remain, also to shut in all the ports and scuttles.

9th. All ships or vessels moored in the stream, are to keep a clear hawse, and attend to the helm, to prevent accidents occurring; ships frequently being so many times in their cables, that they cannot veer away, and consequently are liable to go adrift, during strong gales, or blowing weather.

10th. Commanding officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch dammer, or rosin on board, to prevent accidents by fire—they are also prohibited from throwing over board, ballast, broken bottles, or rubbish of any kind.

11th. Commanding officers of ships or vessels lying under ways, or at any of the Honorable Company's Moorings, are to slack down their cables, to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the officers of the Harbour Master's Department to do so.

12th. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others, while in charge of an officer under the authority of the Master Attendant, have no claim on Government for such damage; but the parties concerned, are to represent the case to the Master Attendant, who will take such cognizance of the same, as the merits of the case may appear to require.

13th. In order to avoid misconception, as to the responsibility of Government for the safety of ships and vessels, making use of the Honorable Company's Chain Mooring, the Government, in Council, has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the public, that Government does not guarantee the safety of any ship or vessel, which may use those Mooring.

Rules of Hire of the Moorings at Calcutta, Suliha, Cosy Bazar, and Kidderpore, and other Charges in the Harbour Master's Department.

CHAIN MOORINGS.

	TONS.		PER DIEM.
All vessels up	to 100	2 Rupees.	
" " from	200 to 299	3 ditto.	
" " "	300 to 399	4 ditto.	
" " "	400 to 499	5 ditto.	
" " "	500 to 599	6 ditto.	
" " "	600 and upwards	7 ditto.	
Swinging Moorings		3 ditto.	
N. B. No vessels above 300 tons burthen, can be hauled to the swinging Moorings.			
Hauling to the Chain Moorings,		25 Rupees.	
Ditto from ditto,		25 ditto.	
Hauling to and from the Swinging Moorings,		25 ditto.	
Hauling under four, ships of 250 tons and upwards,		50 ditto.	
Ditto ditto, under 250 tons,		25 ditto.	
Hauling from under four,		same as above.	
Re-Moorings,		5 Rupees.	
Hauling into dock,		60 ditto.	
Ditto out of dock,		50 ditto.	
For the use of the buoy hauling into dock,		10 ditto.	
" " " " out of dock,		10 ditto.	
Riding at the end and buoy, per diem,		3 ditto.	
Hauling any ship or vessel on the way or from off the way,		50 ditto.	
Transporting vessels (when not at the Chain Moorings, or not going into, or coming out of dock,) from Sulkea, to any part of the river, not below Kidderpore,		25 Rupees.	

JOHN HAYES,
Master Attendant.

MASTER ATTENDANTS OFFICE,
The 1st of February, 1827.

CHARGES OF PILOTAGE.

TABLE of RATES of full and broken Pilotage, chargeable to all Ships and Vessels, inward and outward, of the River Hooghly.

Draught of Water.	Full Pilotage inward.	Additional Pilotage outward.	Inward Proportion.	Outward Proportion.
<i>Feet.</i>			<i>FROM SEA</i>	<i>FROM CALCUTTA.</i>
9. to 10	100	} 10	To Saugor, . . . 4 12ths	To Mysore, or
10. to 11	120		To Kedgerce, . . 6 12ths	Futta, 3 12ths
11. to 12	140		To Culpee, . . . 8 12ths	To Di. Harb. . . . 3 12ths
12. to 13	160			
13. to 14	180	} 20	To Di. Harb. . . 9 12ths	To Culpee, 4 12ths
14. to 15	210		To Futta, or	To Keigeree, . . . 6 12ths
15. to 16	250		Mysore, . . . 10 12ths	To Saugor, 8 12ths
16. to 17	300			
17. to 18	350	} 40	To Calcutta, full	To Sea, full Pilotage.
18. to 19	400		Pilotage. }	
19. to 20	450			
20. to 21	510			
21. to 22	550	} 60		
22. to 23	600			

Note.—The vessels of all Foreign Nations now pay pilotage as those under British colours.

N. B.—By broken pilotage is meant, the proportion of full pilotage between the different states, or pieces of anchorage. All ships, the property of Foreigners, as well Asiatic as Euro-

their being provided with a Pilot, furnish the Master Attendant with a certificate of some responsible House, for the payment of all such Charges. Copies of the form of application for a Pilot, and of the guarantee will be furnished at the Bankshall.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

1.—Policies, having any Claims on the Marine Department, are requested, on and after the 1st proximo, to forward the same, for Examination and Registry, direct to the Marine Board, whence, if found correct, they will be transmitted, without loss of time, to the Marine Pay Master, passing for payment.

2.—To prevent, as much as possible, the Multiplication of unnecessary Correspondence, it is requested that Bills may be, in general, transmitted under a blank cover, superscribed with reference to the contents of the former; and that on the Face of the Bill itself, a reference may be made to the authority on which the Claim is preferred, and the Vouchers, if any, annexed to the Bill. In cases where the Claim has arisen out of Correspondence with the Board, a reference by Number and Date, to the Board's Letter, sanctioning the charge, will be sufficient.

3.—Of course, when a Bill presented in account of transactions, which have not been previously before the Board, it will still be necessary to accompany the Bill with Vouchers, and an explanatory Letter.

4.—Any Bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to require correction, or further Voucher, will be returned to the Party as early as possible; and should not be so returned within the week, the Drawer will know that it has been passed to the Marine Pay Master, and may, accordingly, apply for the Payment.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

MARINE BOARD. }
19th October, 1826. }

REGISTER OF GRAPNELS, WRECKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given, that the Naval Store Keeper has been instructed, from the 1st proximo, or the 1st of May 1827, to keep a general Register, in which are entered all grapnels and wrecks of every description, which may have been sent on shore, or recovered from ship, and may be recovered by the Master Attendant, or by any other person, and the said Register will be open every day, during the official hours of his office, for the inspection of the public, with the view of facilitating the recovery of those who may be desirous of reclaiming their property.

2. A copy of the rules, also, under which the system of Registering is carried on by the Master Attendant is herewith forwarded, and may be seen on application at the Naval Store Keeper's Office.

Marine Board, 13th April, 1822.

Secretary

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the mercantile community and others concerned, that, under the sanction of Government, the following amended rules, for the appointment and guidance of Marine Committees of Inquiry, intended to investigate and report upon complaints officially preferred to the Marine Board, by or through the Master Attendant, against any member or members of the Pilot Service, have been adopted, and will be in force from the present date, viz.

1st. The Master Attendant, or his Deputy, shall ordinarily officiate as president of all such committees.

2d. When the Master Attendant or his Deputy cannot preside with propriety, as in cases where either is implicated, the Marine Pay Master shall be nominated president; and, if he should be unable to attend, the committee, if any of the Honourable Company's chartered ships or cruisers, or if no such officer should be in Calcutta and able to officiate, some other eligible individual, he preferred a candidate, shall be selected by the Marine Board to preside.

3d. A candidate of a member of the Honourable Company's chartered ship shall be always appointed to sit as a member of the court, whenever such nomination can be made.

4th. In making arrangements for the formation of every committee of inquiry, the commanders in the country service, or as many as can be called upon, if the number of such committees in Calcutta will be less than five, shall be apprized of the intentions of the Marine Board to appoint the committee, and it shall be optional for the whole of those so apprized, or any number of them best able to attend, to sit as members of the said committee of inquiry.

5th. If no commander in the country service shall, after being so apprized, think proper to attend, it shall be, nevertheless, competent for the remaining members present to conduct the investigation, and to report upon the subject of complaint as directed.

6th. Two Branch Pilots shall be nominated to sit as members of every committee of inquiry.

7th. When any opinion, given on professional points, is only that of a majority of the committee, the dissentient member or members shall be entitled to record in the proceedings of the committee his or their dissent, respectively, with the reasons which have induced him or them to dissent from the majority, for the information of the Marine Board.

8th. The Judge Advocate shall be instructed, in every case, to take down minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct the inquiry, with the powers usually exercised by Judge Advocates in naval and military courts of inquiry.

Marine Board, 28th Sept. 1822.

H. SARGENT, Secretary.

STRAITS OF SINGAPORE.

PORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 27, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General, in Council, is pleased to direct, that the following copy of a notification, received from the Government of Prince of Wales Island, be published for general information:—

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that the following instructions, for passing through the North East Entrance into the Straits of Singapore, from the Straits of Dryan, by a Route newly discovered by the Command and Officers of the Honorable Company's cruiser Prince of Wales, called "Philip's Channel," be published for general information:—

*Directions for passing through the North East Entrance into the Straits of Singapore.
(from the Straits of Dupleur or Philip's Channel.)*

After clearing "the Mulliburgh Shoal" either to the eastward or westward, a direct course may be steered for Red Island, which lies near a bluff head land, on the eastern shore. This island is to the north-east by north from the centre of the Mulliburgh Shoal, and north-north-east $\frac{1}{2}$ east from the centre of Red Island, on the bearing there is a extensive reef of rocks, distant one mile to the north-west of the Town when working wind, and standing to the northward. A vessel ought not to go up within one mile of this shoal of coral rocks is dry at low water spring tides. When on it, the north-north-east island here south, Sahon Ille west, the island of Red Island south and by west, the soundings are about six to seventeen fathoms round it, steep too. After leaving Red Island, Pulo Doman is the first island that will be distinguished from the group of points forming the eastern shore. Pulo Doman are two low wide islands, bearing north-east $\frac{1}{2}$ north, distant eight miles from Red Island. In passing it to the westward, it ought not to be approached nearer than one mile, as there are some rocky reefs which surround it; from hence Cape Island will be seen, and bears north distant four miles and a half from Pulo Doman, its soundings are from twelve to seven or eight fathoms. Cape Island or Rock, an unnamed, from its appearance is a rock, of perpendicular sides, flat at the top, and about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a reef of rocks projecting out about three hundred yards; the soundings near it are from ten to seven fathoms decreasing a yard near the island. Between it and the "Bluff Head Light" is a reef of rocks, on which account it would not be advisable to go to the eastward of Cape Island.

When the east of Cape Island, Long and Round Island, and the Rabbit and Conny, may be distinctly seen, a direct course may be steered to pass round them, between Round Island and the eastern shore, which is five and a half miles across, the soundings are from seventeen to twenty two fathoms. Long and Round Islands ought not to be approached nearer than three quarters of a mile, as there are rocky reefs round them. In working and standing to the westward of the south-east of Round Island, no farther to the westward than to bring the north to the west end of Long Island, or with the centre of the Rabbit, as there are four rocky reefs to the south-west of Red Island; when on the southern reef to the south of the island. Red Island was from within the "Bluff Head Light" the centre of Round Island east $\frac{1}{2}$ south, the soundings are irregular near these shoals and Long and Round Islands.

After passing Long and Round Islands, Singapore can be distinctly seen, and a course ought to be steered for St. John's, to clear the Buffalo Rock and a patch of dry rocks to the south-west of the Buffalo.

AMHERST HARBOUR

The following Remarks, by Captain Studdart, commander of his Majesty's Ship *Champlain*, on the approach from Sea to the New Town of AMHERST, at the entrance of Martaban River, are published for General Information.

When Soundings are given, they are to be understood as having been taken at low water Spring Tides.

"Steering for AMHERST, with a leading wind bring Cape Champlain, (a small island assuming the appearance of a Cape;) when well in with Zebo, to bear S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. and Zebo, (a small, well wooded island, about one mile $\frac{1}{2}$ b. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the Pagoda.) E. b. S.—Pagoda E. N. E., and east end of Seboe Island, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. when Ships without a Pilot, or unacquainted with the place,

may anchor in six fathoms soft bottom, being in the fair way for Bridge Passage, and as the ground is narrow, not exceeding twenty five fathoms from rock to rock, with shallow water on either side, it would be advisable, previous to its being hoisted, to sound through it the hoar. But should circumstances prevent that precaution, the following hurried remarks would a ship through—

* Bring the centre of Zeebo E. S. E. about three cables distant, and Cape Champion by west point of Zeebo, then steer N. N. E. paying close attention to the soundings, the varying in the Channel from three to nine fathoms, and in some places, by yawing a depth on either side, from five feet to six fathoms, more particularly when Cape Champion opens about a mile's breadth to the eastward of Zeebo.—The Beacon (116) on the western extremity of the rocks, forming the east side of the pass, will lead to near its centre; when, following a little to the eastward of mid Channel, run through it six and eight fathoms general soundings, steering for the first reach in the neighbourhood of the Kalyra River, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. When to the northward of the reef, the water may be shoaled to four fathoms; then steer to the eastward, for the southern point of the entrance to the Kalyra River, or to a conical mount, showing a little to the southward of the entrance, being one of the long range of the Yen Mountains, seen in the interior, and anchor in from two and a half to three and a half, soft bottom, at any convenient distance from shore—Larger vessels, when in four fathoms, to haul in for the anchorage, should steer for a large well wooded hill on the northern end of the Waagrew, or Campbell Range, and anchor in, from three to five fathoms soft bottom. I would recommend mooring up and down the side, and during the S. W. Monsoon, the best bower to the eastward. To run out through Bridge Passage, steer towards (what I imagine to be a shoal, with a passage round it) through middle ground, guided in the approach by the soundings until the pass is opened; and when Zeebo shows to the westward of the Pagoda, with five and six fathoms half tide, it indicates the fair way. When Cape Champion and Pagoda are in one, haul up a little more for the pass, and when open, then haul on, (as on entering) a little to the eastward of mid channel, and run through S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. When a cable and a half to the southward, keep a point to the westward, until Cape Champion opens west of Zeebo, from whence I had regular soundings, with muddy bottom.

* There is another channel running close along the N. E. side of the reef, with deep water, but running so near the rocks at the S. W. end of the middle ground shoal, that I would not recommend its being used, except from necessity.

NOTE. * This harbour possesses, among other advantages, that of filling nearly two hours before the waters cease to flow in the River, and ebb out, with little variation in depth, until the ebb becomes general, offering the facility of a lake during that interval, to communicate with the shipping, &c. &c.

* A like advantage is enjoyed by L'Ilavre de Grace, arising from similar natural causes. Being situated near the Mouth of the Seine, its area is filled at nearly flood from the British Channel, and remains stationary nearly three hours. The Seine, and its tributary interior branches, receiving their quota in the interim, the returning ebb is guided by the sands at the mouth of the River, rushes towards the harbour, where, there not being any backwater, confines what is already in until a fall of some feet has taken place in the ebb, proving a circumstance of peculiar importance to so confined a port as L'Ilavre, and which may tend materially to the future benefit of the place now in question.

* The velocity of the flood tide, at its utmost rate, is of no moment, the ebb retiring with about double the force, in consequence of the water from the Kalyra River being directed through the harbour after first quarter flood by the Diana Shoal. The extreme fitness of the harbour for docks, (there being a rise and fall of nineteen feet) although undertakings to be reserved for other periods, should not be overlooked in the present view of its qualities.

By Order of the Marine Board.

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

MARINE BOARD,
22d JULY, 1826.

THE 14TH OF MARCH.

A Survey having been made of the James and Mary Shoal, by Captain Ross, the Marine Surveyor General, and that Officer having reported, in a very satisfactory manner, as to its not being of that dangerous character which has been long imagined, and the Master Attendant having reported his opinion, that Vessels may be, with perfect safety, Piled up and down the River at a greater draft of Water than is now authorized. Notice is hereby given, that from and after the date of the Notification, Pilots have, under the Sanction of Government, been instructed to Pilot ships at the following Drafts of Water.

From March to September inclusive.

From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour,.....	17 fms
From Diamond Harbour to Sagar,.....	19 "
From Sagar to Sea, at the Pilot's discretion, if above.....	23 "

From October to February inclusive.

From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour,	12 1/2
From Diamond Harbour to Sangoor,	12 1/2
From Sangoor to Sea, at the Pilot's discretion, if above	21 1/2

By Order of the Marine Board,

W. P. PALMER, Assistant Secretary.

COMPARATIVE RANK.

Of Officers in the Navy and Army.

NAVY.	ARMY.
Admiral of the Fleet	Field Marshal,
Admirals,	Generals,
Vice-Admirals,	Lieut. -ant-Generals
Rear-Admirals,	Major-Generals,
Commodores 1st Captain to Commanders in Chief ..	Brigadier-Generals,
Captains of three years' Post,	Colonels
Other Post Captains,	Lieut. -ant-Colonels,
Commanders,	etc. etc.
Lieutenants,	Captains.

NOTIFICATION.

The following particulars, relative to the positions of the Eastern Sea Reef and Sangoor Sand, and to the positions of the Floating Light, and of the Floating Light vessel, are published for general information:—

The master of the boat, if he has been directed to proceed to quit the position beyond described, unless any other vessel, or vessel obliged to come to anchor, or if on a necessary pilot vessel will be directed to take up the position, under the return of the Light Vessel.

Extract from Report of J. Ross, Surveyor General

"It has been said, that the extremities of the land, at the entrance of this river have a tendency to increase to the southward. In the collection of the marine chart, I examined the Eastern Reef and Sangoor Sand, and found the end of the former at 21° 27' 30" north latitude, and in 88° 12' 8" east longitude, the end of the latter at 21° 27' 30" north, and 88° 25' 37" east, being on the meridian of Fort William Flagstaff. The lower Floating Light Buoys are in 21° 7' 0" north latitude, and 88° 12' 40" east longitude. From the station of the reef bears S. 1/2 W. distant 7 1/2 miles, and the end of Sangoor Sand S. 1/2 E. 1/2 S. 1/2 miles.

"By referring to Captain Mendenhall's chart, the Sand Head, it will be seen that my observations place the end of the reef at 21° 26", and the end of Sangoor Sand at 21° 25" more nearly than hitherto. The Floating Light Station, I also make 1 mile to the southward of the station assigned to it on the chart. In regard to the longitude, I differ considerably from the chart.

"My observations place the end of the Eastern Reef at 21° 22", and the end of Sangoor Sand 15' 30" more westerly, which difference would arise from the meridian of Fort William being erroneously said to be 88° 25' east of Greenwich, whereas, observations taken at the Observatory, and many lunars reduce it to the latter end of 88° 20' 37" east.

"The small difference in our latitude is not likely to produce much inconvenience to navigation; but the great difference in the longitude may render the navigation considerably; for if by departing from Madras, or any other well-furnished place, with good chronometers, he is in possession of the correct longitude, and ship's chronometer for the Floating Light, according to the chart, in 88° 25' east, he will naturally be directed 1 1/2 miles to the eastward of its true position, and be steering to the wrong channel.

"The present position of the Floating Light is well chosen, as she serves both to mark the Eastern Channel, and also the deep ship, to cross over the Eastern Reef by her bearings. I beg leave to suggest, that she should not be removed, or suffered to quit her station, and cruise about, being, (in her proper station) a well-determined object by which the navigator may examine his chronometer after a long passage down the river, as well as in depart from.

"The Reef buoy, at present, bears from N. W. by W. 1/2 W. from the Floating Light, distant about 5 miles, one buoy being distinctly visible from the other.

"The Spit buoy is in 21° 18' 06" north, and longitude 88° 00' 27" east it bears from the Floating Light N. 46° W. distant 1 1/2 miles.

"The following observations were made by myself, while down the river:—

Diamond Harbour Flagstaff, latitude 22° 11' 4" north, and 9° 52' west of Fort William Flagstaff,	
Benagallah Obelisk,	22° 1' 10" N. 8° 10' W. of Ft. Wm. F. S.
Kedgeree Post Office,	21° 52' 31" N. 22° 06' W. of do.
Kedgeree Light House,	21° 50' 18" N. 23° 58' W. do.
Large tree on Middleton Point, (which stands where the intended Light House on Sangoor is placed on Mendenhall's Chart),	21° 37' 54" N. 8° 47' W. of Ft. Wm. F. S.
Triumph on Sangoorstone's Island,	21° 39' 46" N. 10° 40' W. of do.
Triumph at New Anchorage,	21° 43' 45" N. 17° 57' W. of do.
Silver Tree Obelisk,	20° 57' 52" N. 13° 15' W. of do.

"The differences of longitude were measured by four excellent chronometers, under favorable circumstances, three times between Fort William Flagstaff and Kedgee's Post Office, and five times between the latter and the Floating Light Buoy. The latitudes are the results of several observations, taken at a short distance on each side of noon, and reduced thereto, Doctor Young's method,—I therefore, hope, that the positions which I have given to the different points will be found correct, as every care was observed to obtain the same."

(Signed)

DANIEL ROSS.

Marine Surveyor General.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW.

Fort William 13th April, 1829.

Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that two buoys have lately been laid down at the entrance of Chittagong river, the particulars whereof, as reported by Mr. Branch pilot Sinclair, are published for general information, viz. "One on Patanga Point, and the other on the Western extreme of the Flat running off Noman's or Noman's Point. The Northern Buoy is a skeleton Buoy painted red, and an excellent mark to keep vessels from running on shore on the reef, off Patanga Point, either in working down or coming in. This buoy ought not to be brought to the Eastward of N. by E.; it lies in two fathoms, low water spring tides, and is very steep, particularly to the N. W. I, myself, after laying the buoy, showed from two fathoms into 4 feet at one cast. The south buoy is a 3rd class buoy, (spire) painted black No. 15. This buoy is an excellent leading buoy into the river, and equally as good a mark for going out, in the south-west monsoon, on a flood tide; running up, vessels may keep in close to Noman's Point, from 4 to 6 fathoms; and by so doing, run up in a line to the buoy, without heaving less water until you come close to the buoy; encountering close up to the buoy, I would advise the officer in charge to steer direct for the northern buoy, until rather more than half way between them, and then haul up N. by E. for the flagstaff. In crossing the bar, the best water over, is with the back or southern buoy, bearing N. E. to N., E. by N., carrying two fathoms low water. These buoys I call the northern and southern buoys, being marks for the entrance of Chittagong river. In the dry season I have no doubt of the sands shifting, and of their becoming more extensive, so that it will most probably require sailing directions for the N. E. Monsoon, as well as for the S. W. I am most happy that the buoys will ride well in the situation they are now placed, the north buoy being entirely within the current of the river; and the southern one in the weakest part of the strong current running outside, being placed as to, in the entrance of the river, as could be prudently done."

"Bearings of the Buoys."

"Flag Staff, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., Patanga Point, N. by E., Noman's Point, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E."

{ Northern buoy, painted red, in two fathoms low water spring tides."

"Flag Staff, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., Patanga Point North, Noman's Point E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Northern or red buoy N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W."

{ South buoy, painted black, in three fathoms low water spring tides."

(Signed)

P. G. SINCLAIR.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William,
Marine Board Office,
19th August, 1829

The following Rules, relative to the Accommodation of Individuals, proceeding to the Sand Heads or down the River, by means of the H. M. Cable Company's Pilot Vessels, have been sanctioned by Government, and are now published for General Information.

1.—Officers, civil and military, when ordered to proceed down the river on public service on board a pilot vessel, or to indicate the same to the Master Agent, or to his absence to his Deputy, who is to secure the vessel and a cabin for the use of the service on which such officers are employed. If cases occur, in which the requirements of the service on which such individuals are proceeding on board a pilot vessel, are not met, the application is to be made on board accompanied by a certificate of the necessity of the party proceeding to sea, in the pilot vessel, and to the Master Agent or his Deputy, to be put on board a pilot vessel, as may be required. Individuals when both in the service and out of it, will have a cabin to reside in on board a pilot vessel for purposes unconnected with their duty or health, and to be applied to by the Master Agent, stating the purpose for which they desire the indulgence, and the time for which they are likely to be on board. The pilots are on no account whatever to receive on board or accommodate any individuals, unless sanctioned as above.

2.—Individuals proceeding on board pilot vessels, under either of the above circumstances, are permitted to occupy one-half the after accommodation, and in the event of a greater number of passengers being on board, under due authority, than can be accommodated in the cabin or fore-cabin, the joiners, if public servants, and those, last permitted to go on board, if private individuals, are to have such accommodation as the dining cabin affords. It is to be optional with the pilot in charge, to allow the occupation of his half of the after accommodation to such individuals; but he is on no account to demand a greater sum than eight Sicca Rupees per diem for such accommodation, and six for every day after. But it is to be understood, that individuals proceeding on board, on public service, shall have the right of also occupying the remaining half of the after accommodation, on a remuneration being made to the pilot, in charge of the vessel, at the rate above specified. The payment in both the above cases is to be exclusive of the amount to be given for table money, as hereinafter stated.

3.—It is to be distinctly understood, that no individuals proceeding on board a pilot vessel are to be considered as possessing the slightest degree of authority on board. But that the regulations now in force, relative to passengers on such occasions, are to be strictly maintained. This rule is, of course, not applicable in cases wherein, by the special order of the Government, the pilot in charge is required to place himself under the directions of any particular individuals.

4.—Pilots in charge of vessels, are to provide a suitable table for their passengers, and are, on

* A gentleman 8 Rs. per diem for the first fortnight—6 Rs for every day after

A lady 6 Rs. per diem for the first fortnight—5 Rs for every day after.

A child 4 Rs. per diem for the first fortnight—3 Rs for every day after.

no account, to demand a larger amount for table money, than the sums specified in the Margin,* and any pilot making a larger demand, either directly, or indirectly, will be subject to such loss of rank, as the Marine Board, under the circumstances of the case, shall determine.

5.—The above Rules are to have effect from the 1st Proximo.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J TROTTER, Secretary.

MARINE BOARD.
20th April, 1826.]

Commanders of Ships and others are hereby informed, that the Lantern of the Light House, erected on Point Palmayra, will be regularly lighted from this date.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

MARINE BOARD.
[1st June, 1826.]

NOTIFICATION.

The following Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor, in Council of Mauritius, is published by Order of the Honourable the Vice-President, in Council, for general information.

No. 6.

ORDINANCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

For the adoption of certain precautionary measures, in addition to those already in force, for the greater security of the shipping in the road of Port Louis, during the hurricane season, and for the anchoring of vessels performing quarantine.

Preamble. In consequence of representations, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, by the Chamber of Commerce of this Colony, upon the advice and information, he has otherwise received, and with the view of obtaining new advantages to the trade of the island, and rendering less onerous to the merchant vessels, the necessary precautions against the introduction of contagion from without.

HIS EXCELLENCY HAS ORDERED, AND ORDERS:—

I.

From the first of December till the 30th April of each year, all English or foreign ships, arriving in the harbour of Port Louis, instead of casting anchor, as heretofore, in the road marked out by the 3d article of the first title of the *acte* of the 27th February year XII, and by the 3d article of the Proclamation of the 19th May, 1816, shall be authorized to enter, and anchor in the harbour as hereafter, as the line, which, during this season is destined to form the north-east boundary of the roadstead of Port Louis

New anchorage ground for ships during the hurricane months.
The ships are to be subject to no further formalities, than if they were anchored at the Flag Buoy.

Ships and vessels thus arriving, and anchoring thus, shall not be liable to any entries, fees, or formalities, exposable by the Custom-House or Port Office, other, than they were formerly subject to, when they could only anchor at the Flag or Bell Buoy.

II.

Manner in which the new anchorage is to be made known.

The boundary referred to, by the foregoing article, shall be marked out by two flag-staffs, erected upon the beach, one on either side of the harbour, indicating a line from the inner point of Ile Tonneliers to the inner point of Fort Blanc, and each of them bearing a yellow flag surmounted with the royal initials, surmounted by a crown.

III.

Ships arriving without a clean bill of health, to perform quarantine of observation.

In the event of a ship arriving from any port, where there is no reason to believe that a contagious malady may have existed, the master shall be bound, on his arrival, to exhibit to the health-officer a clean bill of health, from the competent authority of the place from which his vessel shall have sailed, and of the place or places at which she may have called during her voyage, and communicated with the land.

Failing which, even should no disease exist on board, the said ship shall be placed under a quarantine of observation in such place, and for such a period, as His Excellency the Governor, upon the especial report of a health officer, shall think proper to prescribe.

IV.

Quarantine anchorage.

Ships performing quarantine shall anchor near to, and outside the aforesaid line, destined for the boundary to the north east, ranging themselves on another line, abreast of Ile Tonneliers; and in order to prevent all communication among them, they shall take up their births clear of each other, in the manner that shall be pointed out to them by the Harbour Master.

V.

An armed boat, moored on the north east boundary line, to act as a quarantine and Custom House guard-boat.

An armed boat, carrying a flag, similar to what is described in the second article, shall be moored within the line of demarcation, so as to indicate this line upon the water, and to act at once, as a guard and visit boat, both for the quarantine and revenue service. During the night this boat shall hoist out a signal light of such a colour, as to be easily distinguishable from the other lights in the harbour.

VI.

A Custom House Officer, specially commissioned for the quarantine service.

And for the better prevention of smuggling, an Officer of Customs shall be specially commissioned to observe the said anchorage, and which shall arrive there before they shall have entered at the Custom House and this officer is authorized, in case of need, to embark on board the guard boat.

VII.

The quarantine ships to receive a printed passport, authorizing their admission to the new anchorage.

All ships performing quarantine shall, on arriving at the said anchorage, receive a printed formula in French and English, for which a receipt shall be given by the master, and which shall serve them as full authority in availing themselves of the indulgence with the local Government accords them, and as an intimation to the commanders of His Majesty's ships, that the vessels thus admitted to quarantine are to be considered *bona fide*, and in all respects, as far as concerns, the limits of the harbour, as if they were anchored at the Ring or Bell Buoy.

VIII.

The approach and commencement of a hurricane to be announced by signals from the shore.

To indicate to the ships anchored outside of the harbour, the appearance of bad weather, or of a hurricane, a signal flag shall be hoisted, either on the Ile Tonneliers or Fort Blanc, exhibiting a white field, with horizontal blue stripes, running along its entire breadth, upon an oblong area of 6 feet by 4. This signal shall indicate the approach of a hurricane.

To indicate that the gale or hurricane has begun to blow, there shall be hoisted a square flag, displaying a white field, and divided in its length and breadth by a blue cross. This telegraph shall be continued by the firing of a gun, repeated twice, successively. The third gun fire shall announce to all vessels anchored outside of the limits of the harbour, and of the quarantine limits indicated above, that the danger of remaining at anchor has become imminent, and that their safety requires them to get under sail.

IX.

General and special precautions to be adopted relative to the quarantine ships and their boats under a penalty.

With the exception of the guard-boat, (and even she shall lie well off, so as to avoid all contact with the quarantine ships,) all vessels are prohibited from communicating with the ships in quarantine, without the express permission of the commander of the guard-boat. The market or bum boats belonging to the said ships shall be placed under the observation of the guard boat, which shall have orders to prevent all improper intercourse during the provisioning of the ships, and it is hereby forbidden to receive payment from the said ships under any fine in any other form than that of metallic money.

Contraventions of the present article shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than a hundred dollars, saving the right of further prosecution, according to the gravity of the offence, and of such other penalties as may be found applicable, according to the Proclamations of the 18th of May, 1816.

X.

In cases, in which the ships in quarantine shall have occasion for supplies of water, it shall be necessary for them to make application to the Harbour-Master, whom these supplies shall exclusively concern, and who, in such cases, shall adopt the measures that are prescribed and customary with respect to quarantine ships:—any infringement, or contravention, subjecting the offending party to the aforesaid fine of from twenty-five to a hundred dollars, besides such other penalties as may be found applicable.

XI.

Boats and other craft belonging to the ships under quarantine shall not be allowed to remain afloat, but shall either be along-side or hoisted on board the ships, on pain of fifty dollars fine, incurred *ipso facto*. Such precautions, as are prescribed, and necessary for the delivery of letters, shall be put in practice according to the directions to be issued, or the means furnished for this purpose, from the Port Office.

XII.

All the provisions of the *arrêté*, of the 27th Pluviose, year 12, and of the proclamation of the 18th of May, 1816, in so far as they contain nothing contrary to the present Ordinance, shall continue to be observed and followed under the penalties therein contained.

XIII.

Officers charged to superintend the execution of this Ordinance, and directions relative to the tariff of fees, to be paid by ships arriving without a bill of health.

The Harbour Master, and the Chief Civil Medical Officer, are charged to superintend the strict execution of the present Ordinance, and the Chamber of Commerce shall exhibit to His Excellency the Governor, a tariff of fines to be levied on vessels, arriving without the necessary certificate, which fines shall be applied to reimburse the charges that the dispositions of the present Ordinance may occasion.

XIV.

And to the end, that no person may plead ignorance of the same, the present Ordinance shall be read published, and registered in the Courts, for which purpose, a copy thereof shall be presented by the Procurer General to His Honor, the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given at Port-Louis, Mauritius, 10th November, 1830.

CHAS COUVILLE.

By Order of His Excellency, the Governor,

G. A BARRY,

Chief Secretary to Government.

By Order of the Council,

F. E. S. VIRET,

Acting Secretary to the Council.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Port William, 12th March.

NOTIFICATION.

The following instructions, relative to the West Coast of Australia, and the entrances of Gage's Roads and Cockburn Sound, are published for general information:—

REMARKS.

Made on board H. M. S. *Sulphur*, William Townsend Dancer, Esq. commander, and Mr. Jno. Barrin, Master, between 25th November, 1835, and 31st December, 1835.

Latitude of anchorage in Cockburn Sound,.....	32° 10' 56" S.
Longitude by mean of time-keepers and lunars,.....	115° 38' 15" E.
Variation of compass,.....	5° 30' 0" W.

The rise and fall of the tide is influenced principally by the wind.

Ships bound into Cockburn Sound or Gage's Roads, in the summer months, should endeavour to make the land to the southward of Garden Island, as the winds prevail from that quarter from the end of October to the beginning of May. In the Winter, ships should make the land to the northward of Rottenest, about Cape Lechenault, as the prevailing winds, between the middle of May and October, are from N. N. E. round to the westward.

Ships bound to Cockburn Sound, from the Southward, should endeavour to cross the five fathom bank, when an remarkable peaked hill, on Garden Island, bears E. or E. by N. They should then haul to the N. until the centre of Carnac bears N. E. or N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., then haul to the eastward until abreast of the challenger buoy (black), passing the buoy, ten or fifteen fathoms distance, to the northward, then steer E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. through the channel, leaving the N. W. and N. E. reefs on the larboard hand, taking care to keep Saddle Hill, (close to the river heads,) a sail's breadth open to the southward of Carnac. When a few straggling rocks, which are to the N. of Carnac, are in a line with the N. end of Carnac, or a little open, you may then haul for the anchorage in Cockburn Sound, passing the tail of Garden Island apt. in four fathoms water, and anchor in any part of the sound; the Anchorage being every where good, but recommend, as near Garden Island as possible, being then sheltered from all westerly winds.

Ships bound to Cockburn Sound, from the northward, should not cross the five fathom bank, until the centre of Carnac bears E. N. E., when over the bank, the same directions, as if coming from the southward.

Ships should not attempt to anchor in Gage's Roads during the winter months; it being open to N. W. winds, which blow strong, and heave a heavy swell in, and the bottom being foul; ships, during the summer months, may lie there in safety.

No ships should attempt to enter Cockburn Sound passage without a pilot.

Given under our hands on board the *Sulphur*, in Cockburn Sound, this 31st day of December, 1829,

(Signed) W. T. DANCE, *Commander*.

J. PERRIAN, *Master*.

(True Extract and Copy)

(Signed) G. A. BUSHEY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt.*

By Order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW,

Fort William, Marine Board }
Office, 28th March, 1831. }

Secretary

NOTIFICATION.

The Public are hereby informed, that under the Orders of Government, the Draft of Water, at which Vessels, are to be moved in the River Hooghly, is from this date fixed as per Margin

Ft. In.

With the aid of competent Steamers, at all Times of the Year up & down..	20 0	—Pilots moving Vessels at greater than the
Without Steam, proceeding down—from Calcutta to Saugor. —		prescribed Drafts, being subject to dismissal
From 1st Nov. to the 15th March inclusive	18 0	from the Service Owners and Commanders are
From 16th March to 31st May,.....	17 0	requested on no account to endeavour to in-
From 1st April to 31st October,.....	17 6	duce them to deviate from the present Order
Without Steam, coming up		—and to be careful not to load their Vessels
From Saugor to Diamond Harbour.		beyond the authorized Draft, when about to
From Diamond Harbour to Calcutta.		quit Calcutta.
From 1st Nov. to 15th March inclusive,.....	18 Ft. 17 Ft.	
From 16th March to 31st October,.....	20 Ft. 15 Ft.	

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary*.

Fort William, }
Marine Board Office, }
December 15, 1830. }

The following rules for clearing the River roughly, of wrecks and other obstructions, are published for general information.

1. In Order to provide for clearing the bed of the river, of all anchors, that have been lost in its channels and anchoring stations, and for the recovery and removal of every description of wreck, deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the Master Attendant, to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official superintendence of the *Marine Board*, the means placed by Government, at the disposal of that officer, for the purposes specified.

2. All recovered anchors, grapnels, and wreck, of every description, shall be landed as soon as may be practicable, in the same state in which they are recovered. Articles belonging to the Hon'ble Company, are to be delivered to the department to which they belong, by the Master Attendant, under instructions, with which he will be furnished. All other articles are to be deposited in the Bankshall premises, and immediately after their being so deposited, a full and accurate description shall be taken of the articles for registry, specifying whether the articles are of a perishable nature or not; a place where, and date when found; and such other information as may be of all calculated to enable owners to identify their property. A distinguishing mark, is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white paint, when the article will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not admit of being marked with white paint, it is to be in some other manner, sufficiently identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry, to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business; a copy of this registry shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the Marine Board, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information to be hung up in the *Exchange Rooms*, for the information of the public.

4. In the event of the right of property being proved to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, or in case of dispute, to the satisfaction of the *Marine Board* such property shall be valued by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. the proprietors of the Exchange, subject to arbitration; and if the value fixed by them, should be objected to, either by the Master Attendant on the part of Government, or by the owner, when the valuation shall have been fixed, the Master Attendant shall make out a bill for salvage, rated according to the place of recovery; viz. 1/3d of the value of articles recovered above Fulham; 19 per cent. on articles recovered between Fulham and Culpeo; 50 per cent. on articles recovered between Culpeo and Saugor; and 65 per cent. on articles recovered below Saugor, with interest on the amount of salvage, calculated on the value, fixed by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. as above directed. The bill is to be sent to the Marine Board for registry; it is then to be passed to the Marine Pay Master for Collection; on the production of whose receipt to the Master Attendant, that officer will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

5. All perishable property shall, if unclaimed, be sold by public Auction, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. three months after its recovery, unless they, in conjunction with the Master Attendant, consider it for the interest of the owners, that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all non perishable property shall be sold at *Quarterly Public Sales*, twelve months after recovery. On receipt of the net proceeds, salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted therefrom, to credit of the "Wreck and Anchor concern," and the balance be deposited in the General Treasury for payment, without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing their right thereto.

6. In cases where ships may have parted from their anchors, or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or commanders, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, &c. when recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cent. for anchors, or similar property; any other description of property so recovered, is to be delivered, on payment of one half the amount salvage, referred to in 4th paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation thereof, to be made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. subject as before, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means for recovering their own anchors or other lost or wrecked property, within 48 hours, after they have been parted from or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the Marine Board) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the object himself, and all such anchors or property when recovered shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in the article 4.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovered by owners or commanders of ships, when reclaiming or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant, in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them, and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case, however, the parties so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled to one-half the amount salvage.

8. The above rules are to be construed to extend to the case of any ship or vessel being wrecked on any part of the river. In such case the Master Attendant, shall, on the requisition of the parties concerned, afford every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or ves-

sed, her stores, or cargo; and such a claim or compensation in the nature of salvage, shall be preferred by the *Marine Board*, as to them, under all the circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable; should however, the parties concerned, decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with, unless, by their negligence, the navigation of the river should become liable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case, before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all the necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW.

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
24th June, 1932.

REPORT ON KYOUK PHYOO HARBOUR.

Between the North End of Ramree Island and several small Islands to the Northward of it, there is a passage leading to the Eastward; it affords a safe and Commodious Harbour for Ships of the largest class:—The Harbour is named Kyouk Phyoo, from a village which is on the N. W. part of Ramree, and may be interpreted White Stone Harbour. Commodore Sir John Hayes was the first who brought this Harbour to the notice of Government, having visited it with part of the Flotilla, in 1826.

The Ingress and Egress are easy, during the day, but not so by night, for, besides the dangers that are immediately about the entrance of the Harbour, the Terrible Rocks, that are about 18 miles to the Westward of the Saddle Island, being low, and some of them below the surface, make it very hazardous to run for the Harbour at such time; and should Kyouk Phyoo become a place of great resort, a light of some sort will be indispensable.—On the Northern Rock of the Terribles would be the most advantageous position for a light; but I apprehend the top will not afford sufficient space for a house, although it would only be necessary to erect a small one, as all that a ship could require, would be to know the position of the Terribles, and from thence how to direct her course towards the Pagoda Rock, for I consider that, having passed the North End of Saddle Island, a ship will find the water smooth enough to anchor until morning. The Terrible Rocks are high enough to be discerned during day light, at five or six miles from a vessel's deck of 12 feet high, and, therefore, any beacon placed on them to direct ships at that time, is unnecessary.

The Harbour of Kyouk Phyoo is superior to Akynb, on account of its easy access at all seasons of the year, and the ease with which a ship can quit during the S. W. Monsoon; whereas the mouth of the Arracan River is environed by a shallow bar, and ships must choose moderate weather to put to sea.

The tides in Kyouk Phyoo are very moderate, as it is only for three or four days on the springs that their velocity is between two and three miles per hour: the rise and fall of the water is between eleven and twelve feet, and it is High Water at full and change, at 9 hours.

The depth in some parts of Kyouk Phyoo Harbour is inconveniently great, being 40 and 40 fathoms; but after getting to the Eastward of the Flag Staff Point, there is a level anchoring ground with from 12 to 9 fathoms all over it.

The most convenient anchorage, is with the Flag Staff bearing from W. by N. to W. N. W. distant about half or three quarters of a mile, in 10 fathoms at low water. A ship will then be about a quarter of a mile off the flat, which lines the Ramree Shore, and her communication with the shore be quick; the flat extends about 250 yards off in some parts, and dries at low spring tides with 5 or 6 fathoms close to its edge; by anchoring nearer to the Flag Staff, you will feel the eddies from the point, and be unsteady.

About one and three quarter mile to the South East from the Flag Staff, there is an inlet which branches off into several small creeks, running to the Southward and Westward, the inlet is shallow at its entrance, not having more than 1½ or 2 fathoms water, but is deeper within; and a ship of three or four hundred tons may warp into it, but from the mangroves, and swampy ground about the creek, it is an unhealthy looking place.

At 3 1-6 miles to the E. S. E. of the Flag staff is the North-East point of Ramree, and from the latter, a little more than a mile to the N. N. E. is the South point of Buffalo Island; between the two is Fletcher Haye's Straits, by which the communication is kept up with Ramree Town, Sandoway, and Ayeying; I have not examined beyond the N. E. point of Ramree, but I see that Mr. Bowman's Chart exhibits a great depth of water in the Strait.

There is a passage on the North side of Buffalo Island, leading into Combermere Bay, but only fit for Boats.

The Islands which form the North side of Kyouk Phyoo Harbour, are small; and their general height, is from one hundred to about three hundred feet; they are rocky, and covered with jungle.

The North point of Ramree, where the Cantonment stands, appears to be a dry and sandy soil; but from Prospect Hill, I saw much Jungle and swampy ground to the Southward, which must affect the salubrity of the place. The Majesty's Ship *Swallow*, while at anchor, trying the

climate of Kyauk Phyo, remained in the Harbour all June, July, and August; it may be concluded, if such a trial is conclusive, since the height of the rains is not the sickly season; and every ship that may visit the Port is not likely to be so well housed over, and the crew especially preserved from exposure.

The Coast of Arracan is generally unhealthy, as fevers prevail in some degree throughout the year.—Kyauk Phyo is, I believe, one of the most healthy parts of the Coast, but not exempted from the consequences of the Monsoon breaking up in the neighbourhood of the Sunderbunds; therefore, September and October will be found less healthy than at other seasons: judging of the weather we experienced in February. I am of opinion, that convalescents from fevers, would find benefit by a visit to Kyauk Phyo, from the beginning of January to the middle of April, at which time there is a fine sea breeze blowing daily from about 10 A. M. until 9 or 10 P. M.; the weather is dry, and morning clear, and free of the heavy fogs, which Akyab is subject to.

The water is good, although procured at wells; Poultry and Fish are plentiful; Vegetables, from the place being so recently settled, are not so, we obtained some of the European kind from the gardens, which were good. The cattle are of a good size, and without doubt, good beef might be had if they were taken care of.

The narrowest part of the Harbour, is from the Ramree shore to the South Point of Direction Island, where it is 3000 yards wide; and it is thereabouts, that the Reliance Rock is situated, at 1200 yards from the Ramree shore, and 1900 yards from the South Point of Direction Island, the Rock bears from the Flag Staff, N. 54° 4' W. distant 2150 yards, and the Northern outer Buoy of the Entrance, is on the same line of bearings, but is 5570 yards from the Flag Staff. The Southern outer Buoy, which is close to the Reef that environs the N. W. Point of Ramree, bears N. 76° 18' W. from the Flag Staff distant 4120 yards, the distance between the two outer Buoys is 1.15 Geographical mile, which is the width of the channel into the Harbour.

The depth on the top of the Reliance Rock at low water is 1½ fathom, and it is so sharp, that the lead will not lay on it. At about 100 yards to the South of the Rock the depth is 5 fathoms, deepening to 14 in mid-channel towards Ramree, and again shoaling to 5 or 6 close to the Beach. On the North side, at about 200 yards from the Rock, the depth is 6 fathoms, deepening very suddenly into 15; and in mid-channel, towards Direction Island, it is 26 fathoms continuing 11 over-falls; so that within 200 yards of the South point of Direction Island 40 fathoms will be found.

The Northern outer Buoy is placed a few yards from the West side of a ledge, the Rocks of which are sometimes visible at low water, it bears S. 22° E. from the Pagoda Rock, distance 1½ mile: and West from the South point of Direction Island; the depth near the Buoy is 17 fathoms and very irregular, deepening to 30 fathoms in mid-channel, and shoaling to 8 fathoms near to the Southern Buoy.

There is a bluff point, forming the Northern extreme of the Coast, distant about 5 leagues from Pagoda Rock, and bearing from it N. 18° 26' W. I. enverme the Harbour, and the Buoys are away, you must not open the Pagoda Rock clear of that extreme, until you have the Flag Staff at Kyauk Phyo bearing by Compass E. by S. ½ S. or until the South point of Direction Island bears about E. by N. then steer in East until the Flag Staff bears about S. E. when you may steer for the Anchorage before mentioned.

The highest part of Saddle Island bears S. 86° 38' W. from Kyauk Phyo Flag staff, distant 5½ miles, and from the Pagoda Rock S. 41° 18' W. distant 4.5 miles; notes and when standing for the harbour, remember that the dangers extending from the North end of the Saddle Island, bear from the Pagoda Rock S. 57° W. and from Kyauk Phyo Flag Staff N. 78° W.

There is a dangerous Shoal in the Channel between Saddle Island and the Terribles, named after the Irrawaddy Steamer.

At about one mile to the North of it, the depth is 13 or 14 fathoms, and less than half a mile to the Westward of it, the depth is 9 fathoms, it shews rollers in fine weather and breakers in rough weather; it is situated West from the highest part of Saddle Island, distant 3.6-10 Miles, —S. 80° 28' E. distant 4.4-10 miles from the Northern dry rock of the Terribles,—N. 86° 53' E. 4.8-10 miles from the middle group of the Terribles,—N. 62° 15' E. distant 7 miles from the Southern Rock of the Terribles,—N. 70° 20' W. 4.8-10 miles from the Cap Island,—and S. 62° 18' W. 7.4-10 miles from Pagoda Rock; the depth between the Shoal and the Terribles is 15 or 16 fathoms, in mid-channel.

There is a very conspicuous Peak on the Island in Combermere Bay, in Latitude 19° 30'. 41" North; when the Peak is on the North point of the small range of islands forming the West side of Combermere Bay, it bears N. 38° 43' E.; that mark leads clear of the Shoal to the Westward at about half a mile from it. With the Eastern brow of the same Peak on, with the aforementioned point, it leads 1½ mile to the westward of the shoal, and the western brow on, with the same point, leads directly on the shoal.

The Terribles are dangerous rocks, lying in a direction S. S. W. ¼ W. and N. N. E. ¼ E. forming three groups that are visible, and having some under water. The Northern Rock is the largest, and appears to be about 15 or 13 feet high.

The middle group is about a mile to the S. S. W. of the Northern Rock, the Southern Group, consisting of several low rocks, is 4½ miles S. S. W. ¼ W. from the northern one; besides these, there is a breaker about one mile to the southward of the Southern Group; and the Flora breaker

were seen 2 miles west, and half a mile north, from the Northern Rock, seeing that they are dangerous to approach within 2½ miles of the dry rocks.

There is not a safe passage between the groups, according to the report of Mr. Adams, although the space between the middle and Southern Rocks appeared to me wide and clear, but I did not pass through them; indeed, these rocks require a more particular examination than I was able to make at the time I was off them, as the safety of ships may depend on a correct knowledge of the dangers under water, and the depth into which they might stand at night. I once passed round to the westward of them, at about 3 miles distance, in 19 or 20 fathoms.

The Latitude of the Northern Rock is $10^{\circ} 26' 11''$ N and Longitude, $93^{\circ} 22' 15''$ East. It bears S. $35^{\circ} 45'$ E. true from the south point of the Western Bologna, distant 28 miles, and S. $75^{\circ} 20'$ W. distant 11½ miles from the Pagoda Rock. When coming from the westward, the high peak in Combermere Bay is easily distinguished at 8 or 9 leagues, when it bears N. $49^{\circ} 10'$ E. true bearing, or N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. by Compass, the North Rock of the Tumbles will be on the same bearing.

The Pagoda Rock is very conspicuous, as it is kept white-washed, and a small flag always hoisted on it. The true bearing of it, from Kyook Phyou Flag Staff, is N. $42^{\circ} 48'$ W. and the distance is 8380 yards, or 1.13 miles.

10 altitudes of the sun,					On the 8th of February, I observed
reduced to the Meridian, made	$10^{\circ} 29'$	$11''$	00		the latitude of it, with
10 more,	10 29	13	10		an artificial horizon,
10 more,	10 29	19	15		and an instrument
Meridian altitude,	10 29	18	30		fixed on a stand, and
Mean latitude,	10 29	11	30 N		made it in $19^{\circ} 29'$
					$14' 30''$ north.

12 altitudes, reduced to the Meridian, made	$10^{\circ} 26'$	$22''$	70	On the 9th of February, I observed the
12 more,	10 26	22	00	latitude of Kyook
Meridian altitude,	10 26	25	20	Phyou Flag Staff, and
Mean latitude, ..	10 26	23	30 N	made it $19^{\circ} 26' 23''$ 30
				north.

The Flag Staff is $5^{\circ} 13' 15''$ East of Fort William Flag Staff, measured by many good chronometers; its longitude will be $93^{\circ} 34' 13''$ East of Greenwich, admitting $88^{\circ} 20' 57''$ East, to be the longitude of Fort William Flag Staff.

The magnetic variation, observed at Kyook Phyou, by a theodolite made by Troughton, was $2^{\circ} 4'$ East.

There is a passage between Saddle Island, and smaller islands lying to S. E. of it, named Kent and Cape Islands; it cannot be recommended unless buoyed off, when it might prove useful to a ship in the day time, by facilitating her departure when the wind is at W. N. W. instead of going round to the northward of Saddle Island.

Saddle Island is surrounded by rocks, extending about 1½ mile from it to the north, and about 1 mile from its west side, and should be approached with care—when working out of Kyook Phyou I should (after passing the outer Buoy), never stand further to the southward, than to bring the Flag Staff and southern outer Buoy in one, so as to keep more in that part of the tide which sets out to the north of Saddle Island.

(Signed) DANL. ROSS,
Marine Sur. Genl

By order of the Marine Board, the 17th September, 1832.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 20th OCTOBER 1834

Under the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, the following Letter from His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir John Gore K. C. B., Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India, with its enclosure, is published for general information.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt.

(COPY)

Melville, in Madras Road,
19th September, 1834.

My Lord.—The Hydrographer of the Admiralty having requested, that publicity may be given to India to the accompanying Hydrographical Notices, I have the honor to request that

your Lordship will cause the same to be inserted in the Official Gazette of the Bengal Presidency, or any other channel of publicity your Lordship may think proper or expedient.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN GORE.

Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency General The Right Honorable
Lord W. C. BENTINCK, G. C. B. & G. C. H.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

(True Copy)

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Offy. Chief Secy.

Description of the North East Coast of Australia By Capt P. P. King, R. N., F. R. S.

1. Lady Elliot Island is a low islet, covered with shrubs and trees, and surrounded by a coral reef, which extends for three quarters of a mile from its north east end; the island is not more than three quarters of a mile long, and about a quarter of a mile broad; it is dangerous to approach at night, from being very low. It is situated thirty miles N. 52° W. (mag.) from the extremity of Breaksea Spit, (as laid down in Captain Flinder's Chart,) its latitude is 24° 6', and its longitude 152° 15' 15".

2. Banker Group consists of three islets, they are low and wooded like Lady Elliot Island, and lie S. E. and N. W. from each other, the south eastermost (or first) has a Coral Reef projecting for two miles and a half to the N. E., four miles and a half to the N. W. of the north westermost (or third islet) is a large shoal, which, from the heavy breakers upon it, is probably a part of the barrier or outer Reefs. The centre island (or second) of the Group, is in latitude 23° 51' 10", and longitude 152° 19' 5". Off the southwest end of the second island is a small detached islet, connected to it by a Reef, and of the north east end of the third island is another islet, upon a coral reef.

The spaces between these islands, which are more than a league wide, are quite free from danger; we passed within a quarter of a mile of the south end of the reef off the third island, without getting bottom within ten fathoms.

3. Rodd Bay, a small harbour on the west side of the point to the northward of Bustard Bay, offers a good shelter for vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burden. The channel lies between two sandbanks, which communicate with either shore. In hauling round the point, steer for Middle Head, a projecting rocky point, covered with trees, keeping the centre of it in the bearing of about south (mag.); you will then carry first five, then six and seven fathoms; when you are abreast of the north low Sandy Point, you have passed the sandbank on the eastern side, the extremity of which bears from the point W. 3° N. about one mile, then haul in E. by S. and anchor at about one-third of a mile from the low Sandy Point bearing north.

In hauling round this point, you must not shoalen your water on the south side to less than four fathoms, as the sandbank projects for a mile and a quarter from Middle Head. In the centre of the channel, between Sandy Point and Middle Head, and at about one-third of a mile from the former, you will have seven, eight, and nine fathoms water, until it bears N. by E. when it shoals to five fathoms. The situation of the extremity of the low Sandy Point upon Captain Flinder's Chart (East Coast, sheet III) is in latitude 23° 59' 45", and longitude 151° 34' 45". High-water takes place at eight hours and a half after the moon's transit.

In standing into Rodd Bay, the water does not shoalen until you are in a line with the north points of Facing Island and Bustard Bay.

There is a run of fresh water in the bay to the eastward of the low Sandy Point, but it was not thought to be a durable stream. Wood may be cut close to the beach, and embarked without impediment.

4. Port Bowen, Captain Flinder's in his account of this port, has merely confined himself to the anchorage under Entrance Island, (lat. 22° 29' long. 150° 45' 30") which is, at best, but an exposed roundabout. The channel in, on the north side of the island, is free from danger; but, on the south side, between it and Cape Clinton, there is an extensive shoal on which the sea breaks heavily; it was not ascertained whether it be connected with the bank off the south end of the island, but there is every probability of it. The inlet round Cape Clinton affords good anchorage; but, in the mid channel the depth is as much as eighteen fathoms; the sands on the western side of the inlet are steep to, and should be avoided, for the tide sweeps toward them. The best anchorage is in the sandy bay round the inner trend of the Cape, (latitude 22° 31' 40", longitude 150° 44") where both wind and water are convenient. In steering it from sea, haul round the Cape, and pass about half to three quarters of a mile to the north of the high round Island, in seven fathoms, avoiding the sandbanks on either side. In passing the inner trend of the Cape, the water will shoal to three and three quarter fathoms, but do not approach too near the point. When you have opened the inlet, steer in; and, having passed the inner Cape, haul in to a sandy bay on the eastern side, where you may anchor in eight or nine fathoms at pleasure.

The centre of the shoal in the middle of the port bears N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. by compass, from the high round Island, and N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. when in a line with Entrance Island.

High-water appears to take place half an hour later than at Entrance Island, or about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. 40 m. after the moon's southing, (the moon's age being thirteen days.) The tide did not rise more than six feet, but it wanted three days to the springs. Captain Flinders supposes the spring tides to rise not less than fifteen feet. The variation of the compass off Cape Clinton was 9° 5' east, but at Entrance Island, according to Captain Flinders, it was 7° 40' east.

5. Northumberland Islands. In the direction of N. 8° E. (magnetic,) and five miles and a half from the third island, is a low rock, which, at high water, is very little above the surface of the sea. It is very dangerous, because it lies in the direct track of vessels steering towards the Percy Isles. It escaped the observation of Captain Flinders.

In the direction of S. 42° W. (magnetic,) and ten miles from the west end of Percy Island, No. 1, are some rocks, but I am not aware whether they are covered; they were seen by Lieutenant Jeffries in 1815.

Another patch of dry rocks was seen by me from the summit of a hill at the west end of Percy Island, No. 1, whence they bore S. 68° W. (magnetic,) and were supposed to be distant out eight or nine miles. The variation of the compass here is between 7° and 8° east.

6. The Percy Isles have also been described by Captain Flinders; the bay at the west end of No. 1, is of very steep approach, and not safe to anchor in, excepting during a south east wind. The anchorage at No. 2, inside the Pine Islets, is bad, since the bottom is rocky; the ground is, however, clearer more to the southward, and, on the whole, this anchorage is not insecure, since there is a safe passage out either on the north or south sides of the Pine Islets. Wood may be procured with facility, and water also, unless the streams fail in the dry season. Captain Flinders was at these islands in the latter end of September, and found it abundant. The flood tide comes from the north-east, at the anchorage in the channel between the Pine Islets and No. 2, the flood sets to the south, and the ebb to the north. The maximum rate was one and a quarter knot. High-water occurred at the latter place two hours and a half before the moon's passage; but on the following day did not precede it more than one hour and a half. Captain Flinders mentions high water taking place on shore at eight hours after the moon's passage, (vide Flinders, vol. ii. p. 32.) The tide rose twelve feet, when the moon was thirteen days old. The north-west end of No. 1 is in lat. 21° 41' 50", long. 150° 16' 40", the south-west end of No. 2 is in lat. 21° 40' 50", long. 150° 13'.

7. In passing Shoal Point, in lat. 21° 0' 5" long. 149° 7' 30", Captain Cook's ship got into shoal water, and at one time had as little as three fathoms (Hawkesworth, vol. iii. p. 131.) and the merchant ship *Lady Elliot* in the year 1815, met with a sand bank extending from the island off the point in a north-east direction for ten miles, on one part of which she found only nine feet water.

The *Mermaid* passed the point at the distance of three miles, and when the island bore S. 68° W., distant two miles and a half, had four and three quarter fathoms, which was the least water that was found; but, it being then high water, five or six feet, if not more, may be deducted, to reduce it to the proper low water sounding. There was no appearance of shoaler water near us, and it is probable that Captain Cook's and the *Lady Elliot*'s tracks were farther off shore. The variation of the compass, six miles east of Point Slade, was 7° 11' east.

8. Cape Hillsborough is a projection terminating in a bluff point in lat. 2° 53' 40", and long. 149° 0' 15", being high land, it may be seen seven or eight leagues off. The variation here is 6° 30' E.

9. The Cumberland Isles extend between the parallels of 20° and 21° 6', and consist generally of elevated, rocky islands; they are all abundantly wooded, particularly with pines, which grow to a larger size than at the Percy Isles. We did not land upon any of them; they appeared to be of bold approach, and not dangerous to navigate amongst, they are from six to eight hundred feet high; some of the peaks on the northern island are much higher.

1. (latitude 2° 5' 40", longitude 149° 53' 25") is about three quarters of a mile in diameter; it is of peaked shape. at three quarters of a mile off its south-east end there is a dry rocky lump.

2. (latitude 21° 0', longitude 149° 52' 30") is nearly a mile and a quarter in diameter, and has a considerable reef stretching for more than a mile and a half off both its north-west and south-east ends; on the latter is a small rocky islet.

3. (its latitude 20° 58', longitude 149° 44' 55") is of hummocky shape; it has also a reef off its south-east and north-west ends, stretching off at least a mile. On the south-east reef is a dry rocky islet.

10. Three Rocks, in latitude 20° 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', are small isles of moderate height. All these islands are surrounded by deep water. The variation here is about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° east.

4. in latitude 20° 53' 10", and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in latitude 20° 58', and the two sandy islets to the westward of them, were seen only at a distance.

1, in latitude 20° 51' 10"; 2, in latitude 20° 54' 10", containing two islands; 3, in latitudes 20° 44' 15"; and 4, in latitude 20° 47' 30", are also high, but we were not nearer to them than six or seven miles; 1, 2, in latitude 20° 45' 40", longitude 149° 33' 55", is the island on which Captain Flinders landed, and describes in vol. ii. p. 94; he says, "This little island is of triangle-

lar shape, and each side of it is a mile long; it is surrounded by a coral reef. The time of high-water took place one hour before the moon's passage, as it had done among the barrier reefs; from ten to fifteen feet seemed to be the rise by the shore, and the flood came from the northward. The variation near $2^{\circ} 17' E$.

is a high, bluff island, the peaked summit of which, in latitude $20^{\circ} 46' 35''$, and longitude $149^{\circ} 15' 15''$, is eight hundred and seventy four feet high; there are several islets off its south-east end, and one off its north-west end.

11. Sir James Smith Group consists of ten or twelve distinct islands, and perhaps as many more, for we were not within twelve miles of them. On the principal island is Living Peak, in latitude $20^{\circ} 40' 39''$, and long $149^{\circ} 9' 00''$; it is seven or eight hundred feet high.

12. Shaw Peak, in latitude $20^{\circ} 28'$ longitude $149^{\circ} 2' 55''$, is on a larger island than any to the southward; it is sixteen hundred feet high. The group consists of several islands; it is separated from the next to the northward by a channel five miles wide. In the centre is Peacock Island, a remarkable rock, rising abruptly out of the sea to the height of eleven hundred and forty feet. Its latitude is $20^{\circ} 23' 10''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 59' 30''$.

The northern group of the Cumberland Islands are high, and appear to be better furnished with wood, and more fertile than the southern groups, particularly on their western sides.

The principal peak, in latitude $20^{\circ} 15' 10''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 55''$, is fifteen hundred and eighty four feet high, and is situated on the largest island, which is ten miles long, and from three to four broad. It has several bays on either side, and off its south-eastern end are four small islands; beyond them is a range of rocky islets. The northernmost island of this range is the extremity of the Cumberland Islands, as well as the north-eastern limit of Whitunday Passage; it forms a high, bluff point, in latitude $20' 6''$, and long $148^{\circ} 50' 30''$, and is of bold approach; on the western side of the island are some low islets.

13. Repulse Bay, is a deep bight, its shores are low, but the hills rise to a great height. The extremity of the bay was not distinctly traced, but it is probable, upon examining it, that a fresh water rivulet might be found, and also a communication with Edgcombe Bay.

The Repulse Isles are of small size, they are surrounded by rocks, which do not extend more than a quarter of a mile from them. The summit of the largest island is in latitude $20^{\circ} 35' 5''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 50' 30''$, variation $6' 10''$ east.

Between Capes Conway, and Hushbough, the flood tide comes from the north-eastward, but is very irregular in the direction of the stream. At an anchorage on the island near the latter Cape, the tide rose twelve feet, but close to the Repulse Isles, the rise was eighteen feet. At the former place, the moon being full, high-water took place at about three-quarters past ten o'clock; by an observation the next day, at the latter, it was a quarter of an hour later, the maximum rate was about one and a half knot.

14. Whitunday Passage, formed by the northern group of the Cumberland Islands, is from three to six miles wide, and, with the exception of a small patch of rocks within a quarter of a mile from Cape Conway, and a sand bank (that is probably dry, or nearly so, at low water) off Round Head, is free from danger. The shores appear to be bold to, and the depth, in the fair way, varies between twenty and thirty fathoms; the shoal off Round Head stretches in a N. N. W. direction, but its extent was not ascertained.

In steering through the strait, particularly during the flood tide, this shoal should be avoided, by keeping well over to the east shore, for the tide there sets across the strait, it is about a mile and a half from Round Head, in which space the water is ten and fourteen fathoms deep.

Between Round Head (in latitude $20^{\circ} 28' 30''$), and Cape Conway, is a bay where there appeared to be good anchorage, out of the strength of the tides; and to the north of Round Head is another bay, the bottom of which is an isthmus of about a mile wide, separating it from an inlet to the west-ward of Cape Conway. This bay very probably affords good anchorage out of the strength of the tides.

15. Cape Conway, in latitude $20^{\circ} 32'$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 54'$, is the western limit of the south entrance of Whitunday Passage; it is a steep point, sloping off the eastward. Immediately on its north side is a small shingly beach, a few yards behind which there is a hollow, containing a large quantity of fresh water. At a short quarter of a mile from the point is a rocky shoal of small size, between which and the shore there is deep water.

16. Pine Head, in latitude $20^{\circ} 23'$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 5' 40''$, is the south-east extremity of a small island that is separated from the main by a passage of about a mile wide, but we did not ascertain whether it is navigable. The head is a high bluff point, clothed with pine trees; near the tide runs in strong eddies, and for that reason it ought not to be approached nearer than half a mile; it appeared to be bold to. There is a sandy bay on its south-west side, affording a good landing place, the island is clothed with grass, and thickly wooded. We found no water. The variation was $5^{\circ} 35' E$.

17. Port Moller, so named by Lieutenant Jeffreys, appeared to trend in for four or five miles; and, probably, to afford a convenient port, as it is well sheltered from the wind, and is protected from the north-east by a group of small islands, thickly wooded. Hence the land trends to the north-west, towards Cape Gloucester. The shore was very indistinctly seen, but seemed to be very much indented, and to possess several bays, if not rivers; for the land at the back is very high, and must give rise to several mountains, if not navigable streams.

18. Mount Dryander, whose summit, in latitude $20^{\circ} 14' 10''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 30' 55''$, forms a small peak, and is visible from Repulse Bay, as well as from the northern extremity of the Cumberland Islands: it is four thousand five hundred and sixty-six feet high; and the hills around it are at least from seven hundred to a thousand feet in height.

The greater part of the water that collects from these hills is probably emptied into Repulse and Edgecumbe Bays, or it may be distributed in lagoons upon the low land that separates them.

At the back of Point Slade there is a high mountainous range, extending without interruption to the westward of Mount Upstart. In latitude $21^{\circ} 13'$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 362'$, is a high, rounded summit, which is visible at the distance of twenty leagues. Between this range, which is at the distance of from five to seven leagues from the sea, and the coast, are several ridges gradually lowering in altitude as they approach the shore. In the neighbourhood of Repulse Bay, this mountainous range recedes, and has a considerable tract of low land at its base, which is possibly a rich country. From the height of the hills, it must be well watered.

19. Cape Gloucester. The point of land that Captain Cook took originally for the Cape, is an island of about five miles long, and two broad, separated from the true Cape Gloucester by a strait a mile and a half wide. The island is called Gloucester Island: its summit at the north end is in lat. $19^{\circ} 57' 24''$, long. $148^{\circ} 23' 58''$, it is eighteen hundred and seventy-four feet high, and its summit is a ridge of peaks, its shores are rocky and steep; and although the sides of the hills are wooded, yet it has a sombre and heavy appearance, and at least does not look fertile. The Cape in latitude $20^{\circ} 1' 50''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 26' 15''$, is the extremity of the mountainous range that extends off Mount Dryander. The variation observed off the Island was $7^{\circ} 11' E$.

20. Edgecumbe Bay is a deep indentation of the land, the shores of which are very low, its extent was not ascertained, but, by the bearings of some land at the bottom, it is seventeen miles deep, and its greatest breadth at the mouth, is about fourteen miles. It affords excellent shelter; and between Middle Island, a small rocky islet of a mile and a half in extent, and Gloucester Island, there is good anchorage in seven fathoms, muddy bottom, with protection from all winds. We did not examine the bay farther than passing round Middle Island in six, seven and eight fathoms, mud. The western side is formed by low sands, that appeared to be swampy, but on this side was too great to form the most distant opinion of them. If the main is not swampy, it must be a rich and fertile country.

21. Holborne Island is a rocky island, visible about seven or eight leagues, and has three small islets near it, it is in latitude $19^{\circ} 11' 5''$, and longitude $148^{\circ} 17' 38''$.

Cape Upstart is the extremity of Mount Upstart, which is so high as to be visible for more than twenty leagues in clear weather, it rises sharply from a low projection, and forms a long ridge of mountainous land. The north-east end of the summit is in latitude $19^{\circ} 41' 50''$, and longitude $147^{\circ} 11' 30''$. This point is at a distance of about half a league from the coast, both of which were of very inviting appearance, on account of the high and broken character of the gullies on either side of Mount Abbott, and it was almost evident that they both terminated in a river. The hills of Mount Upstart are of a primitive form and were judged to be composed of granite. The variation observed off the point was $10^{\circ} E$.

22. Cape Bowling Green is very low and projects for a considerable distance into the sea: its northeast extremity is in latitude $19^{\circ} 11' 10''$, and longitude $147^{\circ} 23' E$, the mountainous ranges are at least thirty miles in the sea, and, were it not for Mounts Upstart and Elliot, both of which are very visible, and serve as excellent guides. This part of the coast would be very dangerous to approach particularly in the night, when these marks cannot be seen when great attention must be paid to the land. In approaching this projection should not come into shoaler water than eleven fathoms, and, in doing so, care should be taken that the current which sets into the bay on the western side of the Mount. On approaching the Cape, the soundings indicate a less depth than eleven fathoms, the vessels should be ruled more off, because she is then either parallel with, or to the southward of the Cape.

23. Cape Cleveland, (latitude $19^{\circ} 10' 50''$, and longitude $146^{\circ} 57' 56''$.) Like Mount Upstart, arises abruptly from a projection of low land, forming Cleveland Bay from a deep sinuosity that extends under the base of Mount Elliot, a bay, since with a rounded hill and a peak, the latter being at the south extremity of its summit. Mount Elliot may probably be seen at the distance of twenty leagues. But farther between the Cape and the hills of Cape Cleveland the land is low, and is probably much intersected by water.

A reef extends from the extremity of Cape Cleveland for four miles to the eastward, but not at all to the northward, so that with the point bearing to the southward of $W \frac{1}{2} S$, a ship is safe. There is a breaker near the extremity of the reef, at about three miles from the point; to avoid which, keep the south end of Magnetic Island well open of the north extremity of the Cape.

The peaked summit of Mount Elliot is in latitude $19^{\circ} 33' 0''$, and longitude $146^{\circ} 54' 25''$.
24. Cleveland Bay affords good anchorage in all parts, in four, five, and six fathoms, a considerable flat extends for a mile from the shore on the west side of the Cape, and is left dry at half ebb, it fronts a sandy beach that commences at a mile and a half to the south of the Cape, and extends to the southward for nearly two miles, over this beach, two or three streams of fresh water communicate with the sea, they take their rise from the hills, and probably are seldom dry.

The most convenient watering-place is near the centre of the beach, a little to the north-west of the highest hills. Wood for fuel is plentiful, and grows close to the beach, and may be obtained with facility, the best place is at the north end of the sandy beach, since the boat can be brought nearer to the shore to protect the wooding party.

26. Halifax Bay extends from Cape Cleveland to Point Hillock, it has several islands in it, and is fringed by the Palai Islands, the summit of which is in lat. $18^{\circ} 43' 5''$, long. $146^{\circ} 35' 15''$; this group consists of nineteen islands, one only of which is of large size, being eight miles long and three wide, it probably affords all the conveniences of a sheltered anchorage, and a good supply of wood and water.

In latitude $18^{\circ} 49'$, nine miles from the shore and six miles within the island, No. 2 is a coral reef, that shows at low water, it appeared to be about two miles long, between it and No. 2 is a wide channel with 9 fathoms. The *Lady Elliot* merchant ship, in 1815, struck upon a reef in $18^{\circ} 45'$, about 4 miles from the shore; we anchored late in the evening, within 4 miles of its position, but, at daylight, when we got under way, it might have been covered by the tide, for it was not visible.

In $18^{\circ} 32'$ and $146^{\circ} 41'$, is a reef, on which the *Sav. Antonio*, merchant brig, struck; its position was not correctly ascertained, as the accident happened in the night.

26. Point Hillock is in lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$, and long. $146^{\circ} 20'$, it is a low point projecting to the eastward, under Mount Hinchinbrook.

27. Cape Sandwich is the north-east extremity of the sandy land that stretches to the northward from the base of Mount Hinchinbrook, which is as high as to be visible for 18 leagues, the point is topped with a craggy summit, 7 miles in length from north to south.

There is a reef that extends for nearly a mile and a half off the Cape, having a rocky islet at its extremity. The Cape is in lat. $18^{\circ} 13' 20''$, and long. $146^{\circ} 6' 40''$. The peak at the north end of Mount Hinchinbrook is in lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 30''$, and long. $146^{\circ} 15''$.

28. Brooke's Islands lie 4 miles north from Cape Sandwich, they consist of three rocky islets, besides some of smaller size, the whole are surrounded by a coral reef.

From Cape Sandwich the land extends, low and sandy, in a north-west direction for five miles to a point, which is terminated by a hill. Between this and Gould Island there appears to be a navigable strait leading into Rockingham Bay.

29. Gould Island, the summit of which, formed by a conical hill covered with wood, is in lat. $18^{\circ} 9' 35''$, and long. $146^{\circ} 9'$, is about two miles long; the south-west point of the island is a long strip of low land, with a sandy beach, at the eastern end of which there is a run of water, and fuel may be cut close to the shore. High water takes place at full and change at three quarters past ten.

30. Rockingham Bay appears to be a spacious harbour. At the bottom there was an appearance of an opening that may probably communicate with an inlet on the south side of Point Hillock, and insulate the land of Mount Hinchinbrook. There is good anchorage in the bay in 4 and 5 fathoms mud, near Gould Island.

The natives are very friendly here and will come off and visit the ship.

31. Family Isles consist of seven small rocky islets, covered with a stunted vegetation.

32. Dunk Island is remarkable for having two peaks on its summit; the south-east summit is in lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $146^{\circ} 8' 15''$. The variation observed in the offing, to the N. E. was $8^{\circ} 41' E$.

33. Barnard Group forms a group of small rocky islands extending in a straggling direction for 6 miles to the south of Double Point. Three miles to the south of the southernmost island, but nearer to the shore is a reef of rocks which dries at low water.

34. From Double Point, (lat. of its summit $17^{\circ} 50' 50''$) to Cape Grafton, the coast is formed by a succession of sandy bays and projecting rocky points. In lat. $17^{\circ} 31'$, in the centre of a sandy bay, is a small opening like a rivulet, and, on the south side of Point Cooper is another, but neither appeared to be navigable for boats.

Abrast of Frankland's Islands, and near the south end of a sandy bay of 6 miles in extent, there is another opening like a river, that, from the appearance of the land behind, which is low and of a verdant character, may be of considerable size. The high mountains to the southward, Bellefleur Kor's Range must give rise to a considerable stream, and it appears very probable that this may be one of the outlets, but the most considerable is, perhaps, that which falls into Trinity Bay, round Cape Grafton.

35. Frankland's Islands consist of several low islets, one of which is detached, and of higher character than the others, which are very low, and connected by a reef. The largest island may be seen 5 or 6 leagues off, it is in lat. $17^{\circ} 7' 45''$.

The land between this and Cape Grafton is high, and towards the north has several remarkable peaks. The land of Cape Grafton may be readily known, when seen from the southward, by appearing like three lofty islands, the outermost is Fitzroy Island, but the others are hills upon the main. The easternmost of latter, Cape Grafton, is conspicuous for having two small peaks, like notches, on the west extremity of its summit, it is joined to the westernmost by low land, which also separates the latter from the other hills behind it, and as this low land is not seen at a distance, the hills assume the appearance of islands.

There is good anchorage in the strait between Cape Grafton and Fitzroy Island, but, with a northerly wind, the better anchorage would be on the south side of the Cape. The former is exposed to all winds between N. W. and N. E. in the former case the anchor may be dropped in 9 fathoms, at a quarter to half a mile from the beach of the island. The north extremity of Cape Grafton is in lat. $16^{\circ} 51' 20''$, long. $145^{\circ} 53' 5''$, the S. E. extreme is in lat. $16^{\circ} 54' 20''$, long. $145^{\circ} 55' 15''$.

36. Fitzroy Island furnishes both wood and water, it has a peaked summit. It affords anchorage in the bay on its western side, off a coral beach, the S. W. end of which is in lat.

16° 55' 21", and long. 145° 56' 21". Nine miles to the eastward of Fitzroy Island is a small bare sandy island, and at about 7 miles N. E. by E. from it, there was an appearance of extensive shoals. Variation 5° 10' E.

On the west side of Cape Grafton is a bay, in the centre of which is an island. The bottom is very shoal, but good anchorage may be had with the Cape bearing S. E. Between Cape Grafton and Snapper Island, the centre of which is in latitude 16° 17' 35", and longitude 145° 27' 40", is Trinity Bay; the shores of which were not very distinctly seen. At the south side and about seven miles within the Cape, there is an opening that appeared to be extensive, and the mouth of a considerable stream, trending in between high ranges of land, in a direction towards Bellenden Ker's Range.

In lat. 16° 23½' and long. 145° 34', are the Low Isles, a group consisting of three Coral Islands, which, being very low, are dangerous to pass in the night.

The offing is said to be strewed with extensive reefs, we saw none beyond Green Island. Those that are laid down on the chart are from Lieutenant Jeffreys's account.*

37. Snapper Island lies off the point which forms the northern limit of Trinity Bay, it is small, and does not supply any water †

The land behind Cape Tribulation may be seen at a greater distance than twenty leagues. It is here that the outer part of the barrier reefs approach the coast, and there is reason to believe that in latitude 16° 17' 35", longitude 145° 27' 40", they are not more than twenty miles from it. The Cape has a hillock, at its extremity, and a small rocky islet close to the shore, that renders it conspicuous, it is fourteen miles beyond Snapper Island. The shore appears to be bold to: at 3 miles off we had 16 fathoms.

Ten miles further to the northward is Blomfield's Rivulet, in Weary Bay. It is blocked up by a rocky bar, having only 4 feet water over it, the anchorage off it is too much exposed to be safe. The river runs up for four or five miles, having soundings within it from three to four fathoms; its entrance is in 15° 55' 50".

The coast then extends to the north to Endeavour River, and forms a few inconsiderable sinuosities, it is backed by high land, particularly abreast of the Hope Islands. These islands open of each other in a N. 39° E. direction, and appear to be connected by a shoal: it is, however, very likely that a narrow passage may exist between them, but certainly not safe to sail through until explored.

Here the number of the Coral Reefs begin to increase, and great attention must be paid in navigating amongst them, but with a careful look-out from the mast head, whence their extent is plainly visible, and a quick lookman in the chains, no danger need be apprehended.

Between reef *a* and a shoal off, the south-west Hope Island, there is a passage (two miles wide, with twelve fathoms; *a* is about half a mile in diameter, with a few rocks above water, its centre is in 15° 43' 20", two miles from the shore, and three miles N. W. by W. ½ W. by compass, from the south-west Hope

B is about a mile and a quarter long, and has a dry rock at its north end, the lat. of which is 15° 39' 20": it is divided from Endeavour Reef, by a channel of nearly a mile wide, and 15 fathoms deep. Abreast of the south end of *b*, on the western edge of Endeavour Reef, there is a dry rock, in lat. 15° 39' 55".

38. Endeavour Reef is nine miles long: it lies in a N. W. direction, the north end, in 15° 39' S. bears N. ½ W. by compass from the north-east Hope

G is covered, and not quite half a mile in length. its lat. is 15° 32': it lies 4 miles from the shore.

D is rather larger, and has some dry rocks on its north end, in lat. 15° 29' 30". Between *c* and *d* and the shore, the passage is from 3 to 4 miles wide, and in mid channel the depth is 7 and 8 fathoms.

On the south side of Point Monkhouse there is a bay, having a small opening at the bottom, but not deep enough for ships, it was this bay that Captain Cook first examined in search of a place to repair his ship.

On steering along the shore between Point Monkhouse and the entrance of Endeavour River, the bottom is of sand and of irregular depth. A spit of sand was passed over with only 2½ fathoms on it, when the summit of Mount Cook bore S 66° W. (mag.) and the outer extreme of Point Monkhouse S 18° W. (magnetic) One mile off shore, the shoal soundings continued with 2½ fathoms, until it bore S. 59° W. (magnetic) when the depth was 3 and 3½ fathoms.

39. Endeavour River. The entrance of this river, in lat. 15° 27' 4", and long. 145° 10' 49", ‡ forms a very good port for small vessels, and in case of distress, might be useful for large ships, as it proved to our celebrated navigator Captain Cook, who, it is well known, repaired his ship there after having laid 24 hours upon a coral reef.

* Much shoal water was seen to the northward of Green Island, from H. M. S. *Tamar's* mast head.—Roe M. S.

† Ten or eleven miles S. 80° E. from Snapper Island, is the northwest end of a shoal extending to the S. 41° E. for sixteen or seventeen miles, the *Tamar* anchored under it.—Roe M. S.

‡ The situation of the Observatory at Endeavour River was found by lunar distances, taken during my visits to that place in 1819 and 1820, as follows:

Lat. by meridional altitudes of the sun, taken in the artificial horizon being the mean of 27 observations,	<i>d</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Long. by twenty-five sets of distances (Sun W. of Moon) containing 117 sights, with sextant,	144	53	16
Long. by thirty sets of distances, (Sun E. of Moon) containing 150 sights with the sextant,	145	29	23
Mean, of fifty-five sets,	144	10	49

The entrance is formed on the south side by a steep hill covered with trees growing to the edge of its rocky shore. The north side of the entrance is a low sandy beach of 2½ miles in length, at its north end a range of hills rises abruptly, and extends for 6 or 7 miles, when it again suddenly terminates, and is separated from the rocky projection of Cape Bedford, by a low plain of sand.

The entrance of Endeavour River is defended by a bar on which, at high water, there is about 14 feet, but at low water not more than 10 feet. The channel over the bar is close to the south side, for the sand bank extends from the low sandy north shore, to within 140 yards of the south shore, and at three quarters ebb (spring tides) is dry.

In steering in for the month, upon bringing Point Monkhouse in a line with Point *a*, (the north point of the bay under Mount Cook) you will be in three fathoms, steer in until the south extremity of the low north sandy point is opened of the trend round Point *c*, when you may haul a little more in, and when Point *d*, (which is the point where the Mangroves commence) bears S. 33° W. (magnetic) steer directly for it, this will carry you over the deepest part of the bar, which stretches off from Point *c* in a N. 75° W. (magnetic) direction.

Another mark is to keep the trend beyond *d*, just in sight, but not open, or you will be too near the spit, the best way is having opened it, haul in a little to the southward, and about it in again, you may pass within 10 yards of Point *d* and the best anchorage is just within it, the vessel may be secured head and stern to trees on the beach, with bow and stern anchors to steady her.

No vessel of a greater draught than 12 feet should enter the harbour, but this vessel may moor in 4 fathoms within her own length of the shore, with the outer trend just shut in by the Mangrove Point *a*.

The watering place is a stream that empties itself into the port through the Mangroves, about 200 yards to the south, and if this should fail, there is a good stream at the north end of the long north sandy beach. The latter, although very high-coloured is of wholesome quality, but in bad weather is inconvenient to the procured on account of the surf—water for common purposes of cooking may be had on a sandy beach a little without the entrance, but it is of a mineral quality, and of brackish taste. It is high water at full and change at 8 o'clock, and the tide rises from 5 to 10 feet. The variation at the Observatory was 5° 14' E.

40. Cape Bedford, (lat. 15° 16' 19", long 115° 17' 19"), is high, and forms a steep slope to the sea. It appeared to be held to.* Between it and Cape Flattery is a bay backed by low land, about 5 miles deep, but it is exposed to the wind, unless there is anchorage under the north-west end of Cape Bedford.

41. Cape Flattery is 18 miles north of Cape Bedford, its extremity is high and rocky, and forms two distinct hills. The summit of the Cape is in lat. 11° 52' 30", and long. 145° 16' 18" †

42. Eleven miles beyond the Cape, in a N. 45° W. direction, is Lookout Point, forming a peaked hill at the extremity of a low sandy projection, whence the land trends W. by N. ¼ N. for twelve leagues to Cape Bowen.

e, a reef nearly 3 miles long and one broad. Its north end is 12 miles nearly due east from the entrance of Endeavour River, in lat. 15° 26' 50", long. 145° 23' 30".

43. Turtle Reef, covered at high water, excepting a small spot of sand about the size of a boat at its north end, lies in lat. 15° 23' and long. 145° 22' 50". Its interior is occupied, like most others, by a shoal lagoon, it is entirely of coral, and has abundance of shell fish; it was here that Captain Cook procured turtle during his stay at Endeavour River, from the entrance of which it bears N. 67° E. (magnetic,) and is distant eleven miles. Its south end is separated from *c* by a channel of a mile wide.

44. Three Isles, in lat. 15° 7' 30", is a group of low coral islets covered with shrubs, and encircled by a reef, that is not quite two miles in diameter.

Two miles and three quarters to the N. W. is a low wooded island, about a mile long, also surrounded by a reef, and 4 miles to the southward of it is a rocky islet.

Reef *f*, is about 4 or 5 miles E. S. E. from Three Isles, it appeared to be about 3 miles long, its western extreme is in lat. 15° 10', and on long. 145° 26'.

45. Two Isles are also low and wooded, and surrounded by a reef. The largest islet is in lat. 15° 1' 20", and long. 145° 22' 10".

Reef *g* appeared to be about a mile broad and 2½ miles long. Its south end is in lat. 15° 0' 15", long. 145° 26' 45".

A is an extensive reef, having high breakers on its outer edge. It is more than 4 miles long, and separated from the north end of *g* by a channel a mile wide.

Reef *i* has several detached rocks about it. On the northernmost are two rocky islands, and to the southward on a detached shoal, there is a bare islet, that is perhaps occasionally covered by the tide—its south westernmost extremity and summit of Lizard Island are in the line of bearing of N. 5° W. (magnetic) its lat. is 11° 53' 40".

Reef *k*, in lat. 14° 47' has a dry sand upon it, its submarine extent was not ascertained. Reef *l*, the position of this reef is rather uncertain, near its western side is a dry key, in lat. 14° 47' 30".

m is probably unconnected with the shoal off the south end of Eagle Island. In Capt. Cook's rough chart there is twelve fathoms marked between two shoals, which must mean the above.

46. Eagle Island is low and wooded, and situated at the north end of a considerable shoal: its latitude is 14° 42' 28" and longitude 145° 18' 30".

* Shoal water extends for nearly a mile round Cape Bedford.—Roe M. S.

† There are some dangerous shoals to the eastward of Lookout Point, and to the northward of Cape Flattery, about two miles apart from each other situated in what was considered to be the fair channel.—Roe M. S.

47. Direction Islands are two high rocky islands, so called by Captain Cook, to direct ships to the opening in the reef, through which he passed out to sea, they are high and of circular shape, and might be seen more than five or six leagues off was it not for the heavy weather that always exists in the neighbourhood of the reefs, the northernmost is in latitude $14^{\circ} 40' 20''$, longitude $145^{\circ} 26' 25''$, the southernmost is in latitude $14^{\circ} 50'$, longitude $145^{\circ} 25' 45''$.

48. Lizard Island, about 3 miles long, is remarkable for its peaked summit, the lat. of which is $14^{\circ} 40' 20''$, and long. $145^{\circ} 23'$. On its south side is an extensive reef, encompassing three islets of which two are high and rocky, the best anchorage is on its western side under the summit, with the high northernmost of the Direction Islands in sight over the low land, bearing about S. E. by compass, the depth is 6 and 7 fathoms sandy bottom. The variation here is $5^{\circ} 2' E$.

49. Turtle Group is 4 miles to the north of Point Lookout, the islets are encircled by a horse-shoe-shaped Coral Reef and consists of 6 islands, all low and bushy. These islands are not laid down with sufficient accuracy as to their relative position.

n is a low wooded island, about 11 miles west from Lizard Island; no reef was seen to project from it, it is in the meridian of the Observatory of Endeavour River, and in lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$.

o is a small Coral Reef, it lies a mile and a half N. $64^{\circ} W$. from the north end of *n*.

p is a Coral Reef, about a mile in extent, separated from *o* by a channel of a mile wide.

q a reef, on which are too low wooded isles, apparently connected with a shoal extending from Point Lookout along the shore to the W. N. W., the isles are 7 miles N. $64^{\circ} W$. from Point Lookout.

50. Gales Islands consist of four small bushy islets, from a quarter to half a mile in extent, they are from 4 to 6 miles N. E. from Point Murdoch. This group appeared to be merely the several dry parts of the shoal that extends from Point Lookout to Noble Island, between them and the latter island are two patches of dry sandy keys, but it is probable that they may be covered by the tide. The continuation of the shoal between the islands and Point Lookout was not clearly ascertained.

51. At Point Murdoch, which has a peaked hill at its extremity, the hills again approach the coast, at Cape Bowen they project into the sea, and separate two bays, in each of which there is possibly a rivulet, that to the eastward of the cape trends in and forms a deep bight.

On the western side of the hills of Cape Bowen, there is a tract of low land, separating them from another rocky range. The summit of the hill at Point Murdoch is in lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$ and long. $144^{\circ} 46'$.

52. Howick's Group* consists of 10 or 11 islands, of which No. 1, remarkable for a hillock at its south east end, is in lat. $14^{\circ} 32' 40''$, and long. $144^{\circ} 55' 20''$, it is nearly three miles long, the rest are all less than half a mile in extent, excepting the westernmost, No. 6, which is nearly a mile and a half in diameter.

The passage between 2 and 3 is safe, and has 7 and 8 fathoms, the northwest side of 3 is of rocky approach, but the opposite side of the strait is bold to the anchorage is tolerably good. The *Mermaid* drove, but it was not considered to be caused by the nature of the bottom, which is of soft sand, and free from rocks.

The channel between 1 and 2 appeared to be very rocky, and shoal; between 1 and the reef *r* there is probably a clear channel of about a mile wide, the north east end of 1 has a reef which extends off it for a half mile.

All the Islands are low and wooded, and surrounded by a coral reef of small extent.

4 has a small inlet off its west end.

5, 8, and 9, did not appear to have any reefs projecting from them—7 is probably two islands, with a reef extending for half a mile on its western side—6 is of larger size than the generality of the low islands hereabouts, No. 1 excepted; its centre is in lat. $14^{\circ} 28''$, and long. $144^{\circ} 45''$. The position of No. 10 was not correctly ascertained.

53. The peak of Cape Bowen is in latitude $14^{\circ} 34''$, and longitude $144^{\circ} 35' 40''$.

54. Noble Island is a rock, having a sandy or a coral beach at its north-west end. Although small, it is very conspicuous; and when first seen from the southward, has the appearance of a rock with a double rounded top.

The reefs *s*, *t* and *u* are unconnected, the north end of *s* lying $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles due east from Point Barrow, was dry for a considerable extent; *t* one mile to the north, was covered, but there is a dry sandy key on *u*, bearing from Point Barrow, N. $32^{\circ} E$. 6 miles, some rocks shewed themselves above the water of its south end.

v and *w* may possibly be connected; the former was noticed to extend for $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and the latter for nearly 10 miles; there was, however, a space of 3 miles between them, where a channel may possibly exist. The channels between *t* and *u* and between *v* and *w*, appeared to be clear and deep.

The reefs *x*, *y* and *z* are probably parts of the barrier reefs, for the sea was breaking very heavily upon their outer edge; there were, however, considerable spaces where no breakers appeared, some of which being 3 or 4 miles wide, may possibly be as many outlets to sea.

55. Niiman Bay is a bight to the west of Point Barrow,† it is about three miles deep, and has a small opening at the bottom, in crossing it we had not more water than 4 fathoms, and

* Many shoals, partly dry, occupy the space to the northward and eastward of Howick's Group.—Roe M. S.

† Off Point Barrow, the shoals lie from half to one mile nearer the shore than they are laid down, and one mile and three quarters No. 55. E from the Point are two small patches of coral, under water. They bear N. E. and S. W. from each other, and are probably one-tenth of a mile apart.—Roe M. S.

within our course it appeared to be very shoal; there is doubtless a channel leading to the opening, but, to the name of harbour or port, it has not the slightest pretension; it was named Port Ninian by Lieut. Jeffreys. Off the north end of Port Borrow are two rocky islands.

Between Ninian Bay and Cape Melville the coast is high and rocky, but appeared to be fringed by a reef, which in some places extends for a mile and a half from the shore; in this interval there are two or three sandy beaches, but I doubt the practicability of landing upon them in a boat. The summit and sides of the hills that form the promontory, of which Cape Melville is the extreme, are of most remarkable appearance, being covered with heaps of rounded stones of very large size.

56. Cape Melville, sloping off into the sea to the north, terminates a remarkable promontory in lat. $14^{\circ} 9' 30''$, and long. $144^{\circ} 24' 50''$. The coast trends round it to the S. S. W. and S. W. and forms Bathurst Bay, which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep, and 13 wide, the western side being formed by Flinders' Group.

A reef extends for more than two miles off Cape Melville, in a N. W. by N. direction, on which some rounded stones, similar to those upon the land, are heaped up above the sea. There is also one of these heaps at the extremity of the reef, outside, and within a quarter of a mile of which we had 15 fathoms water. There are two other similar heaps within the outer pile, and between them there are possibly clear passages, but they should not be attempted without great caution. It was remarked, that the breeze always freshened on passing round this cape.

57. Pipon Islands, two small islets, of which the easternmost is the largest, are in latitude $14^{\circ} 6' 40''$, longitude $144^{\circ} 26' 5''$; they are surrounded by a reef, lying two miles and a half from the Cape. Between them and the reef that extends from the Cape, there is a safe and deep passage of more than a mile wide.

The south-west side of Bathurst Bay is shoal. At the bottom are two openings, with some projecting land between them, at the extremity of which there is a peak. These openings are doubtless rivulets of considerable size, and take their rise from the high land at the back of Cape Bowen.

58. Flinders' Group forms the west head of Bathurst Bay. They are high and rocky, and consist of four islands, two of which are three miles long. The peak of the largest island, in lat. $14^{\circ} 11' 5''$, and longitude $144^{\circ} 12' 5''$, is visible from a distance of twelve or thirteen leagues, and higher parts of the islands may be seen generally at seven or eight leagues.

On the eastern side of the northernmost island there is a bay fringed by a coral reef, but it is too exposed to the prevailing winds to be safe. It is here that the *Frederick* (merchant ship) was wrecked in 1818.

59. Cape Flinders, in latitude $14^{\circ} 8'$, longitude $144^{\circ} 16' 26''$ is the north extremity of the island. It may be passed close to with twelve fathoms. The best anchorage is under the flat-topped hill, at a quarter of a mile from the shore, in ten fathoms mud. The variation is $5^{\circ} 20' E$. It is high water at full and change at a quarter past nine.

In the offing is a low wooded island of more than a mile in diameter.

60. Clack's Island is a high rock, situated at the south-east end of reef *b* in latitude $14^{\circ} 4' 45''$, and longitude, $144^{\circ} 11' 35''$, and being a bare black rock, with no apparent vegetation, is a conspicuous object. There is another rock on its north-east end. The reef is of circular shape, and three miles in diameter.

The shoal marked *a*, was not seen by us. H. M. sloop *Satellite* struck upon it in June, 1822, on her passage to India. The following marks for it were obligingly communicated to me by Captain M. J. Currie, of H. M. sloop *Satellite*, who sent a boat to examine it upon her second voyage the following year.

* In crossing the northern part of Bathurst Bay, and nearly in mid-channel between Cape Flinders and the low wooded island, there is a small patch of sunken rocks, lying north and south, not more than a cable's length in extent, the least water being one fathom. The *Satellite* grounded on them in two fathoms, in June 1822. I sent a boat to examine this shoal in making the same passage in August, 1823, and found it to be under the following bearings (by compass); viz. Cape Flinders, S. W. by W. the high peak on the south-east part of Flinders' Group, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the highest of Clack's Islands, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and Cape Melville, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. It is a dangerous shoal in running for Cape Flinders, but may be easily avoided by steering near the low wooded island, to the north-east of the Cape, or by keeping the shore of Flinders' Group on board, which is perhaps preferable. The variation is $5^{\circ} 40' East$.*

61. Princess Charlotte's Bay is an extensive bight in the coast, twenty two miles deep, and thirty-one broad; its shores are low, and at the bottom, in latitude $14^{\circ} 29'$, there is a Mangrove opening.

62. Jane's Table Land, in latitude $14^{\circ} 29' 15''$, and longitude $144^{\circ} 4' 45''$, is a remarkable flat-topped hill at the bottom of the bay, rising abruptly from the surrounding low land. It is about five miles from the coast; its summit, by the angle it subtended, is about a mile in length. Excepting this hill, no other high land was seen at the bottom of the bay.

On the western side the land rises to a moderate height, and forms a bank of about ten miles in extent, but this was not visible far more than three or four leagues. To the north of this no part of the interior can be seen until in latitude $13^{\circ} 55'$, when the south end of a ridge of hills commences at about seven miles behind the beach, which it gradually approaches until it reaches the coast in $13^{\circ} 35'$, and is terminated by a round hill. The coast then extends with a low sandy beach for eleven miles to Cape Sidmouth.

* The shoal is in a line with, and half way between, the flat-topped hill on the north island of Flinders' Group, and the centre of the low wooded island, and is nearly joined to some shoal water that extends for two miles from the latter island.—Mose M. S.

c is a covered reef of coral, extending N. E. b. E. and S. W. b. W. for seventeen miles. Its southwest end bears N. 75° W. twelve miles and a half, from Cape Flinders.

d, *e*, and *f*, are three coral banks, having dry sandy keys on each; they are of circular shape, and from a mile to a third of a mile in diameter, *d* is the largest, and bears nearly due west from Cape Flinders, from which it is distant twelve miles and a half.

g and *h* are two coral reefs; but it was not ascertained whether they are connected to each other or not. They may also be joined to *c*, and indeed this supposition is very likely to be correct, for we found the water quit smooth, and little or no set of tide on passing them. On the south-west extremity of *g*, in latitude 14° 1' 20", longitude 143° 50", there is a dry sandy key, and there is also upon *h*, but on the latter there are also rocks, and the sand is dry for four or five miles along its north-west side. The south-west end of *h* is in latitude 13° 59', longitude 143° 39'.

i is a circular coral reef, of a mile and a quarter in diameter, and has a dry sandy key at its north-west end; it is two miles N. N. W. from the south-west end of *h*.

k is a small reef with a sandy key upon it, four miles to the east of Pelican Island.

63. Pelican Island is on the north-west side of a reef of more than a mile and a half long; it is very small, but remarkable for having two clumps of trees, which at a distance give it the appearance of being two small islets; it is low, and, like the other islands of its character, may be seen at ten miles from the deck, its latitude is 13° 54' 45", and longitude 143° 46'.

l is a long narrow coral reef, extending in a N. N. E. direction, it is 13 miles in extent, but generally not more than one-third of a mile wide, its greatest width is not more than at a mile and a half; its south-west end is five miles and three quarters north from Pelican Island.

m is an extensive coral reef, extending for fifteen miles in N. E. b. N. direction, parallel with *l*, from which it is separated by a channel of from one to two miles wide. At its south-west end, where there is an extensive dry sandy key, and some dry rocks, it is two miles wide, but towards its northern end it tapers away to the breadth of a quarter of a mile. The south trend of its south-west end lies seven miles N. 41° W. from Pelican Island, and four miles from island 2 of Claremont Isles.

n is another extensive reef, which may possibly be connected with *m*. At its westernmost end about four miles N. b. E. ½ E. from the west end of *m*, is a dry sand of small extent.

It was considered probable that there was a safe passage between the reefs *l* and *m*. We steered so far as to see the termination of the latter, upon which the sea was breaking, which afforded a proof of its not being connected with the former, which also the dark colour of the water sufficiently indicated.

The *Mermada* was nearly lost in attempting to cross the latter reef.

64. Claremont Isles consist of five small islets, numbered from 1 to 5; they are of coral formation, and are covered with small brushwood; they are from six to seven miles apart, excepting 4 and 5, which are separated by a channel only a mile and a half wide; off the east and south-east end of 5, a coral reef extends for a mile and a half to the east-ward, having two dry rocks on its north-east end —

		Latitude.		Longitude.	
Claremont Isle, No.	1	in 13°	56' 20"	143°	40' 30"
	2	13°	51' 36"	143°	37' 30"
	3	13°	46' 45"	143°	33' 20"
	4	13°	40' 00"	143°	36' 20"

Reef *o* extends in an east and west direction for a mile and a half, and at a mile farther there is another reef, that may be connected to it, *o* has a dry sand near its western extremity, in latitude 13° 31', and longitude 143° 38' 45".

Islet 6, in latitude 13° 29', longitude 143° 38' 26", is a very small, low, woody islet, with a reef extending to three quarters of a mile off its north and south ends.

A reef lies two miles and one third N. 75° W. from Islet 6, and S. 59° E. from the summit of Cape Sidmouth; this reef is not more than a quarter of a mile in extent, and has a rock in its centre that is uncovered at half tide, it is a brown looking shoal, and therefore of dangerous approach.

65. Off Round Hill there is a sand-bank covered by the sea; it lies about two miles from the shore, and about E. N. E. from Round Hill summit.

g is a small, brown, rocky shoal, that is not visible until close to it, it bears S. 60° E. four miles from the extremity of Cape Sidmouth.

66. Cape Sidmouth is rather an elevated point, having higher land behind it, and at about nine miles in the interior, to the W. N. W. there is a rounded summit; at the extremity of the Cape there are two remarkable lumps on the land, in latitude 13° 24' 20", and longitude 143° 30". The Cape is fringed by several rocky shoals, and ought not to be approached within four miles.

r is a sand bank, on which we had two and a half fathoms; but from the nature of the other neighbouring reefs, *s* and *t*, it is perhaps rocky also, and may be connected with them. It lies four miles and a quarter N. 32° E. from Cape Sidmouth, and W. ½ N. from Islet 7.

67. *6* and *7* are two bare sandy islets, situated at the north ends of reefs extending in a N. N. W. direction, the reef off the islet *6* is four miles and a half in length, and that off *7* is two miles and a half long. *6* is in latitude 13° 23' 20", longitude 143° 39' 30"; *7*, in latitude 13° 21' 20", and longitude 143° 36' 10".

8 and *9* are two low, woody islets, of about a mile and a quarter in diameter. Some shoal marks on the water were observed opposite these islands, but their existence was not ascertained. Both the islets are surrounded by coral reefs of small extent.

68. Night Island, its north end in latitude 13° 13' 8", and longitude 143° 28' 40", is a low woody island, two miles long, but not more than half a mile wide; it is surrounded by a coral

reef, that does not extend more than a quarter of a mile from its northern end. On the south side, and within it, the space seemed to be much occupied by reefs, but they were not distinctly made out on account of the thickness of the weather. There was also the appearance of a covered shoal, bearing N. 55° E. from the north end of the island, distant four miles.*

α and ν are two reefs: the former, which was dry when we passed, lies 6 miles N. 18° W. from the north end of Night Island; there is also a small rock detached from it, which is not visible until close to it.

ν is a covered coral reef, of about a mile and a quarter in extent; its centre is in 13° 1' latitude.

68. Sherrard's Islets are low and bushy, and surrounded by a rocky shoal extending for a mile to the S. E.; the south westernmost is in 12° 58' 11" latitude, and 143° 30' 15" longitude.

10 is a low wooded islet, in latitude 12° 54' 10", on a reef of small extent; abreast of it is a rocky islet, lying about a mile and a half south from Cape Direction. Off its east end is a smaller rock.

The Coast between Cape Sidmouth and Cape Direction is rather high, and the shore is formed by a sandy beach. Ten miles N. W. from the former Cape is an opening in the hills. The high land then continues to the northward to Cape Direction, which has a peak near its extremity, close off which are two small rocks, but the depth at a mile and a half off, is thirteen fathoms. The peak is in latitude 12° 51' 55", and longitude 143° 26' 10".

x . The position of this reef was not precisely ascertained. It appeared to be about two miles to the N. N. W. of the extremity of the Cape.

y and z are two covered reefs, of not more than a mile in extent, they are separated from each other by a channel, a mile wide. y is four miles and a half N. 51° E. from Cape Direction. α and δ are also covered reefs. The former is a mile and a quarter in length; the latter extends for two miles in an east direction, and is a mile broad. α bears nearly east, nine miles, from a peaked hill on the shore, and is five miles to the south of Cape Weymouth.

69. Lloyd's Bay was not examined. It appeared to have a considerable opening at its south-west end, where the land was very low; the hilly country to the south of Cape Direction also ceases, and there is a considerable space of low land between them and the south end of Cape Weymouth range.

70. Cape Weymouth is an elevated point, sloping off from a high summit, its extreme is in latitude 12° 37' 15", and longitude 143° 20' 35". Restoration Island, off the Cape, is high and of conical shape. About a mile E. S. E. from it, is a small rocky islet. The coast then extends towards Bolt Head, and forms several summits, one of which is Weymouth Bay of Captain Cook. The shores of the Bay were not well examined.

71. Fair Cape, so named by Lieutenant Bigh, is a projection of high land, in latitude 12° 25', longitude 143° 11' 15". It has a reef off it, according to Lieutenant Jeffreys' account, but its situation does not appear to have been correctly ascertained. We did not see it.

72. Bolt Head is the north-west end of the high land at the south end of Temple Bay. It is here that the high land terminates, the coast to the northward being very low and sandy, with the exception of Cape Grenville, which is the rocky projection, that forms the north extremity of Temple Bay. A little to the south of the Cape is Indian Bay of Lieutenant Bigh. The latitude of Cape Grenville's east end is 14° 57' 30", and longitude 143° 8'.

c is a coral reef, with dry sandy key at its northern end, in latitude 12° 35' 20", longitude 143° 25' 15". It is about two miles long.

d , a small oval shaped reef in the channel between c and e . It is covered, and has perhaps twelve feet water over it.

e is an extensive coral reef fourteen miles long, commencing in latitude 12° 32½', and extending to 12° 21', and in long. 143° 16'. It is entirely covered, except a few dry rocks at its north-west end. The south-eastern extremity of the reef is perhaps three or four miles wide, but its eastern termination was not clearly distinguished.

f is a small reef, about three miles S. W. from Quoin Island, which is a small wedge shaped rock. It is in the neighbourhood of this reef that the merchant ship, *Morning Star*, was lost. Quoin Island is in latitude 12° 24', and longitude 143° 24' 50".

g is a coral reef, ten miles long, and from one to two broad, having a dry rock upon it (in latitude 12° 18' 20", and long. 143° 14' 35") about three miles from its north end.

73. Forbes's Islands are high and rocky, but appeared to be clothed with vegetation. The group occupies a space of about two miles. The summit of Forbes's Island is in latitude 12° 16' 35", and longitude 143° 18' 50".

A , a coral reef, with some dry rocks near its north end, is about one mile long, and separated from f by a narrow pass. The south end of A bears from the summit of Forbes's Island W. ¼ S. seven miles.

i and K , coral reefs, lying N. W. having a very narrow channel between them. The former is covered, but the latter has a dry sandy key at its north-west end, in latitude 12° 12' 30", and longitude 143° 10' 5".

74. Piper's Islets are four low bushy islets upon two circular reefs, with a passage separating them of a quarter of a mile wide. The reefs have each two islets upon them, and a dry rocky key round their western edge, the centre of the narrowest part of the channel between them is twelve and a half fathoms deep, but abreast the south end of the south easternmost shoal there is ten and a half fathoms.

* Observed many shoals to the N. W. of Night Island, one bore E. N. E. two miles and a half from its north point. We saw much shoal water to seaward.—Roe M. S.

† Shoal water extends for about six miles round the north side of Cape Direction, Roe M. S. And for a mile to the eastward of it.—P. P. K.

‡ There is a dry sand four or five miles N. W. from Cape Weymouth.—Roe M. S.

7, a circular coral reef, a mile and a half in diameter, with a dry rock at its east end, in latitude $12^{\circ} 9' 50''$, and longitude $143^{\circ} 17'$.

75. Young Island, a small islet on a coral reef, of about half a mile in extent, in latitude $12^{\circ} 6' 50''$, and longitude $143^{\circ} 7'$.

76, a coral reef, about two and a half miles long, having a dry rock at its north end. It bears S. 40° W. three miles from the summit of Haggerston's Island.

77, an extensive, irregular shaped coral reef, seven miles long, and from one to four miles wide. It is separated from 76 by a narrow tortuous channel, but not safe to pass through; both 76 and 77 are covered. There is a safe passage between these reefs and Haggerston's Island, of a mile and a half wide; but there is a small reef detached from the north west end of 77, which should be avoided, although there is probably sufficient depth of water over it for any ship. It was seen from the summit of the island, from whence another coral patch was observed at about one mile to the westward, of which we saw no signs.

78 is a small reef, of about a mile and a quarter in extent; it was seen from the summit of Haggerston's Island, as was also another reef, seven miles S. by E from it. The positions of these reefs are doubtful.

76 Haggerston's Island is high and rocky, the summit is in latitude $12^{\circ} 1' 40''$, and longitude $143^{\circ} 12'$. It is situated at the S. S. W. extremity of a coral reef of nearly two miles in length; its northern side is furnished with some trees and a sandy beach. At the north end of the reef are two dry patches of sand and rocks. It is separated from the islands of Sir Everard Home's Group by a channel nearly three miles wide quite free from danger; but in passing through it, the tide or current sets to the N. N. W. round the reef off Haggerston's Island.

77. Sir Everard Home's Group consists of six islands. The two south westernmost are rocky, and one of them has two peaks upon it, which, from the southward, have the appearance of being upon the extremity of Cape Grenville. The south easternmost has a hillock, or clump of trees, at its south-east extremity, in latitude $11^{\circ} 57' 40''$, and longitude $143^{\circ} 11'$. The outlying part of this group is bold to, and the islands may be approached, but the space within them appeared to be rocky. There is a passage between the group and Cape Grenville. The merchant ship, *Lady Elliot*, in passing through it, found overfalls with eighteen fathoms.

Round Cape Grenville is Margaret Bay, fronted by Sunday Island, elevated and rocky, but not so high as Haggerston's Island, with good anchorage under its lee.

78 is a covered reef, of about a mile in extent, in latitude $11^{\circ} 55'$, five or six miles to the E. N. E. of Sir Everard Home's Group.

79. Sir Charles Hardy's Islands are high and rocky, and may be seen five or six leagues off. The summit is in lat $11^{\circ} 3' 20''$, and longitude $143^{\circ} 23' 40''$.

80 is a covered reef, and 81 a reef, with a dry sandy key upon it.

79 Cockburn Isles are rocky, and may be seen four leagues off.*

81 and 82 are two reefs that were seen at a distance, and appeared to be detached from each other.

80. Bird Isles (the Lagoon Islands of Lieutenant Bligh) consist of three low bushy islets encompassed by a reef. The islands are at the outer verge of the reef, and may be passed within a quarter of a mile. The north east island is in lat $11^{\circ} 44' 15''$, and long. $142^{\circ} 58' 45''$.

81. McArthur's Isles consist of four low bushy islets, of which two are very small. They are encompassed by a reef of more than three miles long, and are separated from the Bird Isles by a channel three miles and a half wide.

82. Hannibal's Isles are three in number, low and covered with bushes. The easternmost is near the extremity of the reef encircling the whole, and is in latitude $11^{\circ} 31' 15''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 51' 28''$ †.

79 and 80: these shoals are separated by a safe channel of a mile and quarter wide, 79 is circular, and has a dry sand at its north west edge, and a rocky key at its south west end; the channel between it and Hannibal's Islands is two miles and a half wide. 80 is nearly four miles long, and is entirely covered. The course between them is west, but by hauling close round the east end of 79, a W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. course will carry a vessel a quarter of a mile to leeward of the west end of 80. The north west extreme of 80 is three miles and a quarter S. 35° W. from Islet 1.

The Islets 1 and 2 are contained in a triangular shaped reef, of about a mile and three quarters in extent; they are covered with low trees. Islet 1 is in latitude $11^{\circ} 28' 45''$; No. 3 is a sandy islet crowned with bushes at the north west end of a coral reef of about a mile and a half in length. Between the two latter reefs there appeared to be a channel of a mile wide in the direction about N. W.; 4, 5 and 6, are sandy islets, covered with bushes, on small detached reefs, with apparently, a passage between each: 4 is in latitude $11^{\circ} 22' 30''$; 7, a small bushy island, is separated from Carnarvon Island by a channel two miles wide. The latter is a small woody island, situated at the north west end of a coral reef, more than two miles long and one broad; the north-west point of the reef runs off with a sharp point for about a quarter of a mile from the islet. There is good anchorage under it, but the depth is fifteen fathoms, and the sea is rather heavy at times with the tide setting against the wind. The latitude of its centre is $11^{\circ} 33' 30''$, and its long. $142^{\circ} 50' 35''$.

* There is a dry sand bearing S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. two miles and a half from the southernmost Cockburn Island, and there are many shoals of great extent to the northward of the group. — See M. 8.

† There is a dry sand at one mile and three quarters, and another at two miles and a half N. N. W. from the northern Hannibal Island.

‡ A rocky reef extends for two miles to the southward of Islet 7. — See M. 8.

8. 9 and 10, are low, woody islets; 8 is five miles to the eastward of Caskcross Island; 9 and 10 are to the northward of 8.

11. is also low and woody, but its position was not clearly ascertained.

12. Orfordness is a sandy projection of the coast under Puddingman Hill (of Bligh), the apex of which, being flat topped, is very remarkable. The hill is in latitude $11^{\circ} 18' 30''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 43' 35''$.

The equality between Cape Grenville and Cape York is low and sandy, with but few singularities in its coast line: it is exposed to the tread wind, which often blows with great strength from N. E. and S. E. E.

84. Escape River, in $10^{\circ} 57'$ is an opening in the land of one mile in breadth, trending in for two or three miles, when it turns to the north, and is concealed from the view; the land on the north side of the entrance is probably an island, for an opening was observed in New Castle Bay, trending to the south, which may communicate with the river. The entrance is defended by a bar, on which the *Mermaid* was nearly lost. The deepest channel may probably be near the south head, which is rocky. The banks on the south side are wooded, and present in inviting aspect.

85. New Castle Bay is nine miles in extent by six deep; its shores are low, and apparently of a sandy character. At the bottom there is a considerable opening bearing $W \frac{1}{2} N$, eight miles and a half from Turtle Island.

Off the south head of the bay is Turtle Island, a small rocky islet on the east side of an extensive reef, in latitude $10^{\circ} 54'$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 38' 40''$. It is separated by a channel three miles wide from reef x , which has a dry sand at its north end, in latitude $10^{\circ} 53'$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 42'$. It has also some dry rocks and a mangrove bush on the inner part of its south end.

Four miles to the north of x are two shoals, y and z both of which are covered; y is two miles and a half long, and z three miles and a quarter; neither of them appeared to be a mile in width; the north-west end of z , when in a line with Mount Adolphus, bears $N 19^{\circ} W$.

Off the north head of New Castle Bay, which forms the south east trend of the land of Cape York, is a group of high rocky islands—Albany Isles; and immediately off the point is a reef, which extends for about a mile. Half a mile without its edge, we had ten fathoms.

The islets 12, 13 and 15, were only seen at a distance.

86. The Brothers, so called in Lieutenant Bligh's Chart, are two high rocks upon a reef.

87. Albany Isles contain six islands, of which one only is of large size; the easternmost has a small peak, and a reef extends for less than a quarter of a mile from it. The peak is in latitude $10^{\circ} 43' 45''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 35' 5''$.

88. York Isles is a group about seven miles from the main land; the principal island, which is not more than two miles long, has a very conspicuous flat topped hill upon it. Mount Adolphus, in latitude $10^{\circ} 38' 29''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 36' 25''$, off the south east end of this island are two rocky islets, the southernmost of which is more than a mile distant; the northern group of the York Isles are laid down from Captain Flinders.

89. Cape York, the northernmost land of New South Wales, has a conical hill half a mile within its extremity, the situation of which is in $10^{\circ} 42' 40''$ S and $142^{\circ} 28' 50''$ E. of Greenwich. There is also an island close to the point, with a conical hill upon it, which has perhaps been hitherto taken for the Cape, from which it is separated by a shoal strait half a mile wide; the latitude of the summit is $10^{\circ} 41' 35''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 28' 25''$. From this island a considerable shoal extends to the westward for six miles towards a peaked hill on the extremity of a point. In the centre of this shoal are some dry rocks.

At the distance of nearly five miles from the above island is the rocky islet α , in latitude $10^{\circ} 36' 50''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 27' 45''$; it is of small size, and surrounded by deep water, and being easily seen from the strait between Cape York and the York Isles, serves to direct the course.

90. Possession Isles consists of nine or ten islets, of which 2 and 7 only are of large size, and neither of these are two miles long, they are also higher than the others; No. 1 is a small conical hill; 2 is hummocky; 3, 4 and 6, are very small; 5 makes with a hollow in its centre, like the east of a saddle. The passage between 2 and the small islets 3 and 4, is the best, there are six and seven fathoms water; but in passing this, it must be recollected that the tide sets towards the islands on the northern side.

91. Endeavour Strait is on the south side of Prince of Wales's Islands: a shoal extends from Cape Cornwall (latitude $10^{\circ} 45' 45''$, longitude $142^{\circ} 8' 35''$) to the westward, and is probably connected with a strip of sand that stretches from Wall's Isles to Shoal Cape. We crossed it with the Cape bearing about the East, when the least depth was four fathoms; but on wavy parts there are not more than three fathoms. Variation $5^{\circ} 38' W$.

92. Prince of Wales's Islands are much intersected by straits and openings, that are very little known, there was an appearance of a good port, a little to the S W of Horned Hill, (lat. $40^{\circ} 36' 35''$, longitude $142^{\circ} 15'$), which may probably communicate with Wolf's Bay; the strait to the south of Wednesday Island also offers a good port in the eastern entrance of some rocky islands, and without them is the rock β , with some sunken dangers near it.

* There is a Bay on the west side of Mount Adolphus, but it appeared shoal—Roe M. S.

Two miles to the eastward of Cape Cornwall, within some islands, is an anchorage discovered by Captain Lyhon, R. N. There is a bare on the west side of the islands, but to the eastward of them the passage is both wide and safe. This harbour in case of stress of weather, or to repair a ship, may be servicable; but for a night's anchorage it is out of the way, and therefore of little consequence.

93. Wednesday Islands, its south end, in latitude $10^{\circ} 13' 10''$, and longitude $142^{\circ} 15'$, may be approached close, but a considerable shoal stretches off its western side, the greater part of which is dry.

Off Hammond's Island is a high conspicuous rock, bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and 5 miles and three quarters from the north end of Wednesday Island. Captain Flinders passed through the strait separating Wednesday Island from Hammond's Island, and had four, five, and six fathoms.

Abreast of the strait separating Good's Island from the latter is the reef c. on which are several dry rocks but abreast of it, and one mile and one quarter from it, is the reef d,* which is generally covered, the latter bears S 75° W three miles and a quarter from the rock of Hammond's Island, and about N 45° W two and a quarter mile from the opening between Good and Hammond's Islands, the mark for avoiding it are given in the Sailing Directions at p. 71.

94. Abreast of Wednesday, Hammond and Good's Islands is the north west reef and extensive coral bank, many parts of which are dry; it is ten or eleven miles long; the channel between it and the islands is from one mile and three quarters to two miles and a quarter wide.

95. Bowd's Island (latitude of its centre, $10^{\circ} 36'$ longitude $141^{\circ} 52' 50''$.) is a small rocky inlet of scarcely a third of a mile in diameter; its south-west end has a shoal projecting from it for half a mile, but its other sides are bold to. In a N 70° E direction from it, at the distance of two miles and three quarters, is a sand bank with three fathoms, it was discovered by the ships *Claudine* and *Mary*, on their passage through Torres's Strait, when it was named Larpent's Bank.†

* d consists of three small detached patches, that extends farther off than is at first observed. There is also a narrow strip of rocks extending for a short distance off the north east end of the reef off Hammond's Island.—Roe M S

† It is near the west end of a shoal of five miles in length, extending in an east and west direction, a few ft only below the surface of the water.—Roe M S

THE APPENDIX.

PART VII.

Custom House Regulations.

REGULATION IX, OF 1816.

Manifests to be entered at the Custom House, and sworn to, as soon as the vessel arrives off town.

Registers, Cockets, and other credentials to be produced.

Crew lists to be entered, and sworn to, of all persons who have been on board during the voyage.

No goods to be passed till the above forms have been duly observed.

All packages to be landed at the Custom House, under penalty of confiscation.

Every boat load, and each single package, to be accompanied by a boat note.

The Manifest must be full and true as to all goods and packages imported,—under penalties, including refusal of port clearance.

Duties to be levied according to Regulations XV of 1825, and XV. of 1829.

British ships importing at foreign settlements, shall pay duty in the same manner as if they imported in Calcutta.

Spirits imported in wood shall pay prescribed duty at Sa Rs 300 per 120 gallons. Batavia Arrack, at Sa Rs 55 per bager.

All goods from sea imported into Calcutta from the foreign settlements, shall pay duty, as if imported by sea on a foreign bottom.

No claim for remission of duty on goods stated to be damaged or unmerchantable shall be admitted, unless so found at the Custom House,—when, after previous advertisement in the Government Gazette, they must be sold on the wharf, and pay duty on gross amount sales.

Rules for wharfage and godown rent may be learnt on personal application to the head tide waiter.

No arms nor military stores to be imported, without the special sanction of Government.

Bullion, specie, and precious stones, are free; but must be duly manifested, and regularly passed, under penalty of 10 per cent. on value.

All other goods, though they may be exempt from duty, must be manifested and regularly passed, under eventual penalty of confiscation.

All goods, eventually, are taken to be of the produce or manufacture of the place where they were shipped, without due proof to the contrary.

Certificates from other Presidencies to protect goods partially, or wholly, from duty, must be presented at the same time with the application to import, otherwise full duty will be levied here. Such certificates must specify marks, numbers, or addresses, on packages,—together with quality, quantity, amount duty levied at the other Presidency, &c—otherwise they will not be admitted.

Rates of exchange of various monies into Sicca Rupees may be learnt at the Custom House, on personal application.

The duty on exports, unless otherwise specially directed, shall be levied on Calcutta market price, after deducting 10 per cent. at rates fixed by Regulation XV of 1825.

Exports to foreign settlements shall pay duty as if exported from Calcutta in a foreign bottom.

All goods for exportation shall be shipped from the Custom House, or with regular pass, under penalty of confiscation, as per Section 3, Regulation III of 1830.

All goods, though exempt from duty, must be regularly passed through the Custom House, and duly manifested.

No claim for draw back shall be admitted, unless the goods have been regularly passed, and duly entered in sworn export Manifest;—nor in any case for goods shipped, after the issue of port clearance.

No pilot shall allow any goods to be taken on board a vessel which has obtained her port clearance, without seeing a certificate from the Custom House, which document is to be signed by the pilot, and returned to the collector.

The pilot shall detain the vessel for further orders from the Master Attendant, if any goods, without such certificate, should be taken on board by the commanding officer. Such goods are to be detained by the pilot, and shall be liable to confiscation, when the pilot will obtain his proper share of reward. Moreover, goods seized, in the attempt to ship them clandestinely, shall be liable to confiscation.

All goods transhipped in port are liable to the prescribed duty for importation; and if the transaction be regular, may claim drawback. But goods which are transhipped, without due permission first obtained,—or shipped, or attempted to be shipped, on any other vessel than that for which they may have been passed at the Custom House,—or without pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

No arms, ammunition, nor military stores, shall be shipped, without the special sanction of Government.

Rates of export duty leviable, and of drawback claimable, will be found in Regulation XV. of 1825.

No vessel can obtain inward clearance, until all her import cargo has been duly accounted for.

To protect from IMPOSITION such persons as are strangers in Calcutta, and who employ Natives to transact business for them at this office, it is notified, that for every sum taken, as Government Customs or Duty, a receipted bill is given under the signature of the collector, or of his Deputy, or his covenanted assistant.

INDIGO—Applications for certificates, relative to portions of Indigo, being less than 100 maunds, remaining unexported under cash bond, and also applications for renewed bond, when the quantity remaining unexported amounts to 100 maunds, or more, must be made at least 15 days prior to the expiration of the currency of the bonds in question. In failure, all such applications will be peremptorily rejected, and indigo bonds will be adjusted in pursuance of the conditions specified in them, and of orders from the Board of Customs, dated 14th November, 1823, and 2d January, 1826.

CLEARANCES, whether inward or outward, can be given only in REGULAR TRAV, and it is for commanders, or others on their part, to see that their applications be duly noted, with the date and hour of receipt by the supervisors, respectively. Applications for outward clearance, (or export manifests,) cannot be received, unless accompanied by certificate of inward clearance, and it is required that such Applications, be presented, at least, five complete days previously to the date on which PORT CLEARANCE is desired, in order that time may be allowed for the adjustment of export cargoes, though it will be issued earlier if practicable. [N. B. By order of Government, dated 16th January, 1829, these rules are equally applicable to the H. C.'s regular and chartered ships.]

NO FEES are taken for any AFFIDAVITS sworn in this office, on the subject of Custom House business; nor are any FEES whatever allowed to be taken by any persons belonging to this establishment, whether sitting within the office, or stationed out of doors.

Importers of GUN POWDER are requested to refer to the notification, by order of the Board of Customs, dated the 18th, and published in the Government Gazette of 23d January, 1823.

The proprietors of DOCK YARDS, and the PUBLIC at large, are requested to take notice that no goods, nor packages are allowed to be IMPORTED, EXPORTED, RE-IMPORTED, RE-SHIPED, TRANSHIPPED, or removed from VESSELS to SLOOPS or BOATS, after shipment, without due sanction from this office;—whether the same be liable to, or exempt from DUTY. Attention is directed to Clause seventh, Section 45, to Sections 61, 61, 74, 82, 83, and 84, of Regulation IX. of 1810, and to Section 3, of Regulation III. of 1830—also to Clauses IV. and V. of the Government notification of 28th June, 1822, for conditions of certain exemptions.

G. J. SIDDONS, Collector Sea Customs.

Calcutta, 20th March, 1830.

A. D. 1829. REGULATION XV.

A REGULATION for altering the mode of Valuing Goods imported by Sea, with a view to the Assessment of Custom Duties thereon:—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 15th September, 1829, corresponding with the 31st Bhadrap, 1236 Bengal Era: the 2d Assin, 1237, Fusti; the 1st Assin, 1237, Willaty, the 2d Assin, 1826, Sumbut; and the 15th Ruben-ul-wat, 1245, Egerree.

Preamble.—It is provided in Clause second, Section 48, Regulation IX. 1810, that “the original invoices or bills of all goods imported into Calcutta by sea, or from the foreign settlements, shall be produced to the Collector of the Customs, and excepting in the cases where it is otherwise directed in this Section, the duties shall be settled upon the amount thereof. If any additional per centage be prescribed, such per centage shall be added to the amount of the invoice or bills, and the duty shall be settled upon the aggregate.” In Clause the third next following, it is further enacted, that “if the original invoice or bills shall not be produced to the Collector, or if he shall see cause to suspect, that the invoices or bills produced, do not show the true prime cost of the goods, by which, is to be understood the prime cost in the country, of which

"they may be the produce or manufacture; in either case, the duty shall be settled on the Calcutta price at the time of their importation; adding thereto, the prescribed per centage which may be prescribed." The plan of levying customs duty on the invoice value of goods imported by sea, has been found to lead to much fraud and inconvenience, and to cause great inequality in the amount of duty levied on similar goods, for which evils the discretionary power given to the collector, of rejecting such invoices as he may suspect not to show the true prime cost of the goods, does not provide an adequate remedy. It has accordingly been deemed advisable to substitute for the above rules, the plan of levying customs duty on the market value of imported goods, according to the declaration of the parties, subject to such checks as have been deemed necessary to protect the revenue, with due security to the interests of the importer, and of all parties concerned. The following rules have, therefore, been passed by and with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the provinces subject to this Presidency.

Clauses two and three, Section 48, Regulation IX of 1810, rescinded.

Duty on Goods imported by Sea to be levied ad valorem, except, when otherwise provided: goods and merchandize to be declared of value to be appended to the application to clear Goods.

If *Clauses the second and third, Section 48, Regulation IX. 1810, are hereby rescinded.*

III. *First*—The Duty leviable according to the schedules annexed to Regulation XV. 182, on Goods and Merchandize imported by sea, shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market value, at the place and time of importation, except, when otherwise especially provided in that or in any other Regulation, and the value of all such goods, shall be stated on the face of the application, to clear the same from the Custom House: that may be presented by the importer, consignee, or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application, a declaration of the truth of the same, in the manner and form following—

A.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PASS GOODS.

To the Collector of Customs, Calcutta
Sir,

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into town, from the Custom House Wharf, the undermentioned goods, landed from the ship or vessel
commanded by _____ under _____ colors, and arrived from _____

Number and description of packages.	Marks and numbers upon the packages.	Description of goods and contents of each package.	Total quantity of goods.	Rate of value in Sa. Rs. of each class and description of goods.	Name of the consignee of the goods.
Numbers in words at length.		" In detail.			

I (name of the proprietor, consignee, or importer, to be here inserted,) do hereby declare, that the goods contained in the several packages, specified in this application, are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of, (as the case may be,) and that I am the importer or proprietor thereof, or that I am duly authorized to act in his behalf, (as the case may be,) and I do enter them at the total value of _____ Sicca Rupers

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____

In presence of _____

(Signed) by the Collector or Deputy Collector (Signed) by the importer, proprietor or consignee of the goods.

(As the case may be.) (Signed) by the appraiser or other officer.

(As the case may be.)

Declaration to be signed by the importer, in the presence of the Custom House officers, who will attest the goods, under valued may be detained by officers.

Second—The above declaration shall be subscribed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent or factor, in the presence of two of the officers of the Customs, of whom the Collector, or Deputy Collector, shall be one, who shall attest the same under their respective signatures: and if, upon view or examination of such goods, wares, or merchandize, by the aforesaid officers, it shall appear to them, that such goods, wares, or merchandize, or any portion thereof, or any article or articles separately valued as above for assessment of duty, are not, or is not, valued according to the fair Calcutta market price, at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful for the Collector, or other officer or officers of the Customs, duly authorized, in that behalf, to detain such goods, wares, or merchandize, or such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the

Subject to reference to Board of Customs. Government warehouses, or otherwise secured, until the pleasure of the Board of Customs, or other authority, acting with the powers of the Board, shall be known and declared. And it shall be lawful for the said Board or other authority, to order the collector to take such goods, wares, or merchandize, for the use and benefit of the *Who may take for the* Honorable Company, at any time within eight days from the date when made, and the collector, or other officer aforesaid, shall, in such case, within fifteen days of the same date, pay to the proprietor, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandize, or article or articles so detained, and taken for the Company, the value thereof, as declared *Declared value, plus* and set forth upon the importer's application, in the manner aforesaid, 10 per cent. to be paid to Importer. by such proprietor, importer, or consignee, or by his known agent or factor, together with an addition of ten per centum thereon, but without any further allowance, either on account of freight, or any other charge or expense whatever. And in all cases, in which goods, shall be so taken and purchased by, or on account of Government, the duties payable thereon, shall not be levied from the proprietor, importer, or consignee thereof.

Goods so taken to be Third.—When payment may be so made to the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares, or merchandize, the same shall be in full satisfaction for the goods in the same manner as if such goods, wares, or merchandize had been transferred by ordinary sale, and the collector, under the direction of the Board of Customs, shall cause the said goods, wares, or merchandize, to be publicly sold to the best advantage on account of Government.

Published, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General, in Council,

H. SHAKESPEAR, Sec. to Govt. Jud. Depart.

Fort William : }
13th Oct. 1829. }

A. D. 1830. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for amendment part of the Rules of Regulation XV 1829, and likewise for better enforcing the payment of Duty on the Exportation of Goods by Sea.—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 26th January, 1830, corresponding with the 14th Mang, 1236, Bengul Era; the 17th Masi, 1237, Fasly; the 15th Masi, 1237, Willatty; the 2d Mang, 1286, Sumbat; and the 30th Kumbh, 1245 Jyegree.

Preamble.—It is prescribed in Clause Second, Section 3, Regulation XV, 1829, that applications to pass goods imported by sea, shall contain a declaration of the value thereof for assessment of duties, with other matters to be subscribed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent or factor, in the presence of two Custom House officers, whereof the Collector, or his Deputy shall be one. The necessity of attendance at the Custom House for this purpose, is, however, complained of as burdensome, and inconvenient to merchants and others passing goods, and it has appeared to the Governor General, in Council, that this condition may be dispensed with, under proper checks, to prevent abuse. It has also been deemed expedient to provide, by distinct penalty, for better securing the Custom duty chargeable on goods exported by sea. The following rules have, accordingly been passed, to be in force from the date of promulgation throughout the Presidency of Fort William.—

Declaration of value on applications to import goods need not be signed in Collector's or his Deputy's presence. II *First*.—In modification of the rule, contained in Clause Second, Section 3, Regulation XV 1829, it is hereby provided, that the declaration of value for assessment of duty prescribed therein, to be signed and subscribed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent or factor, in the presence of two of the officers of Customs, of whom the Collector or Deputy Collector shall be one, shall be good and sufficient, and be received as such, when duly signed and subscribed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent or factor, although such signature shall not have been affixed in the presence of the Custom House officers aforesaid. Provided, however, that it shall be competent to the Collector of Customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require the party so declaring, to attend and confirm the said written declaration and signature in his presence.

Any person subscribing as proprietor, importer, or consignee, or as agent without authority, to be liable to penalty of one thousand Rupees. *Second*.—Any person signing and subscribing a declaration of the kind referred to, in the preceding Clause of this Section, upon an application to pass goods through a Government Custom House, who shall not be the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his agent or factor, as may be declared therein, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of Secca Rupres one thousand.

Goods for exportation must be passed through the Custom House under penalty of forfeiture, if unaccompanied by permit. III No goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be exported by sea, or be put on board any ship or vessel, or any sloop, boat, or other craft, for the purpose of exportation, or be in any way removed and taken out of the limits of Calcutta, for such purpose from the Custom House Wharf, or from any other wharf or ghaut, until a license or permit shall have been given in writing by the Collector of Customs, or his deputy, for the exportation of the same from such wharf or ghaut; and any Goods secretly or openly laden on any ship or vessel, or put on board, or attempted to be put on board of any boat, sloop, or craft whatever, for the purpose of being carried on ship-board, without such written license or permit obtained or passed, or attempted to be passed from the interior, otherwise than as above prescribed, shall be forfeited to Government; and may be seized, as forfeited, by any persons authorized under the rules of the existing Regulations to make seizures.

Baggage Regulations.

The following modified Regulation, regarding the shipment of Baggage or Passengers, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Europe, on the Honorable Company's Ships, is re-published for general information.

It appearing, that the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, contained in their General Letter, under date the 26th of August, 1801, respecting the quantity of baggage, which passengers proceeding to Europe on board of their ships, are permitted to carry, have in various instances been imperfectly attended to, and great inconvenience having resulted, from persons proceeding to England, carrying with them a greater quantity of baggage than is allowed by the Hon'ble Court, the following Regulation of the Hon'ble Court, regarding the quantity of baggage permitted to be carried by passengers, proceeding on the Hon'ble Company's ships, and the rules which are in future to be observed for its shipment, are published for general information.

Gentlemen proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, or England, in the under-mentioned stations, are restricted from taking with them a larger tonnage of baggage and stores than the following, exclusive of their bedding, table, and a sofa, and two chairs, for their respective cabins, viz.

Gentlemen of Council,	Tons 5	Majors,	Tons 2½	} The allowance includes the baggage of servants.
General Officers,	5	Factors,	2½	
Col. in His Majesty's or Company's Service, 4		Captains,	2	
Senior Merchants,	4	Persons not in the Company's Service,	2	
Lieutenant Colonels,	3			
Junior Merchants,	3			

Gentlemen proceeding to England, in either of the undermentioned stations, who may be permitted to carry home their families, are restricted from taking more tonnage than one-half of the preceding allowance in addition, as the ladies' baggage, and one ton for each child.

Married ladies proceeding alone to England, are restricted from taking more than one half of the tonnage prescribed for a gentleman of the same rank as their husbands, exclusive of one ton of baggage for each child.

Widows proceeding to England are, in like manner, restricted from taking a greater quantity than one half of the tonnage prescribed for a gentleman of the same rank as their deceased husbands, exclusive of the allowance of one ton for each child.

Writers, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and other cabin passengers are restricted from taking a larger quantity of baggage and stores than one ton each, exclusive of their bedding, a table, and sofa, and two chairs.

Married ladies proceeding alone to England, or Widows of either of these last mentioned descriptions, are restricted from taking more than a smaller quantity of baggage.

Gentlemen of these last mentioned descriptions, who may be permitted to carry home their wives, are restricted from taking more than one ton, in addition, as the ladies' baggage.

Single ladies are restricted from taking more than the same quantity of baggage and cabin furniture.

The baggage of persons proceeding to Europe on the Honorable Company's ships, will, in future, (if required) be shipped through the Export Ware house, and such persons are accordingly required to send their baggage, or any part of the same to the Export Ware-house, at least 14 days, previous to the time appointed for the dischute of the ship, on which they may proceed, as after the dispatch of the last ship with Company's cargo, no baggage will be received for transmission to that ship through the Export Ware house.

The baggage of persons aforementioned, shall be accompanied by a letter, addressed to the Sub Export Ware house keeper, specifying the number and nature of the packages, the dimensions thereof, and the rank of the owners, and a list, to be accompanied by a certificate from the Custom Master, that the duties thereon have been settled, shall be furnished.

It shall be the duty of the Sub Export Ware house Keeper or other officers, of the Export Ware house, upon the receipt of the baggage into the Export Ware house, to cause the square contents of each package to be ascertained, and to register the same, and also to grant a receipt of their number to the proprietors of them.

The Sub Export Ware house Keeper, will also adopt immediate measures for forwarding them to the ships on which they are to be laden, at the risk, however, of the proprietor.

In the event of persons desiring to ship their own baggage, they will on application to the Sub Export Ware-house Keeper, or the commander of the ship they may be about to proceed on, be furnished with printed forms of applications, which they are required to fill up, as directed therein, and forward it to the Sub-Export Ware house Keeper, who will cause the solid contents of the Baggage therein described to be ascertained, and grant an order to the commander of the ship on which they may have engaged their passage, for the reception of the same on board.

The public are hereby informed, that the commanders of the Honorable Company's ships, are not only positively prohibited from receiving on board of their ships any baggage, except

under an order from the Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper, or any officer of the ware-house, is held also responsible for the consequence of taking any baggage, in excess of the authorized quantity, and made to pay freight for excess so taken, at such rate, as the Honorable Court of Directors may deem proper.

No baggage, in excess of the allowance above stated, can be permitted to be shipped without previous reference to the Board of Trade, who will transmit such applications for the consideration of the Governor General, in Council.

Each person, whose baggage may be shipped through the Export Ware-house, will be permitted, on his final departure, to take with him a small trunk and an esacutoir under his own custody.

To meet the contingent expenses of the baggage department of the Export Ware-house, the following fee shall be levied from the parties, on obtaining from the proper officer a receipt for their baggage.

A fee, at the rate of Sicca Rupees 20 per ton of 50 cubical feet, on baggage, shipped through the Export Ware-house.

A fee, at the rate of Sicca Rupees 16 per ton of 50 cubical feet, on baggage shipped by the proprietors themselves.

No package will be received without a direction, and unless the name of the ship to which it is to be sent, be distinctly written upon it.

Baggage, if left, to be shipped through the Export Ware-house, will be sent on Board without any additional expense to the parties, but it will, from the date of delivery at the Export Ware-house, remain at the entire risk of the proprietors.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade.

FORT WILLIAM, 25th Nov. 1826.

W. NISBET, *Secretary.*

Passage of Servants.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government, for permission for Servants to proceed on board ship, with respect to the description of such Servants, the Governor General, in Council, is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any Servant on board ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such Servant may be long.

His Excellency in Council, is also pleased to direct, that extracts from former orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, relative to Servants proceeding on board ship, be now re-published for General information.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 19th August, 1807.

4th —“ We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black Servant, or the Wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or Private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's Service, being allowed to come to England, in attendance upon Passengers on board any ship whatever, a Deposit of £ 100 instead of £ 50, as heretofore, be made in the Company's Treasury, at your Presidency.”

Extract from Paragraph 17 of a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January, 1809.

“ We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the Deposit should be made, not only for the return of natives of India, but for that of Black Servants in general, and we, therefore, now direct, that the prescribed Deposit shall be made, for the return of all Servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia or Africa, or other Countries whatever, Continents, or Islands which are situated within the Limits of the Company's exclusive Trade.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July, 1814.

69 —“ We, however, direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any Female European Servants to proceed to Europe, the Deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 19th August, 1807, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the Female Servant is the Wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private in His Majesty's or Company's Service; if so, to what Regiment or Corps the Husband belongs, and whether it is the Woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820.

4 —“ We have of late received various applications from the Wives of Soldiers, in the Company's Service, who have come to England in attendance on Passengers, during the voyage, to be granted a Passage back to India, at the Company's expense.

These persons have no claim whatever upon the Company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications, under any circumstances. We therefore, desire, that you will make our determination, in this respect, public, in order that Females coming home in the service of Individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India, at the Company's expense.”

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, *Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, General Department, May 3, 1822.

General Post Office.

W. MOORE, Esq. DEPUTY POST MASTER.

[illegible]

Post Office Regulations.

GENERAL RULES.

I.

Rules for Receipt of Letters at Post Office, and Postage.

No Letters or Parcels, excepting such as are imported from Sea, Newspapers and Pamphlets direct from the Calcutta Press, imported Pamphlets from Booksellers under the prescribed guarantee, and Native Letters, will be received at any Post Office for transmission by Letter Dik or Dak (Banghy, unless accompanied by the Postage to which they may be liable, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, where they are the Currency of the Country: at Stations where the Calcutta Sicca is not the Current Rupee, the Local Rupee will be received as equivalent thereto.

Exceptions.

The Post Offices at Kedgee and Diamond Harbour, and the Subordinate Mofussil Dik Chowkies under charge of Natives, are exceptions to this Rule, as at all these, Letters are taken for Despatch Bearing Postage.

II.

Valuables not knowingly received for despatch. If sent, it is at the risk of the Sender.

The Post Office will not knowingly receive for transmission, either by Letter, or Banghy Dik, any article of value, by which is meant Money, Bank Notes, Jewels, Gold Ornaments, Watches, and such like. In every case therefore where Letters or Parcels give cover to articles of this description, it is at the entire risk of the Senders, who in the event of the loss of the Letter or Parcel, or of any part of the contents, whether by accident or fraud, are not entitled to any compensation for the same from the Post Office Department, which could not have received the Letter or Parcel for transmission with the knowledge of its contents being articles of value.

III.

Strangers not admitted into the Interior of General Post Office.

Persons not belonging to the Department cannot be admitted into the Receiving Room of the General Post Office, nor be allowed to examine the Records of the Office without the special permission of the Post Master General or Deputy Post Master, to one of whom also all complaints or applications for information should be made.

IV.

Complainants how to proceed.

Persons complaining of delay in the delivery of their Letter are requested at the same time to send the Envelopes of such Letters for inspection, which bearing the Post Office Stamps, will serve to show on what date they ought to have been delivered.

V.

Complainants how to proceed.

In cases of improper conduct on the part of the Post Office Peons, the number marked on the badge worn by the offending Peon, should be noted and reported at the time the complaint is made.

VI.

Rules regarding delivery of Letters by Peons Taking Postage, &c.

The Peons are prohibited from delivering Letters out of the usual course and without immediate payment of Postage. They are to receive the exact amount of Postage, and are not bound to give change for Rupees, because they may not have Copper Money sufficient in their possession, and because the distribution of the Letters would be retarded by their doing so. It is particularly requested that the Peons may experience the least possible detention at the doors of houses where they deliver Letters.

VII.

Postage to be paid on delivery of Letters. Complaints of Surchargo.

Postage must be paid at the time of the delivery of the Letter and agreeably to the amount marked upon it. Whenever, however, there may be reason to suspect a Surchargo, an Official complaint should be made to the Deputy Post Master, and if the Party complaining be dissatisfied with his decision, he will be at liberty to appeal to the Post Master General.

VIII.

Letters for Persons who cannot be found how to be disposed of.

All Letters, Parcels, &c., refused by the Parties to whom they are addressed, or for Parties who are not discoverable, will be returned to the Office from whence they were dispatched, and the Writers, or the Persons from whom they were originally received, will be held liable for the Postage, both direct and return. If the Writers or Senders cannot be discovered, the Letters, &c., will be entered in a list to be exposed by the Post Master, in the most public part of his office, and from time to time, a list will be sent to the Post Master General, who will cause it to be published in the Calcutta Ga-

letts; when due time has been allowed after such publication, the Letters not claimed, will be opened in order to ascertain to whom they ought to be delivered, and where that cannot be discovered, they will be destroyed.

IX.

In every case of refusal to pay Postage, Deputy Post Masters are authorized to detain all future Letters, Parcels, &c. to the address of Parties so refusing, until the liquidation of the previous demands; as also to refuse to receive for transmission any Letters or Parcels from those Persons. This Rule applies to Postage on return Letters, Parcels, &c.

In cases of refusal to pay Postage, Post Masters how to Proceed.

X.

Any Person opening a Letter or Envelope, shall be bound to pay the Postage, whatever may be the contents.

Opening a Letter renders the Receiver liable to pay the Postage. Subordinate Officers at Chowkies to receive Letters for despatch Bearing Postage. Exceptions.

XI.

Letters, &c. at Stations where there are no Deputy Post Masters, will be received by the Moonshere, or other Subordinate Officers in charge of Chowkies for transmission - Bearing Postage, excepting Letters, &c. for despatch by Ship, which, as the full amount, both Inland and Ship Postage, must be paid at the period of dispatch, cannot be received elsewhere than at the office of a Deputy Post Master.

XII.

Notwithstanding, as specified in Rule II., that the Post Office Department is not answerable for the loss of Property contained in any Letter or Parcel sent through it, yet, for the greater security of Property which may be sent at the risk of the Sender, no Letter, Banglay Parcel, &c. once delivered into the Post Office can be returned by any Clerk or Writer, unless he receives special orders from the Post Master General, or Deputy Post Master, or his immediate Superior, to that effect, who will only pass such orders on being assured that applicants for the return of such Letters or Parcels are the original Senders, or have due authority for claiming to have them returned, the receipt granted for the Letter or Parcel in such cases must be returned to the Post Office, or if entered in a Book, the Book must be sent that the receipt therein may be cancelled, under the Post Master's Signature. The Postage which may have been paid upon such Letter or Parcel will not be returned, nor will the Letter or Parcel be received again at the Post Office, except as a fresh delivery liable to Postage, at the same rate as if it had not been previously received and returned.

Letters, Parcels, &c. returned to the Parties by whom delivered into a Post Office, under certain precautions.

It is particularly recommended to persons, who, notwithstanding the notice given in Rule II., may persist in transmitting Bank Notes by Dak, to send, what protect them in halves, despatching them separately, and in all practicable cases cautious to await the acknowledgement of the receipt of the first, before despatching the second halves.

XIII.

The General Post Office is opened daily, for the transaction of business, as follows.—First for the receipt of Letters from Ten A. M. to a quarter past Six P. M. at the usual rates of Postage, after which hour, till a quarter before seven, P. M. all Letters will be charged with Treble Postage, that is to say, three times the amount that would have been charged, had they reached the Post Office before the doors were closed at a quarter after Six o'clock. (In order, however, to prevent persons being charged with Treble Postage, in cases where they may not be desirous to forward their Letters unless they reach the Office before the doors are closed, all the Letters will be received, unless if be accompanied by a note or memorandum, stating, that it is the wish of the Sender to have it forwarded by that day's Dak. Persons who are desirous of availing themselves of this Rule, will have the goodness to desire their Servants to wait at the door till it is opened at a quarter before Seven, when they will be admitted.

General Post Office when open for Business.

Treble Postage charged after $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 till $\frac{1}{2}$ of 7 P. M. Letters intended to pay Treble Postage to be accompanied by a note or memorandum.

Secondly. For the delivery of Letters, and for replying to enquiries, from Ten A. M. to Three P. M., Sundays excepted, as regards the latter.

For delivery of Letters and Enquiries. For receipt of Newspapers.

Thirdly. For the receipt of Newspapers, till a quarter past Five P. M. beyond which time no Newspaper will be received.

XIV.

Mails received at the General Post Office after Three P. M. are not opened until the following morning, as from that hour, the Registering, and other preparatory the Letters put into the Post Office for the night's despatch to the other Presidencies, and the Mofussil, commences, therefore, Letters received after Three P. M. are distinguished by the Letters "P. M." being impressed upon them, in addition to the date stamp, such Letters, as are received and sent out on the same day, are impressed with the letters A. M.

Letters received after 3 P. M. cannot be delivered that day and are marked P. M.

XV.

There are three places at the General Post Office appointed for the receipt of Letters and Parcels for despatch: viz that for Service and Free Letters, that for Inland Letters &c. liable to pay Postage, and another for Letters places at which for exportation, or Ship Letters, whether Public or Private. Complaints have frequently been made of the refusal to receive Letters when presented at the given for des. General Post Office, arising from their being offered at the wrong window, patch at the Ge- or receiving place, the public are therefore particularly requested to post at the General Post Office. out to the servants sent with Letters, at which of the above Departments they are to be delivered.

XVI.

Postage in what
Coin payable.

The receivers of Letters at the General Post Office cannot be required to give change for a Rupee, save when the Postage shall exceed that sum. In all cases where the Postage on a Letter or Letters may be less than one Rupee, it must be paid in Copper, or in Four or eight Anna Silver Pieces.

Ditto Ditto.

On the other hand, whenever the amount of Postage to be paid by one Person or Party though upon several Letters for different destinations, amounts to a Rupee, it must be paid in Silver. If to more than one and less than two Rupees, the Rupee must be paid in Silver and the fractional part in Copper; and this rule is to be observed whatever may be the aggregate amount of the Postage, so that never more than the broken part of one Rupee can be taken

Batta not charged
by Post Offices.

N. B.—Complaints have frequently been made that the General Post Office charges Batta on changing Pice for Rupees, which upon enquiry have been shown to arise from servants obtaining change from Podars who establish themselves in the vicinity of the Post Office, but who are not connected with it. There is no person of this description attached to the General Post Office, and the Letter Receivers are strictly enjoined when they do give change for Silver Money, to give it at the rate of Sixty-four Pice to the Rupee, and a deduction from this practice being proved against any Receiver would subject him to the loss of his situation.

Ditto not paid by
Post Office.

This Rule for the payment of Sixty-four Pice for the Rupee, is also applicable to fractional parts of a Rupee, payable at the General Post Office, and in both cases the Rule applies equally to all Post Offices under the Bengal Presidency, as well as to the Calcutta General Post Office.

XVII.

Post Office Re-
ceiving Houses in
Calcutta.

There are four Post Office Subsidiary Receiving Houses, where Letters are taken for transmission to the General Post Office, for eventual despatch by the Inland Mails or by Ship Conveyance.

No. 1.—In situated at Bala's Tollah, in Park Street, Chowringhee, between Camac Street and Wood Street.

No. 2.—At Jorasankah.

No. 3.—At Bag Bazar.

No. 4.—At Bowbazar.

Rules Regarding
the above.

The hour for closing the receipt of Letters at these Receiving Houses in order to insure the arrival of the Letters at the General Post Office in time to be made up in the Mails of the day, is fixed at 4 p. m. excepting at No. 1, which being less distant, is kept open until 5 p. m.

N. B.—No Extra Postage is leviable on Letters delivered at the Subsidiary Post Office Receiving Houses.

XVIII.

The names of Sen-
ders of Letters
required.

On Letters being presented at a Post Office for despatch by Dak, it is usual to demand from the Peon or other Servant delivering the Letter, the name of the Sender, this is done that the Sender's name, as well as that of the Addressee, may be registered in order to facilitate references in the event of enquiries as regards the fate of Letters, as well as for guidance in the disposal of returned Letters. There is no objection to a fictitious name being used by the Sender, if he wishes it.

Fictitious names

XIX.

Receipts or Dak
Books to accom-
pany Letters to
the Post.

Receipts are granted for all Letters taken at a Post Office, and the general practice is for permanent Residents at the Presidency, or at an Out-Station, to keep separate Receipt Books, in which are entered all Letters sent by them for the Post; against each Letter it is the duty of the Letter Receiver to mark the amount of Postage taken, to which he affixes his initials and the Post Office Stamp. In other cases separate Receipts are sent on slips of Paper, Receipts being indispensable for the purpose of preventing fraud, both as regards the Post Office and the individuals by whom the Letters are sent, and as

would be impossible for the Receivers to prepare Receipts without retarding the business to a degree which could never be allowed, it is expected that every Letter presented at a Post Office will be accompanied by a Receipt, which must specify the name of the Addressee and the place for which it is destined, so that nothing be left for the Receivers, but to mark the Postage and affix the Stamp and their Initials, and these Officers are prohibited from receiving Letters which are not accompanied by such Receipts.

XX.

* Letters are frequently transmitted to Stations where the Addressees had resided, but have left for some other place without leaving instructions for the disposal of their Letters, which are consequently returned to the inconvenience of both the Sender and Party addressed. In numerous other instances great inconvenience results to Individuals from Omitting to give notice to the Post Office Department, whenever they move from one place to another or from not announcing their arrival at Stations, as in the absence of such information, Letters which would otherwise meet with speedy delivery are some times detained at a Post Office, were the party actually be residing, or are sent back to the place of despatch marked "Not found." To prevent these inconveniences, Public Officers and Individuals are invited on changing their place of residence, or on arriving at a Station to send notice to the Post Office Department, which will always be attended to.

Caution to Persons changing their Residence, to give due notice to the Post Office.

XXI.

In the event of a Letter being presented at a Post Office for Despatch by Dak, in a state which would give rise to a suspicion of its having been opened and reclosed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, it will be rejected, unless the Sender shall note on the outside of the Letter under his full signature, that it had been opened and reclosed by himself.

Letters sent for despatch in a state affording suspicion of their having been opened.

RULES RESPECTING

INLAND LETTERS AND POSTAGE.

I.

LETTERS, not exceeding One Sica Weight, to be charged with Single Letter Postage. Letters of One Sica Weight.

II.

Letters exceeding One, but not exceeding Two Sica Weight, are chargeable with twice the amount of a Single Letter. For each additional Sica Weight, additional Single Postage will be charged up to Twenty-one Sica Weight, beyond which weight, Letters subject to Postage, are not taken for despatch by the Letter Mails. Letters exceeding 1 Sica Weight up to 21 Sa. Wt.

N. B. The Tables of the Rates of Inland Postage exhibit only the charge for single Letter Postage between Stations.

III.

Public Official Letters will be received for despatch up to 25 Sica Weight, but not beyond that weight, unless in emergent cases, when a communication in writing must be made to the Deputy Post Master by the functionary who sends the Packet for despatch. Public Official Letters.

IV.

Public Despatches for transmission by Dak are to be copied within the smallest space compatible with perfect legibility; margins of the papers not to exceed one-third; all blank leaves to be withdrawn, enclosures, whenever practicable, to be written consecutively, and generally to be made up in the most compact form possible. Public Despatch for Dak how to be prepared.

V.

Whenever a Public Officer has more than one Letter for despatch to the same office, on one day, he is to put the whole under one cover, simply putting a narrow binder or slip of paper round each letter, which can be severally numbered until the Packet amounts Twenty-one Sica Weight, after with another cover will be necessary. Offices sending several Letters to another Office to put all in one cover, up to 21 Sa. Wt.

VI.

When the number of Official Despatches received at one time, may be such as would render the bulk or weight of the mails too burdensome, Deputy Post Masters are authorized to detain any portion of the same for despatch by the Mail of the following day, excepting always in cases of emergency, which will be noted as specified in Rule III. and then on no account will such Despatches be detained. When the Mails are too heavy Official Despatches may be detained. Exceptions.

VII.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, to what extent privileged.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, subscribed and attested by the full signature of the party sending them as being such, are received, for transmission by Dāk, at the rate of Three Sicca Weight as one, i.e. any weight not exceeding Three Sicca Weight, at Single Letter Postage. For any weight above Three Sicca Weight, One-third of the Postage to be charged that would be leviable on a Letter of the same weight.

Law Papers Acts, & Yours — weight for Dāk convey Penalty for abuse of Privilege.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers can only be transmitted by Dāk, when not exceeding Twenty-one Sicca Weight.

Should Covers said to contain the abovementioned description of Documents, be found to contain Letters, they will be charged with ten times full Letter Postage, agreeably to the weight of the Packet, and the Packet will be retained by the Deputy Post Master until the Postage be paid. Moreover, all Letters arriving at the Post Office for the Sender, will be liable to be detained until the Postage under the Penalty, be liquidated.

Course to be pursued where Packets satisfactory ascertained that they actually do contain Letters, the Deputy Post Master at the Despatching Office will note his suspicions on the outside of Papers, Accounts or Vouchers are which the Packet is destined, who is empowered in such case to call upon the suspected to contain Letters.

In cases where suspicion attaches to such covers, but where it cannot be satisfactory ascertained that they actually do contain Letters, the Deputy Post Master at the Despatching Office will note his suspicions on the outside of Papers, Accounts or Vouchers are which the Packet is destined, who is empowered in such case to call upon the suspected to contain Letters. When in the event of Letters being found within the cover, he will detain the Packet and its Contents until the difference between the amount which may have been paid at the time of despatch, as for Law Papers, &c. only, and that to which under the Penalty, they would then be liable to, is adjusted. This applies equally, should the suspicion originate with the Deputy Post Master at the Post Office of the Station where the Letter is to be delivered.

VIII.

Registry at the Post Office of Company's Promissory Notes.

A Register is kept at the General Post Office for the purpose of entering the particulars of Packets containing Government Promissory Notes, commonly designated "Company's Paper," intended for transmission by Dāk, which it is recommended should in all cases be sent for entry. These can be Registered every day between the hours of Ten A. M. and Three P. M., Sundays excepted.

IX.

To Madras and its Subordinate Station, Postage how levied.

Postage on Letters for Madras and to places Subordinate to that Presidency is only levied to Prachy the Boundary Station of the two Presidencies, unless the Sender desires to pay the Full Postage for the whole distance, which is optional.

Exceptions.

N B — Letters for Ceylon, or for transmission from Madras by Sea, are exceptions to the above Rule, as on all such Letters the Full Postage must be paid prior to despatch.

X.

To Bombay, &c. Postage how to be paid.

Letters for Bombay and for Stations Subordinate to that Presidency can only be received for transmission by Dāk upon payment of Full Postage.

XI.

Native Letters to pay Half, and to go Half, Bearing Postage.

Natives have the option of paying only Half the amount of Postage leviable on a Letter when it is delivered at a Post Office for despatch; the remaining Half to be collected from the person addressed, on delivery.

Exceptions.

This Rule does not apply to Letters for the other Presidencies, nor to places Subordinate thereto, neither is it applicable to Letters for transmission by Sea, or to such as are addressed to Public Functionaries and to Europeans generally, as upon all these descriptions of Letters the Full Postage must be paid in advance.

XII.

Native Letters rejected, how charged.

In the case of a Native Half Post Paid Letter being rejected, and from this or otherwise cause it is sent back to the original place of despatch, the Sender then becomes liable for Half the Postage which remained unpaid upon the despatch of the Letter, together with the Full Postage for its return.

XIII.

Expresses.

Expresses can be sent upon all roads where the Dāk is conveyed by Public Officers Runners; but as there is no separate Establishment for this purpose, it is requested to send desirable to prevent as much as possible the unnecessary employment of the as few Service Runners on this extra duty. Public Officers are therefore particularly requested to use the privilege which they possess of sending "Service" Expresses as sparingly as possible.

XIV.

Individuals who may, in cases of importance, be desirous of forwarding Letters by Express, will be at liberty to do so where the Dak is carried by Manners, on the payment in advance, at the rate of Four Annas per mile.

Express liable to what Postage if sent by Individuals.

RATES OF SINGLE LETTERS AND BANGHY POSTAGE.

Between Calcutta and—

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage		Single Banghy Postage.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Aeng,	0	12	3	2
Agra,	0	11	2	13
Akyab,	0	0	2	0
Alubabad,	0	8	1	11
Ally Ghur,	0	11	2	13
Amora,	0	11	2	13
Arrah,	0	8	1	11
Asseer Ghur,	0	12	3	6
Aurangabad,	0	12	3	6
Ava,	0	14	3	15
Azim Ghur,	0	8	1	11
Backergunge,	0	1	0	14
Baitool,	0	11	2	11
Balasore,	0	4	0	11
Bacoorah,	0	4	0	9
Banda,	0	10	2	4
Barraset,	0	2	0	6
Barrelly,	0	10	2	9
Barrackpore,	0	2	0	6
Baugundy,	0	3	0	9
Baulsh,	0	4	0	13
Beerbhoom,	0	4	0	11
Bhaires,	0	8	1	16
Bethampore,	0	4	0	11
Bhaugulpore,	0	0	1	2
Bhopaul,	0	11	2	13
Bhopulpore,	0	12	3	3
Bhurtpore,	0	11	2	13
Bhulorah,	0	6	1	2
Bijnour,	0	12	3	2
Bogootah,	0	6	1	3
Bombay,	0	14	0	0
Bonglattee,	0	4	0	9
Bongong,†	0	2	0	6
Boolundshur,	0	11	2	13
Boultoley,	0	2	0	9
Burdwan,	0	4	0	9
Buxar,	0	8	1	11
Chingunge,§	0	3	0	9
Calpee,	0	10	2	4
Camp Saugor,	0	10	2	9
Cawnpore,	0	10	2	4
Clauderanagore,	0	2	0	9
Chittagong,	0	7	1	7
Chitra Poonjee,	0	7	1	7
Chittah,	0	6	1	3
Chunar,	0	8	1	11
Chaurah,	0	8	1	11
Coa,	0	11	2	11
Columbo (Ceylon),	1	0	0	13

§ Subordinate to Jessore Post Office.

† Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

‡ Ditto to Berhampore Ditto.

§ Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage.		Single Banghy Postage.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Commercolly,	0	4	0	0
Contai,	0	3	0	3
Coochbehar,*	0	7	1	2
Coolbarriah,†	0	4	0	0
Coomoreah,‡	0	3	0	0
Cumeah,	0	4	0	0
Cuttack,	0	6	1	2
Dacca,	0	4	0	14
Delhi,	0	11	2	13
Deyra Dhoon,	0	12	3	2
Dhummaw,	0	10	2	4
Diamond Harbour,	0	2	0	6
Dinapore,	0	7	1	7
Dinagapore,	0	6	1	2
Doorhattah,	0	2	0	6
Dum Dum,	0	2	0	6
Etawah,	0	10	2	9
Fulta,	0	2	0	6
Furreedpore,	0	4	0	12
Futtyghur,	0	10	2	9
Futtypore,	0	9	2	0
Futty Serai, (Sassaram.)	0	7	1	7
Ganjam,	0	7	1	7
Ghatal §	0	3	0	9
Ghazepore,	0	8	1	11
Ghatiali,	0	4	0	9
Ghogga, §	0	11	2	13
Gorakhpore,	0	9	2	0
Gowhattee,	0	8	1	7
Gowahattee,	0	7	1	7
Gurwarraah, (Nursingpore.)	0	10	2	9
Gwalior,	0	10	2	9
Gya,	0	7	1	7
Hamceerpore,	0	10	2	4
Hansie, §	0	11	2	13
Hauper,	0	11	2	13
Hazareebaugh,	0	6	1	12
Hissar,*	0	11	2	13
Hogghly,	0	2	0	6
Hurriaul,	0	4	0	14
Hussingabad,	0	11	2	13
Huttah,	0	10	2	4
Hydrabad,	0	12	3	2
Inchurah,††	0	2	0	6
Indore,	0	12	3	2
Janapool,††	0	2	0	6
Jaisore,	0	4	0	9
Jessore,	0	3	0	9
Jurnah,	0	10	2	4

* Subordinate to Rangpore Post Office.

† Ditto to Berhampore Ditto.

‡ Ditto to Hooghly Ditto.

§ Ditto to Keerpoy Ditto.

¶ Ditto to Delhi Ditto.

¶ Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

** Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

†† Ditto to Hooghly Ditto.

†† Ditto to Jaisore Ditto.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage.		Single Baggage Postage.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Jaynagore,*	0	4	0	11
Jamnepore,	0	8	1	11
Jabalpore,	0	10	2	9
Jagernauth,	0	6	1	2
Jugroo,†	0	10	2	4
Julinghy,	0	4	0	9
Kamptee,	0	10	2	0
Kamoon,‡	0	11	2	13
Kedgerce,	0	3	0	9
Keerpoy,	0	3	0	9
Keitah,	0	10	2	4
Khoosaulpore,	0	3	0	9
Khutkarincha,	0	6	1	2
Khyook Phoo,	0	10	2	4
Koolkie,	0	2	0	6
Kotah,	0	12	3	2
Kuurnaul,	0	12	3	2
Kutmoondo,	0	9	2	0
I andour,	0	12	3	6
Lohargoug,	0	10	2	4
Lohoochat,§	0	11	2	13
Loodianah,	0	13	3	11
Luckpore,||	0	6	1	2
Lucknow,	0	10	2	4
Madras, (Full Post Paid,)	0	12	3	6
Madras, (Post Paid to Freaghly,)	0	7	0	0
Mohamedpore,¶	0	4	0	11
Maida,	0	6	1	2
Meerut,	0	11	2	13
Meyoo,**	0	9	2	0
Mhow,	0	12	3	2
Midnapore,	0	3	0	9
Mirzapore,	0	8	1	11
Naonghyr,	0	7	1	7
Mooredabad,	0	11	2	13
Mungdo,††	0	8	1	11
Muttra,	0	11	2	13
Mymensing,	0	6	1	2
Nynpooree,	0	10	2	9
Nagpore,	0	10	2	9
Natore,	0	4	0	14
Naunhpore,‡‡	0	6	1	2
Neemuch,	0	12	3	0
Nipaul,	0	9	2	0
Noy Surreal,§§	0	2	0	6
Nuddesh,	0	3	0	9
Nohattah,|||	0	3	0	9
Narsingpore, (Gurwarah,)	0	10	2	0
Nodipore,	0	13	3	11

* Subordinate to Jessore Post Office.

† Ditto to Arrakan Ditto.

‡ Ditto to Almora Ditto.

§ Ditto to Ditto Ditto.

|| Ditto to Bhulooah Ditto.

¶ Ditto to Jessore Ditto.

** Ditto to Arrakan Ditto.

†† Ditto to Chittagong Ditto.

‡‡ Ditto to Farnah Ditto.

§§ Ditto to Hooghly Ditto.

||| Ditto to Jessore Ditto.

NAME OF STATIONS.	Single Letter Postage.		Single Banghy Postage.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Patna,	0	7	4	7
Pertaub Ghur,	0	9	2	10
Poonah,	0	13	0	6
Poonah,	0	8	1	11
Paruah,	0	6	1	3
Patahath,*	0	6	1	3
Radanagore,†	0	3	0	9
Raeppore,	0	9	2	0
Rajmahal,	0	6	1	2
Rajpootanah,	0	12	3	6
Ranighur,	0	6	1	2
Ranoo,‡	0	8	1	11
Ramree,§	0	11	2	13
Rewah,	0	9	2	0
Rewarree,	0	12	3	2
Rogouanathpore,	0	4	0	11
Rungpore,	0	7	1	7
Saidabad,|| .....	0	11	2	13
Santipore,	0	3	0	9
Seciorah,	0	10	2	4
Seetapore,	0	10	2	4
Seonic,	0	10	2	9
Serampore,	0	2	0	6
Shaharunpore,	0	12	3	2
Shajhanpore,	0	10	2	9
Sheergianttee,	0	6	1	2
Soohaloo,	0	12	3	6
Soorool,	0	4	0	9
Sook Saugor,†	0	2	0	4
Soomoodeerghur,**	0	3	0	9
Sultanpore,	0	9	2	0
Sumbulpore,	0	7	1	7
Surdah,	0	4	0	12
Sursah,††	0	2	0	6
Sylhet,	0	7	1	7
Sandoway,‡‡	0	12	3	2
Tipperah,	0	6	1	2
Tirhoot,	0	8	1	11
Tumlook,	0	2	0	6
Umballa,	0	12	3	2

INLAND POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES;

Embracing the Regulations for the Postage on.

PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PRINTED PAPERS.

I.

Single News-
paper Postage 4
Half Annas.

The Postage on Newspapers is limited to two Rates, viz. Four and a Half Annas and Two and a Half Annas. This Table of Newspaper Rates

* Subordinate	to Bhuloonah	Post Office.
† Ditto	to Keerpooy	Ditto.
‡ Ditto	to Arrakan	Ditto.
§ Ditto	to Ally Ghur	Ditto.
|| Ditto	to Hooghly	Ditto.
** Ditto	to Ditto	Ditto.
†† Ditto	to Jessore	Ditto.
‡‡ Ditto	to Arrakan	Ditto.

specifies the Stations to which they may be sent at these Rates respectively, provided they do not exceed Three Sicca Weight, which is considered as the maximum of Single Newspaper Weight.

Stations to which single Newspapers are despatched at 2½ Annas and 4½ Annas Postage respectively.

TWO AND A HALF ANNAS.

Assam, Barrackpore, Barraspt, Boultohi, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Berhampore, Bauleah, Bhawalpore, Bussanpore, Balasore, Baugunder, Backergunge, Bagoorah, Bhaulovah, Chaudernagore, Culnah, Coomereah, Coulbarrah, Contal, Culneah, Cuttack, Comercolly, Chittagong, Chittra, Dinagore, Dinapore, Diamond Harbour, Dain-Dain, Dacca, Doorbhutta, Furricepore, Futah, Golagore, Gya, Gujain, Hooghly, Hurripaul, Hazareebach, Hurriah, Inchoorah, Jaggernauth, Jessore, Joynezore, Khosulpore, Keerpooy, Khatkhat, Koderce, Luckpore, Mymensing, Mohammedabad, Mooredhabad, Maida, Mughayr, Mianpore, Nuddesh, Nowsurye, New Anchorage, Nattore, Noyhatta, Nathpore, Purneah, Patha, Puttahaui, Preaghy, Rajmahal, Rungpore, Ridaunagore, Rogoonuthpore, Ramghur, Serampore, Soomoondergore, Santipore, Sooreoli, Sundah, Sime-rnatter, Saugor Island, Sook Saugor, Sasaram, Sumbulpore, Sythet, Tumlook, Tipperah.

FOUR AND A HALF ANNAS.

Arrah, Azinghur, Allahabad, Asseerghur, Allyghur, Aurnahabad, Agra, Almora, Arrakan, Baida, Bhopaul, Bhopulpore, Barritch, Byramghaut, Bhurtpore, Barrcliy, Boodundshur, Rautel, Belah, Bombay, Buxar, Benares, Bissanath, Cawnpore, Calpee, Coit Ceylon, Chuprah, Chunar, Delhi, Deyra Doon, Ghawal, Fattypore, Futtvehur, Ghazeeopore, Gowahttee, Goruckpore, Gwanor, Gurawarran, Goorgons, Mutta Hussingabad, Hanper Humeerpore, Hyderabad, Halsee Hissar, Indore, Jorehath, Jaunpore, Jubhulpore, Keitah, Kotah, Kurnaul, Kasmundoo, Kamaoon, Lucknow, Loodianah, Lohoozhaui, Lohogong, Moradabad, Mhow, Muzapore, Mynpore, Muttra, Meerat, Madras, Nepaul, Nagpore, Neemach, Nusseerabad, Odipore, Onnoophur, Pertaubghur, Patraahur, Poonah, Poosah, Rewah, Rewaree, Rajpootanaah, Raopore, Raugor, Shajehpore, Soobathoo, Saharanpore, Saidabad, Schindia's Camp, Saswan, Shahabad, Seetpoorah, Tirhoot.

N. B. Any thing in Manuscript, beyond the address on the cover of a Newspaper, will subject the Parties concerned, to the same penalty and conditions as those provided in the case of covers superscribed as containing Law Papers, &c. Vide Rule VII. of the Inland Letter Rules. Penalty for Manuscript sent as Newspapers.

II.

Single Newspapers sent from the Mofussil Station to another, when not Newspapers sent in transit from the Presidency, are to be charged Two Annas and a Half for from one Mofussil any distance, up to Four Hundred Miles, and Four Annas and a Half to all Station to another, greater distances. how to be charged.

III.

Newspapers exceeding Three Sicca (or Single Newspaper) Weight, to be charged as follows. Scale of charge by Weight up to 6 Sicca Weight.

To Two and a Half Annas Stations, from Three to Four Sicca Weight, Three Annas and a Half, from Four Sicca Weight to Six Sicca Weight, Four Annas and a Half.

To Four and a Half Annas Stations, from Three to Four Sicca Weight, Six Annas and a Half, from Four to Six Sicca Weight, Eight Annas and a Half. Ditto Ditto.

Packets of Newspapers weighing more than Six Sicca Weight, will not be received for the transmission by the Letter Dak.

V.

The above Rates of Postage to carry Newspapers all over the Territories under the Bengal Presidency, entitling then to follow the persons to whom they are addressed without further charge, provided they are not opened at any Station before reaching the Addressee. It is, however to be understood, that provided a Newspaper is, in the first instance, delivered at a Post Office for transmission to a Two and a Half Annas Station, and has eventually to be sent on to the Addressee to a Four and a Half Annas Station, the difference of Two Annas will be leviable on delivery, provided the cover was originally superscribed as "Post Paid," or the Full Postage of Four Annas and a Half in the event of its having been in the first instance sent Bearing Postage.

Above 6 Sicca Weight not taken for transmission by Dak.

Payers in following the Person addressed, subject to no further charge. Exceptions.

VI.

If a Letter is opened, fresh Postage charge-able. If a Newspaper be opened, the Postage must be again paid according to the above Scales, before the Paper can be received for a second despatch from any Post Office.

VII.

Returned Papers how charged. If a Newspaper is returned, the Sender is liable for Half the Amount for return Postage, which was paid on its despatch. If sent from a Newspaper Office, "Bearing Postage," then it will be liable to the Outward Full Postage, and to Half that amount for its return.

VIII.

Newspapers how to be made up. Newspapers can only be received for despatch as such when made up in short covers open at the ends.

IX.

Pamphlets and other Printed Papers how to be charged up to 6 Sica Weight. Pamphlets and other Printed Papers, wrapped in short Covers, with open ends, will be sent upon the same scales of Postage as those provided for Newspapers up to Six Sica Weight, according as they may happen to be for Four and a Half, or a Two and a Half Annas Station.

N B—Pamphlets, &c. above 6 Sica Weight, are chargeable as follows:

	R.	As.
From 6 Sica Weight to 8 Sica Weight,		
To a Four and a Half Annas Station,	0	12
From 8 Sica Weight to 10 Sica Weight,	0	14
From 10 Sica Weight to 12 Sica Weight,	1	0

And Two Annas for every further Sica Weight, up to Twenty-one Sica Weight, beyond which this description of Packet will not be received for transmission by letter Duk.

To the Two and Half Annas Stations, Half the above rates.

N. B. Printed or Lithographed Circular Letters are liable to Full Letter Postage.

X.

Newspapers and other Printed Papers published in Calcutta, are permitted to be sent Bearing Postage, to places under the Bengal Presidency, on what under an approved Engagement on the part of the Proprietors of the Press sent Bearing Postage, from whence they are issued, to make good both direct and return Postage, in the event of their being returned by reason of the Parties addressed refusing to receive them, or from any other cause whatever.

Ditto Ditto, for Imported Pamphlets, &c. This Rule applies also to Imported Pamphlets, &c., forwarded to the Interior by Booksellers' Establishments, in cases where an approved Guarantee has been provided.

Additional Weight allowed in the rains. N B From the 15th of June to the 20th of October in each year, One Quarter of a Sica Weight additional will be allowed to each Newspaper cover, on account of damp.

SHIP LETTERS AND PARCELS.

I.

Letters are received at the Post Office, subordinate to the Bengal Presidency for despatch to any place beyond sea, with which there is a communication by Ship from the Port of Calcutta.

A.

Letters Exported or Imported Rates of Ship Postage. Letters Imported or Exported, are subjected to the following rates of

of Ship Postage up to 21 Sica Weight.

			Rs.	As.
Up to 1 Sa. Weight,			0	3
From 1 Sa. Weight to 2	2		0	6
2 to 3	3		0	8
3 to 4	4		0	11
4 to 5	5		0	14
From 5 Sa. Weight to 6	6		1	0
6 to 7	7		1	3
7 to 8	8		1	6
8 to 9	9		1	8
9 to 10	10		1	11
10 to 11	11		1	14
11 to 12	12		2	0

				Rs.	As.
From 12	Sa. Weight	to 12	.....	2	3
13	.....	to 14	.....	2	4
14	.....	to 15	.....	2	5
15	.....	to 16	.....	2	11
16	.....	to 17	.....	2	14
17	.....	to 18	.....	3	0
18	.....	to 19	.....	3	3
19	.....	to 20	.....	3	6
20	.....	to 21	.....	2	8

Beyond which Weight, Packets of Letters will be charged for, at the rates appointed for levying Postage on Ship Parcels. Ditto Letters above 21 Sicca Weight.

III.

Letters delivered at the General Post Office for transmission by Sea, if specified for despatch by any particular Vessel, will be charged with Ship Postage only, agreeably to the above Rates, provided the Vessel so specified, is laying off Calcutta, but in the event of such Vessel having proceeded down the River, Letters in consequence having to be sent to Kedgerree for Shipment through the Post Office Department, become liable to the Inland Postage from Calcutta to Kedgerree, in addition to the Ship Postage. Letters marked above 21 Sicca Weight, how charged.

IV.

If occasionally happens that the Proprietors of Steam Vessels give notice to the General Post Office, that a Steamer will be sent down on a particular day to catch a Ship on her way to Sea, in such cases, an After Packet is made up to follow by the opportunity thus afforded, and as it is desirable to encourage as much as possible any accommodation, such as this affords, it has been determined in such cases to pay a Bounty of One Anna for each Letter to the Commander of the Steamer under whose charge the Packet is transmitted to the Ship. The charge for Postage upon all Letters thus sent, will therefore be One Anna upon each cover in excess of the rates contained in the foregoing Table. Letter sent by After Packets in Steam Vessel, how charged.

V.

Letters delivered without any specification as to the Ship by which they should be transmitted, will be charged with Ship Postage only, and be detained at the General Post Office for the first opportunity which may offer for shipping them, on a Vessel at Calcutta, whose destination corresponds with the directions on the Letters. They will not be sent on to Kedgerree, although there may be a Ship on her way to Sea for the same destination. But Letters which have superscribed on their Envelopes "per first Ship," will, at the first opportunity offers by a Ship off Calcutta, be charged only with Ship Postage; on the other hand, if the first means of despatch are by a Vessel already down the river, then the Inland Postage will be demanded upon such Letters, as well as the Ship Postage. Letters not marked any particular Ship or for "the first Ship," how charged. Letters marked "per first Ship," how charged.

VI.

Letters having to be despatched to Kedgerree for shipment are divided into two classes, viz. such as are superscribed "to be returned if too late," are put into one Packet; and the others being those which have only the Ship's name written upon them or where no Vessel is specified, into another Packet. The former bears directions on its outside, to the Deputy Post Master of Kedgerree, to return it to the General Post Office, in the event of its not reaching his Station until after the Ship for which it was intended has sailed out; the other agreeably to Standing Orders, should the Vessel for which it is directed have gone beyond his reach, he retains for Shipment on the next Vessel passing down for the same destination. It therefore behoves Individuals desiring to have Letters back when too late for any particular Ship, to pay especial attention as regards the superscription necessary to insure their return in the event of the Ship's departure. Letters so returned are liable to return Inland Postage from Kedgerree. This mode of superscribing the wishes of the Senders of Letters where they are to be shipped off Calcutta should also be attended to, as it frequently happens that Invoices, Bills of Lading, &c. which ought not to go by another Ship are sent without any note on them, that they are not to be transferred, and are in consequence put into the General Packet, which in the event of the return or detention of the Ship are transferred to another Vessel; Letters superscribed "not to be transferred," are made up in a separate Packet, which, should the Ship for which they are intended return from Sea or be detained in Port beyond time appointed for her departure, is kept, no matter how long, for despatch by that Vessel and by no other. Letters marked "to be returned if too late," how made up for Kedgerree. Ditto only marked for particular Ship or bearing no order, how ditto ditto. Caution to Senders of Letters, how to superscribe their Letters.

VII.

Letters for exportation by Sea for transmission to Calcutta, and eventual shipment for sea conveyance, must from the Interior, have the Postage to which they may be liable paid in advance, the Inland what Postage payable. The Letters must be respectively superscribed "Ship Letter." In cases

How to be marked. where Letters coming under this head are received at the General Post Office upon which the proper Postage has not been paid, they will be returned to the Postage not being Station from whence they were originally despatched, "Bearing Postage," paid, the Letters both from and to such place; and if the Postage be refused, Parties so refusing will be returned subject themselves to the Penalty prescribed in No. IX of the General Bearing Postage Rules; Letters from the Interior will invariably be despatched by the first Letters will be opportunity ensuing their receipt at the General Post Office, excepting such sent by the first as may be superscribed for return if too late for some specific Vessel, which Ship. had sailed prior to their arrival—Letters of this latter description will be sent back Bearing Inland Postage from Calcutta.

Exceptions.
Senders how to ascertain by what Ship their Letters have been sent.

The Senders of Ship Letters from out Stations may always, after due time is allowed for the return of the Chelawn from Calcutta to the place of despatch, ascertain by what Ship their Letters are transmitted as the name of the Vessel is inserted in the Chelawn which accompanies the Letters before it is returned to the sending Post Office, where such information will always be readily given.

VIII.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers up to 21 Sicca Weight subject to what Ship Postage. Penalty on abuse of Privilege.

Packets containing Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, &c. not exceeding Twenty-one Sicca Weight, are subject to the same proportion of Ship Postage as those documents are chargeable with, in respect to Inland Postage, viz. One-third of Letter Postage. They are also subject to the Provisions of Rule VII. of the Inland Letter Postage Regulations, and to the Penalty prescribed in that Rule in the event of being found to contain ought but documents which came within the specification which entitles them to the privilege of being transmitted at reduced rates of Postage

Above 21 Sicca Weight, how charged. Beyond Twenty-one Sicca Weight, this description of Packets are classed with Ship Parcels, and are chargeable with Ship Postage agreeably to the rates specified in the following Rule, and if for conveyance to Kedgeeree for shipment, they are further chargeable with the usual Baughy rates of Postage for that distance.

IX.

The following are the rates of Ship Postage leviable on all descriptions of Parcels how charged. Ship Packets, which, according to the Post Office Regulations, come under the designation of "P. recels."

		Rs. As.	
From	To		
8	to 12	Sn	Wt.
			0 8
12	to 25	"	1 0
25	to 50	"	1 8
50	to 75	"	1 12
75	to 100	"	2 8
100	to 150	"	3 0
150	to 200	"	3 8
200	to 250	"	4 0
250	to 300	"	5 8

Maximum charge. The sum of Five Rupees and Eight Annas, 5 8, is the maximum of Ship Postage that will be taken upon Parcels.

Ship Parcels. Ship Parcels, liable to Inland Rates of Postage, will also be charged with chargeable with the usual rates of Baughy Postage up to 300 Sicca Weight; on Parcels above what Inland Postage that Weight, half the amount of those Rates will be levied.

X.

Letters for exportation via Madras or Bombay, or by the way of any Port on the Coast, must be delivered in the Inland Letter Department for despatch at Madras, Bombay or to such places, and to which the Inland Postage must be paid, as also half the any Port on the amount of Ship Postage to which they would be liable were they to be shipped Coast how chargeable. Letters of this description, however, when addressed to the Agents of Agency, or to the care of any Individual at Madras, Bombay, or other place, may be despatched on paying the usual Inland Postage only. The Parties receiving the Letters will, in such cases, be left to pay the Ship Postage on delivery of the Letters at the Post Office, where they have to be made up in the ship Packets.

Inconvenience experienced for want of correct Office of the departure of a Ship and a consequent charge of Inland Postage to Kedgeeree is made, when it is afterwards discovered that the Ship from some

cause has not proceeded further down than Cooly Bazar, so that in fact, Inland information re-
Postage has been levied when the Letters ought only to have been charged gording the ~~the~~
with Ship Postage. This is a subject of much dissatisfaction with the Commu-
nity and a source of numerous complaints: or the other hand, it quite as fre- from Calcutta.
quently happens that the departure of a Ship is not known at the General
Post Office until the day after she has actually left Town, so that Inland
Postage on Letters, for despatch by such Vessels, is omitted to be taken. Both
these inconveniences are attributable to the difficulty of obtaining correct in-
formation at the General Post Office, as to the actual time of the departure of
Vessels. It is therefore much to be wished, that all Persons concerned with
Shipping would, in a matter which must especially concern them, afford to the
General Post Office the earliest correct information in their power as to the
intended departure of Ships, and of any delays which may take place after the
time first appointed.

Those concerned
with Shipping re-
quested to afford
early and correct
information.

LETTERS IMPORTED.

XI.

Imported Letters are liable to the same Ship Postage as that levied upon
Letters exported, See Rule I. If landed at Kedgeeree or brought up by the
Kedgeeree Dak Boats, as in the general practice, they are further liable to the
Inland Postage from that Station, but if landed from the Ship at Calcutta, as
sometimes happens particularly in the South west Monsoon, and sometimes
from Commanders of Vessels omitting, from oversight or other cause, to deliver
them at Kedgeeree, or from causes not within the control of the Post Office,
then Ship Postage only is levied upon such Letters.

Imported Ship Let-
ters how charged.

XII.

When Letters imported have to be forwarded to Out Stations, the Inland
Postage from Kedgeeree to such Out Stations, together with Ship Postage, will be
demanded from the Receiver, but with a view to relieve residents at the more
distant parts of the country from the heavy charges to which they would be
subject, were full Postage exacted, the maximum of Inland Postage leviable
on such Letters, if not previously delivered in Calcutta, is fixed at the rates
charged to Cawnpore, Consequently Letters for Cawnpore and to places at a
greater distance which are delivered from a Ship at Kedgeeree, are chargeable,
if not first delivered in Calcutta, with the following rates of Postage, viz.

Ship Letters pas-
singedirect through
the General Post
Office to Out Sta-
tions how charged
up to 8 Sa. Weight.

	Ship Postage		Inland Postage		Total	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Up to 1 Sa. Wt.	0	3	0	10	0	14
From 1 to 2 Sa. Wt.	0	6	1	4	1	10
2 to 3 "	0	8	1	11	2	6
3 to 4 "	0	11	2	8	3	3
4 to 5 "	0	11	3	2	4	0
5 to 6 "	1	0	3	12	4	12
6 to 7 "	1	3	4	6	5	9
7 to 8 "	1	6	5	0	6	6

N. B. Letters under this rule having to be forwarded on to the Party ad-
dressed, should be not be at the Station to which the Letter may be directed,
will not be chargeable with additional Postage, no matter how far they may
have to be transmitted.

XIII.

All Imported Ship Letters for Out Stations weighing more than Eight,
Above 8 Sica
Above 8 Sica
Weight, are forwarded by Bunchy at the Inland Rates for Bunchy Post-
age, and are charged with Ship Postage, at the rates appointed for levying
Postage on Ship Parcels—see Rule VIII. This mode of conveyance has been
frequently complained of in consequence of the delay which takes place in the
arrival of Letters so sent at their destinations, and therefore Parties, who pre-
fer paying Full Letter Postage upon such Letters, may have them sent by
Dak, by transmitting a written communication to that effect to be recorded
in the General Post Office.

Weight how sent
and how charged.

XIV.

Letters landed at other Presidencies how charged. Ship Letters received by the Mails from other Presidencies, where they may have been landed are subject to only Half the Ship Postage charged; Letters imported direct into Calcutta, in addition to the Inland Postage usually charged on Letters to and from such Presidencies.

XV.

Imported Letters for Madras or Bombay, how forwarded. When Letters are imported into this Office, which are ultimately destined for Madras or Bombay, Single Letters only will be forwarded by Dak, and these only when they cannot be more expeditiously conveyed by Sea. All Letters in excess of One Sicca Weight, will be forwarded by the first eligible Sea Conveyance, exceptions will be made to this Rule, where written Communications are made to the Deputy Post Master by Parties desiring to have all their Letters forwarded by Dak, without reference to weight, agreeing to pay the amount of Full Letter Postage upon them; Letters, however, above Twenty-One Sicca Weight, cannot, under any circumstances, be sent by Dak.

Exceptions.

Letters above 21 So. Wt. cannot be sent by Dak.

XVI.

Letters sent via England to Foreign Countries, how to be transmitted. Letters intended for Places foreign to England, and where no accounts are kept with His Majesty's General Post Office in London, which are required to be transmitted via England, must be enclosed to the care of an Agent or other Person in England in order that the Party may pay the Foreign Postage demandable upon such Letters at the London Post Office. That Postage cannot be levied here, and unless it is paid through an Agency as above described, the Letters are returned to India.

BOUNTY MONEY.

XVII.

Bounty Money to Commanders of Ships, at what rates paid. Commanders of Ships bringing Letters to this Presidency, are entitled to Bounty Money, under the following Regulations:

From all Ports on the Peninsula of India, or to the Eastward, within the limits of the authority of the Governor General in Council, and from Ceylon or Java, Half an Anna for every Letter, Cover containing Newspapers, and Parcel chargeable with Postage.

From all other Ports, upon each Letter, &c. chargeable with Postage, One Anna

Bounty to Commanders on Letters contained in Packets transferred by them to other Ships, and vice versa. Upon all Letters for Bengal, chargeable with Postage, which may have been transferred at Madras, or elsewhere, to another Ship for more speedy conveyance to Calcutta. The Commanders of the Ships bringing the Letters from Europe, America, the Cape of Good Hope, China, &c., will receive a Bounty of One Anna, whilst the Commander of the Vessel to which they may be transferred, will be entitled to receive Half an Anna, or Half the Amount payable to the Commander of the Vessel, who brought them from Europe, &c.

Letters transferred from one ship to another liable to what additional Postage. In consequence of the additional Half Anna, payable as Bounty Money on Letters, &c. which have been transferred as above described, Half an Anna additional Postage is leviable from the Receivers of all such Letters. Newspapers and Parcels, which is marked upon the Covers, under the designation of "Transfer Postage."

Bounty Money payable to Commanders of Steam Vessels.

Bounty to Commanders of Steam Vessels plying in the River. For all Packets brought from the Sand Heads, by which is meant, any place below the Upper Buoy of the Gaspar—

For every Three Letters chargeable with Postage,.....	Two Pice.
Do from Saugor, per Letter,.....	One Pice.
Do. from Kedgerree, every 5 Letters,.....	Two Pice.
Do. from Culpie, every 6 Letters,.....	Two Pice.
Do. from Diamond Harbour, every 7 Letters,.....	Two Pice.
Do. from Futtah, every 4 Letters,.....	One Pice.
Do. from Moyapore, or any place above it, every 5 Letters,.....	One Pice.

For towing up a Dak Boat with Packets on Board without taking out the Packets—

60 Miles or upwards, for every 5 Letters, chargeable with Postage,.....	Two Pice.
40 ——— Do. do, for every 6 Letters,.....	Two Pice.
48 ——— Do. do, for every 7 Letters,.....	Two Pice.
30 ——— Do. do, for every 4 Letters,.....	One Pice.
10 ——— Do. do, for every 5 Letters,.....	One Pice.

It is to be distinctly understood, that the above remuneration has reference only to the Packets of other Vessels, in the expediting of which Steam Vessels are employed; Commanders of Steam Vessels coming from Sea, and bringing their own Packets to Town, will, as in the case of other Ships, receive the Bounty fixed for Imported Letters, and will not receive any extra remuneration under these Rules.

XVIII.

Letters written on board Vessels in the River, and delivered at the Diamond Harbour or Kedgerree Post Offices, are termed "Harbour Letters." These are chargeable only with the usual Inland Postage from those Stations. But it frequently happens that such Letters are put into a Bag or Parcel, with the loose Letters of a Ship, and when they arrive at Kedgerree the Post Master has no means of discriminating, but takes them all for Ship Letters, they are accordingly sent on to this Office and are eventually delivered by Bag Ship Postage, thereby causing dissatisfaction to the receiver and much unnecessary trouble by references. It is therefore requested, particularly of Commanders of Ships and Pilots, that they will cause Letters to be sent separately to Kedgerree or Diamond Harbour Post Offices, specifying the same within Harbour, or by persons actually on board the Ship as "Harbour Letters," and others, as "Ship Letters." In cases where this is not attended to, the Ship Postage which may be levied on Harbour Letters, will not be remitted.

SHIP POSTAGE RATES ON NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PRINTED PAPERS.

XIX.

Newspapers shipped or unshipped off Calcutta, to be subject to the same Rates of Postage as those provided for the Two and a Half Anna Stations. Newspapers from Out Stations transmitted to the Presidency for Shipment, will be charged at the rate of Four and a Half Annas, or Two and a Half Annas, according to the Station from which they are despatched, in addition to the Ship Postage prescribed in the following Rates.

XX.

Newspapers forwarded to or from Ships through the Subordinate Post Offices of Diamond Harbour and Kedgerree, are chargeable as follows: viz Ship Postage Two Annas upon all Packets, without reference to Weight.

Inland Postage, Four and a Half Annas for each cover containing only one Newspaper, without limitation of Weight.

Whenever it cannot be ascertained whether or otherwise a cover contains only one Newspaper, Six Sica Weight is the Maximum Weight which will be passed at Four and a Half Annas Inland Postage.

XXI.

Covers for delivery in Calcutta, containing more than one Newspaper, or (when that cannot be ascertained,) exceeding Six Sica Weight, to be charged according to the scale for Pamphlets and Printed Papers, as far as Twenty-one Sica Weight, beyond which, Newspapers Imported will be charged for according to the Banghy Rates of Postage.

Covers intended for despatch to the Interior, will be forwarded by Dak, according to these Rules, up to Twelve Sica Weight only, beyond which, they will go by Banghy, and be charged for according to the following Rule.

XXII.

Pamphlets and other Printed Papers, in short covers, open at the ends, Pamphlets and will be charged with Ship Postage, at the same rates as those provided for Newspapers up to Twelve Sica Weight, and when exceeding that weight they will be forwarded to the Interior by Banghy and charged accordingly.

BANGHY PARCELS AND POSTAGE.

I.

No Packages, in excess of Eight Seers in weight, of dimensions of fifteen by twelve inches on the surface, and of the depth of twelve inches, will be received for transmission by Banghy.

Banghy Package limited Weight and Dimensions.

II.

Caution in regard to articles of value.

Parcels are received for transmission by Banghy provided they do not contain articles of Value. Parcels to be received at a Post Office must have superimposed upon them the words "No Valde," and though every possible care will be taken by the Department to secure their safe conveyance, still, as in the case of Letters, they are transmitted at the entire risk of the Senders, who will have no claim on the Department for compensation in the event of injury or loss, whether occasioned by accident or fraud. It is at all times necessary as a proper security, that Parcels should be made up in folds of common or wax cloth during the dry weather. In the rains wax cloth is indispensable, without which they are inadmissible for despatch, and in the latter season the use of tin boxes, well soldered down, is particularly recommended, because at that period they are more especially liable to injury on the journey. This is applicable to Stamped Paper sent from the Stamp Office.

Ditto as to making up Parcels for despatch.

III.

Light Banghy Parcels how sent where there is no Banghy establishment.

Banghy Parcels, if not too heavy or bulky, will be forwarded between Stations, where no Banghy Establishment is kept up by the Letter Dak at the Banghy rates of Postage. The size and weight of Parcels for despatch under these circumstances, is left to the discretion of the Deputy Post Masters, who will be held accountable for any hindrance the mails may experience by reason of being overloaded with Banghy Parcels.

IV.

Banghy Parcels, &c., liable to be sent to the Custom Houses.

Parcels received at Post Offices by Banghy are liable to be sent to the respective Custom Houses, to be opened by the proper Officers, in order that the established Custom Duty may be taken upon such as are liable. On Parcels being sent to the Custom House, due notice will be given to the party or parties addressed, who will be required to attend there, that the Parcels may be opened in their presence, and upon the adjustment of the Duty where leviable, the Parcels will be delivered to the Addressees, who shall previously have liquidated the Post Office demands for Postage.

V.

Banghies in what directions sent from the General Post Office, and when to be given into the Office.

Banghies are received for despatch to all Stations every day in the week, Sundays excepted; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays being appropriated for the despatch of Public Parcels, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for the despatch of Private Parcels. All Parcels must be delivered at the General Post Office on the day of despatch not later than 3 P. M.

VI.

Banghies for Madras and Hyderabad, restricted in weight and measurement. Rejected if made up otherwise than as above.

Banghies for transmission to Madras and Hyderabad, and to the intermediate Stations, are restricted by the Madras Government to the following measurement and weight: size not to exceed nine cubic, or seven hundred solid inches, and the weight not to exceed seven pounds. Any deviation from these Rules will render Parcels liable to be rejected at a Post Office, unless in cases of emergency where satisfactory reasons may be assigned, when exceptions will be made.

VII.

Limitation of Weight of Parcels to go South of Madras.

There being no separate Banghy Conveyance south of Madras, it has been notified, by the Post Master General at that Presidency, that Parcels in excess of Two Pounds Weight, cannot be forwarded to any Station beyond, and therefore Parcels receivable at the Calcutta General Post Office and Post Offices subordinate thereto, for despatch to the southward of Madras, are restricted to the abovementioned weight.

VIII.

Postage payable in advance.

Banghy, like that of Letter Postage must be paid in advance, i. e. Banghy Parcels, excepting incases especially provided for, cannot be transmitted Bearing Postage.

Reduction of Single, Double, &c.

The Postage is levied agreeably to the Tables of Rates calculated expressly for Banghy Postage. A Parcel up to Fifty Sica Weight is a single Banghy; from Fifty to One Hundred Sica Weight is a double Banghy; from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Sica Weight, triple, and so on, one additional for every additional Fifty Sica Weight.

IX.

Full Banglees are supplied on application at half the usual rates levied on A Full Bangley. 1. Parcels sent separately. A full Bangley comprises Two Parcels, each not exceeding the size of a common travelling Petarrak, respectively limited to the Weight of Twelve Seers. Thus at full Bangley of Twenty-four Seers may be despatched by this Rule, at the usual charge upon Twelve Seers when sent separately.

REGULATIONS FOR POSTING AND APPLICATIONS FOR DAK BEARERS.

I.

Travellers may be furnished with Dāk Bearers on application at the different Post Offices, where they will obtain all the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known Stations to which only Dāk Bearers can be laid by any Post Master.

II.

A set of Dāk Bearers comprises Twelve Men, viz. Eight Palanquin Bearers, Two Mussalmeens and Two Bangley Bards, for which is charged, payable in advance, at the rate of Eight Annas per Mile, but as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by Travellers remaining longer on the road, than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the expense a further sum of Four Annas per Mile is required to be paid as a deposit, to cover any eventual Expense or Demurrage caused by delay on the part of the Traveller. Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded, upon the Traveller furnishing a Certificate from the Deputy Post Master at the place where his journey finishes that he arrived there without having incurred Demurrage. It is the duty of Deputy Post Masters to furnish Travellers with Certificates, specifying, according to circumstances, whether or otherwise he has come on Demurrage. Such Certificate must however be understood, is only applicable to the Deputy Post Master's Division who grants it, for it sometimes happens that a Traveller having incurred Demurrage on part of the road, by travelling subsequently during those hours originally appointed for halting, reaches the last Division within the given time.

N. B. It is to be particularly observed, that in some Districts, Bearers are with difficulty procured, and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the Traveller, and in like manner to return home; for time so occupied, they are paid additionally, and in all such cases Post Masters are authorized to charge the actual cost for the Traveller's Bearers.

III.

When it is reported that a Traveller comes on Demurrage, on any part of the road, the adjustment of the amount deposited to cover such expenses will be postponed until the receipt of the Bills for the Dak, from all the Post Masters through whose Divisions the Traveller may have passed.

When Demurrage is incurred, adjustment of expenses deferred.

IV.

Travellers, whether proceeding from the Presidency, or from Out Stations, are provided with a Form, in which they are requested particularly to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with on their journey, and the places where they meet with obstructions or irregularities on the part of the Bearers or Subordinate Post Office Servants. This Form being affixed to the Certificate which the Traveller has to present for signature, secures its being noticed.

Form to be provided to Travellers to insure their complaints being brought to notice.

V.

When a Dāk has been ordered, and circumstances may render it expedient for the Traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the Bearers entirely, he will of course be held liable for any expense which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the Dak, and the amount deposited to cover Demurrage, will therefore remain unadjusted until the report is received from the several Post Masters on the line of route upon which the Dak was ordered.

When Bearers are withdrawn from their Posts by directions of the Traveller, adjustment of account how deferred.

VI.

Weight of Traveller's Baggage limited.

Traveller's Baggage must not exceed for each Baggy Buder, Twenty-four Seers, and this must be divided into Two Parcels, or Petarrabs, of such dimensions, as to render them conveniently portable, when slung as Baggies.

VII.

Terms upon which a Traveller avails himself of the Post Office to lay Daks.

It is to be generally understood, that although Government permits their servants to lay Dak Bearers for the convenience of the Public, the State derives no benefit from this source, and that neither Government nor any of their Officers are in any degree responsible to the Traveller for the misfortunes and disappointments which are inseparable from Dak Travelling; thus every Traveller travels at his own risk, and is liable to the losses and increased expences incidental to delays and accidents, and that Government can in no instance be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

VIII.

Post Master General will investigate complaints

When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to Travellers, the Post Master General on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice, but this can only be done in the same manner and to the same end as a superior in any other Department would interfere to enquire into complaints preferred against his subordinates.

IX.

In case of surcharge or unjust charges, Post Master General will investigate with a view to a refund.

In cases of surcharge alone, or charges which to the parties complaining might appear unjust, because arising out of some positive neglect or error on the part of the Deputy Post Master who lays the Dak, it would be the duty of the Post Master General to investigate the matter, with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

X.

Penalty for refusing payments on account of Dak Bearers.

In every case of refusal to make good demands on account of laying Dak Bearers, Post Masters are authorized to detain all Letters, Parcels, &c., for the person from whom the demands are due, in the same manner as he is authorized to act under Clause IX. of the General Rules.

XI

Any decision pronounced by the Post Master General in all references relative to Dak Bearers, to be considered final.

The foregoing Revised Post Office Rules and Regulations, are published under the sanction of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, dated the 21st July, 1834.

J. E. ELLIOT,

Post Master General.

CALCUTTA,
GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
The 1st September, 1834. }

FRANKING RULES,

Revised to the 1st September, 1834.

PARTIES AUTHORIZED TO FRANK.	REMARKS
1st. { <i>Of His Majesty's Government,</i> <i>The Secretary of State for Colonial</i> <i>Affairs,</i> <i>Ditto to the Treasury,</i> <i>Under Secretaries to Ditto,</i>	
2d. { <i>The Board of Commissioners for the</i> <i>Affairs of India,</i> <i>The President,</i> <i>Members of the Board,</i> <i>Secretary,</i> <i>Assistant Ditto,</i>	All Letters to and from.
3d. { <i>The Court of Directors,</i> <i>The Chairman,</i> <i>Deputy Chairman,</i> <i>Directors,</i> <i>Secretary,</i> <i>Assistant Ditto,</i>	
4th { <i>The Supreme Government and the</i> <i>Governments of the other Presiden-</i> <i>cies in India,</i> <i>The Governor General,</i> <i>Governors,</i> <i>Members of Council,</i> <i>Secretaries,</i>	All Letters to and from. All Letters on public business to and from.
5th. { <i>The Supreme Courts in India.</i> <i>The Chief Justice,</i> <i> Puisne Judges,</i> <i> Clerk of the Crown,</i>	All Letters to and from. On Official business, Letters to and from.
6th. { <i>Ecclesiastical.</i> <i>The Lord Bishop,</i> <i>Arch Deacon of Calcutta,</i> <i>Ditto of Madras,</i> <i>Ditto of Bombay,</i> <i>Chaplains,</i> <i>Registrar to the Archdeaconry,</i>	All Letters to and from. Letters ordinarily on the affairs of the Arch- deaconry to and from, but in the absence of the Bishop, all Letters to and from. Letters to and from on the affairs of their Archdeaconries. Transmitting to the Presidency Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and when addressing the Archdeacon. To receive Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials.
7th. { <i>His Majesty's Navy.</i> <i>The Commander-in-Chief, Admirals, or</i> <i>Commandors,</i> <i>Officers Commanding His Majesty's</i> <i>Ships in India,</i> <i>Commissioner at Madras,</i> <i>Ditto at Bombay,</i>	Addressing Persons in India, but not in Eu- rope, except to Public Officers. To and from on His Majesty's Service. All their Letters termed "Demi-Official," and those to the principal Officers and Commis- sioners of His Majesty's Navy in England.
{ <i>Secretary to the Naval Commander-in-</i> <i>Chief,</i>	To and from the following, viz. Commanders and Commanding Officers of Ships of War. Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines on Leave. Officers of the Naval Yard, Hospital, Victu- aling, Contingent and Co-opsrage Depart- ments.

7th	Agents in Calcutta (the Contractor for Victualling His Majesty's Squadron in India,)	Addressing the Naval Commander-in-Chief The Resident Commissioners, Commanding Officers and Purser of His Majesty's Ships.
	Agents for the Purchase of Stores for His Majesty's Dock Yards and Naval Squadron in India,	Their Letters to be bona fide on His Majesty's Service, and superscribed at full length, conformably with their respective designations.
	Petty Officers, Seamen and Marines, ..	Their Letters to pass free under the same restrictions as those provided for the Letters of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, substituting the Ship's name for the Regiment, &c.

Civil Service.

8th	Accountant General,	All Letters to and from on the Public Service.
	Ditto ditto Deputy,	
	Ditto to the Sudder Board of Revenue, ..	
	Ditto to the Board of Trade,	
	Ditto to the Board of Customs,	
	Agents, Political,	
	Ditto to the Governor General,	
	Army Masters,	
	Assistant Ditto Ditto, on Deputation, ..	
	Board of Commissioners,	
	Ditto of Customs,	
	Ditto of Revenue,	
	Ditto of Trade,	
	Civil Auditor,	
	Collector of Government Customs,	
	Ditto ditto Deputies, at Out-Stations, ..	
	Collectors of Revenue,	
	Commercial Residents,	
	Commissioners of Circuit,	
	Deputy Post Master at the Presidency	
	Deputy Post Masters at Out Stations, ..	
	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Circuit,	
	Judges and Magistrates of Zillah and City Courts,	
	Mint Master,	
	Opium Agent,	
	Pension Committee,	
	Post Master General,	
	Private Secretary to the Governor General,	
	Registers of Courts of Appeal,	
	Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat,	
	Registers of Zillah and City Courts, ..	
	Residents at Foreign Courts,	
	Secretary to the Board of Customs,	
	Ditto to the Board of Revenue,	
	Ditto to the Board of Trade,	
	Ditto to the Mint Committee,	
	Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper,	
	Sub and Assistant Import Ditto,*	
	Sub Treasurer,	
	Superintendent of Chowkies,	
	Ditto of Police,	
	Ditto of Stamps,	
	Ditto of Resources in the Western Provinces,	
	Superintendent of Telegraph Communications,	
	Ditto European Assistants,	
	Ditto Native Agents,	
	Superintendent of Canals and Iron Bridges,	
	Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries, ..	

* N. B. Agents to the Import Ware-house Keeper have not the privilege of franking. Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department, superscribed "Telegraph Department."

On the same footing as those under Commissariat Department.

Letters to and from on the Affairs of their respective Departments.

Secretary to the Canal Committee,....	Letters to and from on the affairs of the Department, superscribed "Canal Department."
Secretary to the Steam Committee,....	Letters to and from on the Affairs of their respective Departments.
Stationary Committee, Clerk to.....	Letters on the Affairs of the Bank to and from Pay-Masters in the Provinces, Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue, and generally all Officers in the Provinces, who are competent to sign Abstracts of Establishments.
8th Savings Bank,.....	The Accountants in the Revenue, Judicial and Military Departments to Frank and receive Letters free on the business of the Bank. Letters on the Affairs of the Bank between Public Officers and Individuals to be subject to the Rule laid down in Clause V. of the Appendix to these Regulations

N. B.—Civil Servants stationed at the Presidency, not provided for in the foregoing List, or Civil Servants on temporary duty, or Leave of Absence at the Presidency, must get their Letters Franked by the Secretary of the Department to which they respectively belong.

Military.

Commander-in-Chief,.....	All Letters to and from.
His Majesty's Judge Advocate General in England,.....	
Adjutant General of King's Troops,	Letter to and from on the Public Service.
Ditto's Deputy,	
Ditto's Assistants,	
Do. of Company's Troops, ..	
Ditto's Deputy,	
Ditto's Assistants,	
Auditor General,	
Ditto's Deputy,	
Commandant of Artillery, ..	
Commanding Officer of Artillery in the Field, ..	
Commanding Officer in the Field, ..	
Commanding Officers of Corps, ..	
Commissary General,	
Ditto's Deputy,	
Ditto's Assistants,	
Chief Engineer,	
Fort Major, Fort William, ..	
Fort Adjutant, Ditto,	
General Officers on the Staff, ..	
Judge Advocate General,	
9th. Ditto's Deputies,	
Officers Commanding Posts, Stations and Detachments,	
Presidency Pay Master,	
Pay Masters of Stations or Deputy Pay Masters,	
Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief,	
Political Agents to the Governor General,	
Presidents of Off-Reckoning Committees,	
Presidents of Compensation Committees,	
President of the Presidency Prize Committee,	
Quarter-Master-General of King's Troops,	
Ditto of Company's Ditto, ..	
Ditto's Deputy,	
Residents at Foreign Courts, ..	
Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, ..	
Ditto to the Military Board, ..	
Ditto's First Assistant, ..	
Surveyor General,	

	Agents for Army Clothing, .. Civil Architect, .. Civil Engineers, .. Executive Officers, .. Majors of Brigade, .. Officers who Pay the Family Stipends of Native Troops or Foreign Service, 9th. Secretary to the Board of Superin- tendence, .. Ditto to the Clothing Board, .. Supervisors of Stud Establishments, Superintendents of Public Buildings, Ditto's Assistants, .. Superintendents of Roads, ..	Official Correspondence connected with their respective Departments to and from.
8th.	Adjutants of Corps, .. Quarter-Master of Ditto, ..	Their Official Letters to Officers of the same Corps, who are detached, to be Franked by the Commanding Officers of their Corps.
9th.	Ava Prize Agents, ..	Letters superscribed "Ava Prize Papers."
	Assistants to Executive Engineers, .. Ditto Native Ditto, .. Ditto ditto to Superintendent of Pub- lic Buildings, .. Commissary Native Agents, .. Ditto of Ordnance Store, .. Ditto Deputy Ditto, .. Conductors of Stores, .. Engineer Officers, .. Military Widows Fund, ..	Their Official Letters to be Franked by Com- manding Officers of Stations and Posts. .. Official Correspondence with their Chief. Letters to and from the President and Secretary for the Affairs of the Fund.
	Officers all, ..	Corresponding with the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, Adjutant General, Auditor General, Pay-Masters, Military and Medical Boards, except with respect to Letters on their own concerns, as described in the Fifth and Sixth Clauses of the Appendix, which are (particularly the latter) in full force; All Post Masters are especially en- joined strictly to see that they are not evad- ed in any shape to the prejudice of the Public Revenue.
9th.	Officer Commanding Provincial Corps, .. Officers detached not Commanding, .. Orphan Society, ..	When having to Address Letters bona fide on the Public Service not here provided for, their Letters must be Franked by the Com- manding Officer of their Corps, or when on leave or duty at the Presidency, they must obtain the Frank of the Adjutant General and at Out-Stations, the Commanding Of- ficers of such Stations are empowered to Frank them, on being satisfied that they are purely Official.
	Pay-Masters of King's Regiments, .. Presidents of Station Prize Committees, Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, .. Ditto's Subordinates, .. Surveyors, ..	Official Correspondence with the Auditor Ge- neral, Pay-Masters, Revenue, Military and Medical Boards. Letters to the Commanders of their own Corps, Letters marked "Orphan Society," to and from the following Officers, and when from them to bear their Official Signature, viz. Deputy Governor, Secretary of General Management, Secretaries to Station Committees of Manage- ment.
	Presidents of Station Prize Committees, Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, .. Ditto's Subordinates, .. Surveyors, ..	Corresponding with the Presidency Pay-Mas- ter and with the Officers of their own Corps. To and from other Presidents. Letters to be superscribed "Service Prize Affairs." Official Correspondence to and from to be superscribed "Trigonometrical Survey Service." Correspondence with the Surveyor General.

**Native Officers and Soldiers and Non
Commissioned Officers,**

9th. Soldiers and Non Commissioned Officer.

Letters of Native Officers, of European King's and Company's Soldiers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, of Sepoys and Native Non-Commissioned Officers, intended to be forwarded free of Postage, are to be written on a single sheet of Paper of the size denominated Quarto Post or Letter Paper, European or Country, as may be most convenient. The Letter is to be folded up in the ordinary manner of English Letters, without either Envelope or Enclosure, and to bear the Name, Rank and Regiment, or Company, or Department, of the person by whom it is written, and the Letters are then to be entered in the Service Dāk Book of the Regiment, or Franking Officer, in which the Post Office Receipts will be granted. Post Master will reject any Letters which may not be made up and sent to the Post Office in conformity with these directions. The Letters of Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers are to be Franked by Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments.

The indulgence of sending Letters free of Postage to Camp-followers, extends only to that class of Servants who are *mustered* and paid as Public Servants, and are considered to be fighting men, such as the Regimental Moonshier, Khataseen, Bheerdeen, Bullock Drivers, Guides, &c. in contradistinction to the personal Servants of Officers or Servants attached to Officers or Departments, such as Writers, Duffrees, Sweepers, &c. &c. nor is the privilege allowed to persons who have retired from active employment; moreover, the usual subscription of the class to which the Writer of the Letter belongs, must always have prefixed to it the word "*Mustered*," such as "*Mustered Khatasee*," "*Mustered Guide*," &c. Whenever that is omitted, the Post Office Letter Receivers will be prohibited from receiving the Letters without payment of Postage.

Where Detachments of Native Troops may be without an European Commissioned Officer, their Letters are to be Franked by the Station Staff, should the Detachment be in a Military Cantonment, or by the Civil Officer under whose authority they may for the time be placed. Civil Officers or Station Staff are authorized to Frank the Letters of Sepoys on leave of absence, who may have to make a report to their Regiments, but such Letters must invariably be addressed to the Officer Commanding.

N B.—All Reports, Reviews, Rolls, Intends, and Returns, addressed to the Officers for whom they are intended, if compactly made up and superscribed as such by the Officers making the despatch, will be received free of Postage.

10th. { *The Honourable Company's Marine.*
The Master Attendant, Letters to and from on Public Service.
Marine Surveyor,
Secretary to Marine Board,

10th. { Secretary to Embarkation Committee, } Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department.
Petty Officers and Seamen, } Their Letters to pass free under the same restrictions as those provided for, the Letters of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, substituting the Ship's name for the Regiment, &c.

Medical Department.

11th.	The Apothecary to Honourable Company, Secretary to the Medical Board,			} Letters to and from on Public Service.
	His Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals, .. .. .				} Letters to and from on the Affairs of his Department.
	Superintending Surgeons,			} Addressing the Board, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and Commanding Officers of Posts and Stations in their own Districts.
	Surgeons, .. .. .				} Addressing the Superintending Surgeons of their own Divisions.
	Assistant Ditto,			
	Superintendent of the Eye Hospital,			} Limited to Correspondence strictly connected therewith—to be superscribed "Eye Hospital," and Officially endorsed.
	N B.—Superintendent General of Vaccination and his Subordinates, not entitled to the Privilege of Franking.			

Miscellaneous.

12th.	Governors of Foreign Settlements, ..	} All Letters to and from, exclusive of Express Despatches.
	Agents at the other Presidencies to the Superintendent of the Calcutta Lotteries, .. .. .		} Letters to the Superintendent.
	Individuals in India,	} Addressing the Authorities in England, specified in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions of this List.
	Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, .. .. .		} Letters to and from on matters relating to the Garden.
	Ditto Ditto in the Upper Provinces, ..	} Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Plantations,
	Superintendent General of Government		} Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department.
	The Public,	} To the Secretary to the Board of Superintendence on Stud Service.
	Vakeels of Native Powers at the Presidency, .. .. .		} Their Despatches by the Public Mails to be Franked by the Persian Secretary to Government.
	Vakeels Accredited Foreign Native Courts,	} Their Letters to be Franked by the Residents, and Political Agents at those Courts. The Residents and Political Agents to use their discretion in regard to the communications which they may be required to Frank.
	Agents for His Majesty's Government at Ceylon, .. .. .		} Letters to and from on the Affairs of that Government.
Junior Member of the General Committee of Public Instruction,	} Letters to and from on the Affairs of the Department.	
Secretary to the Committee,		} Letters to and from connected with the objects of the Committee.
Secretary to the Committee for the Introduction of the Tea Cultivation, ..	}	
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Note.—Should any Officers discover, that the mention of them has been inadvertently omitted in the List, they are requested to send the authority under which they claim the privilege of Franking, to the Post Master General, who, upon being satisfied that it has been granted to them, will cause the necessary corrections to be made in the re-prints of the Franking List.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FRANKING RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I.

Officers, Civil and Military, not named in the foregoing List, who may have occasion bona fide to address letters on the Service, the Postage of which is properly chargeable to Government, will be indemnified in such expense, by making application to the Civil Auditor or Military Auditor General, as the case may be, stating the circumstances which rendered such correspondence necessary.

Officers not named in the foregoing List how to be indemnified for Postage Charges on Service Letters.

II.

Letters addressed "on the Service," shall bear on their Envelopes, the Official Designations of the Officers to whom they are addressed, as well as the names and Official Designations, in their own hand-writing, of the Officers or Persons, by whom the letters are written.

Service Letters how to be franked, &c.

III.

It is to be understood, that the exemption from Postage granted to Public Officers under Government is limited to correspondence bona fide on the Public Service, and that when the prescribed Form shall not have been strictly observed, such letters are to be rejected at the different Post Offices, unless payment of Postage be tendered with the letters. But as the Commanding Officer in the Field, the Secretaries to Government in the several Departments, the Private Secretaries to the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, the Post Master General, the Residents at Foreign Courts, and the Agents to the Governor General, may have occasion to correspond with Individuals on public business, though not in an Official Form, Private Letters on Public business from these Officers shall be exempted from Postage when superscribed with their names and official designations bearing also the words "Private Service."

Exemption of Postage how limited. Prescribed forms not being observed Letters to be rejected. What persons authorized to frank on "Private Service."

All Letters addressed to the Private Secretary and Military Secretary to the Governor General, bearing on their Envelopes the word "Service," are to be received at Post Offices for free transmission, no matter by whom written or presented.

Private and Military Secretary Governor Genl.

IV.

To prevent confusion in the Public Accounts, and to guard against disputes and misrepresentations of the Delivering Persons, all Persons receiving letters from the Persons are required forthwith to pay the amount of Postage, according to the Post Office charge marked thereon. If however, the Receiver should think that the charge so marked is in excess of the established rate, he should address himself in writing to the Deputy Post Master of the Station at which the letter is delivered, and if he is unable to afford redress, to the Post Master General, who will cause an immediate investigation to be made into the complaint, and if it proves to be well founded, order the surcharge to be refunded. On the other hand, if the Postage charged appears to him to be accurate, he will give the necessary explanation. Should the Complainant still be dissatisfied, he is at liberty to appeal to the Governor General in Council. The same course is to be pursued where the complaint arises from letters being charged with Postage, which the writers, or the persons to whom they may be addressed, shall consider to be entitled to pass free.

Postage to be paid on delivery of Letters according to the Post Office mark. How to appeal against apparent overcharge. *

V.

That when Public Officers under Government shall have occasion to correspond with Individuals not in the Public Service, or with Officers in the responding with Public Service on their private affairs, as in the case of transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, or any description of Government Securities, &c. &c. the Public Officer forwarding such letters shall also on their private affairs, how letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office to address and send the Letters, and at Outstation Post Offices, the Postage will not be demanded; but the Post Masters of the Stations to which the letters go, shall collect the amount from the parties to whom they may be addressed and delivered: when on the contrary such letters are addressed by an Individual or by a Public Officer on his private affairs, to a Public Officer of Government, the Postage shall be required from the persons delivering such letters at the Post Office.

Or Vice Versa.

N B. In the event of a letter of the abovementioned description, being Returned Letters returned to the Station from whence it may have been despatched, "Bearing of this sort to Pub- Postage," by a Government Public Servant, in consequence of the party Public Officers to be dressed not being found, or by him refused, the letter is to be restored to delivered to the such Public Officer free of Postage, in consideration of its being so far as Sender free. he is concerned on public business.

VI.

Upon all letters, parcels, &c. directed on the Service of His Majesty, or Postage to be de- of the Honourable Company, which are not provided for in the foregoing manded on all Regulations, Postage will in the first instance be demanded. But Officers who Letters, &c. not receive these letters, upon satisfying the Deputy Post Master that they are included in the bona fide relating to public matters alone, will have the Postage remitted to Franking List. them, Public Officers, also not provided for in these Regulations, having occasion to address letters to Public Functionaries purely on Public business, Bona fide Public will also be entitled to have their letters transmitted free of Postage, on the Letters how to be Service, on their fully satisfying the Deputy Post Master, that they are bona side of that description; all disputed cases will be referred to the Post Master exempted from Postage. General, whom Government have invested with the power of deciding in all Disputed cases such cases. The first part of this Clause will specially apply to letters from the how to be settled. Home Authorities.

VII.

Franks of Mem- To prevent the frequent applications to the Department for remission of bers of Parliament Postage on letters, which are signed on the Envelopes by Members of Parlia- not valid here. ment, &c. thus causing much unnecessary trouble, it is hereby notified that Nor any, except such as are in the Rule. Stamp of the Post Office in England.

VIII.

Irregular Franks. Much irregularity is found to exist in regard to the manner in which letters are franked, sometimes Officers superscribing the words "Private Service," who are not entitled to write letters on "Private Service," that privilege being strictly limited to letters to and from the Functionaries spec- Letters so frank- ified in Clause III. of this Appendix. Again is omitting to sign in full, their ed how to be dealt names and official designations, in regard to the for our, Postage must always with. be demanded, and if not paid, the letter is to be rejected, and in the latter case they must be returned to the Franking Officer for his full signature, &c.

Official Letters The attention of Public Officers is particularly called to that class of written by Public Officers, provided for in Clause V. which, in the execution of their duty, they may have to address to parties on their private affairs, and which ought invariably to be marked with the words "Bearing Postage." Letters of this description, are at present frequently sent to the Post Office, marked as on the Service, whereby, no doubt, in many cases, the Postage to which they are properly liable, is lost to Government, whilst on the other hand, when the error is discovered, and Postage is demanded from the Addressees, much unpleasant discussion is occasioned under the supposition, that the Post Office is enforcing the payment of a demand to which it is not entitled, from the circumstance of the Letter being marked on Service.

Deviation from prescribed form of Franking renders Letters chargeable. In this Country, as in England, it is to be understood, that any deviation from the prescribed form of Frank, renders Letters chargeable with Postage, and all Post Masters are hereby enjoined to see that this course is strictly adhered to in their respective Offices.

IX.

Franking Privi- In publishing the foregoing List and Rules, the Public are desired to take lege Confined to notice, that the Privilege of Franking Letters having been authorized by the public Correspondence. the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for the express purpose of affording every necessary facility to Correspondence on the public business, His Lordship in Council confidently trusts, that this Privilege will not be Displeasure of applied to Correspondence on the affairs of Individuals. The Governor Gen- Govt. on breach of eral in Council is at the same time pleased to declare, that any deviation from this Privilege, will not fail to subject persons, who shall Abuse of Privilege coming under their notice, a strict observance of this Rule, will not fail to subject persons, who shall either practice or connive at such abuses, to the most severe displeasure of Government; and if any instance of such practice shall come to the knowledge of the Post Master General, or Subordinate Post Masters, or any of the Public Officers of Government, whether Civil or Military, they are directed to submit the same for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

In addition to the foregoing, Government were pleased to enact the following Rules for checking abuse; published by order, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, Further Rules, in January of 1834, for the information and guidance of the Officers of Government.

First.—All Public Authorities are enjoined either themselves to open, or to cause to be opened in their presence, all Public Letters to their address, and to transmit to the Post Office of their Station, every Private Letter which may come in a Public Cover.

Secondly.—The Post Master General is directed to levy an amount equal to ten times the Postage on all letters thus received prior to delivery.

Thirdly.—Every Public Officer is enjoined to warn his Subordinates, that any one who is detected in attempting to evade the payment of Postage due by the introduction of Private Letters into Public Correspondence, will be dismissed from his employment.

Fourthly.—Any Officer, whether Civil or Military, who attaches his signature to a Private Letter (i. e. a letter not bona fide on the Public Service) in the shape of a Frank, is to be reported to Government for such orders as may be deemed proper; and all Letters so Franked, if discovered not to be entitled to pass free, shall be charged with Postage equal to ten times the amount which would have been leviable had the letter been sent as a post paid letter in the first instance.

The above Penalty to be levied from the Sender, under the usual Rules for levying Postage.

N. B. The foregoing List, Remarks, Rules and Regulations are applicable to Banghy Parcels, as well as to Letters and Letter Packets.

J. E. ELLIOT,

Post Master General.

PORT WILLIAM,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
The 1st September, 1834.

NOTIFICATION.

Numerous instances having occurred in which the indulgence granted to the senders of Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers and Pamphlets and Printed papers at a rate of Postage equal to only one third of Letter postage has been grossly abused. The Honorable the Vice President in Council has directed that henceforth the following rules and Penalties shall be put in force in the place of the rules now existing under these heads and notice is accordingly given that they will be strictly enforced from the 1st Proximo.

In order that all persons marking their papers with the words "Law Paper," "Accounts," "Vouchers," "Pamphlets," &c. with the view of passing them through the Post Office at the rates of Postage provided for such despatches may be fully aware of the extent of their liabilities under these rules notice is hereby given that any letter, note, or writing whatever except the Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, &c. themselves being enclosed in a cover so marked will bring the sender or receiver as the case may be under the influence of these rules and in like manner any manuscript whatever or any other thing, which may be enclosed in a Packet marked "Pamphlet," "Printed papers," or in any packet delivered as such and at the Postage rates prescribed for such despatches whether marked or not will render the sender or receiver as the case may be liable to the Penalties.

Rules Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers superscribed and attested by the full signature of the Party sending them as being such are received for transmission by Dāk at the rate of Three Sicca Weight as one, i. e. any weight not exceeding Three Sicca Weight at single letter postage. For any weight above three Sicca Weight one-third of the postage to be charged that would be leviable on a letter of the same weight.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers can only be transmitted by Dāk when not exceeding Twenty-one sicca Weight.

Should covers said to contain the above mentioned description of Documents be found to contain letters they will be charged with ten times Full letter postage agreeably to the weight of

the Packet, and the Packet will be retained by the Deputy Post Master until the Postage be paid moreover all letters arriving at the Post Office for the sender will be liable to be detained until the Postage under the Penalty be liquidated.

In cases where suspicion attaches to such covers but where it cannot be satisfactorily ascertained that they actually do contain letters. The Deputy Post Master at the despatching Office will note his suspicions on the outside of the envelope for the information of the Deputy Post Master at the Station for which the Packet is destined who is empowered in such case to call upon the receiving Party to attend either in Person or by proxy to open them in his presence when in the event of letters being found within the cover he will detain the Packet and its contents until the difference between the amount which may have been paid at the time of despatch as for Law Papers, &c. only and that to which under the Penalty they would then be liable to be adjusted. This applies equally should the suspicion originate with the Deputy Post Master at the Post Office for the station where the letter is to be delivered.

Any thing in manuscript beyond the address on the cover of a Newspaper or other printed paper will subject the Parties concerned to the same Penalty and considerations as those provided in the case of covers superscribed as containing Law Papers.

Printed or Lithographed circular letters are liable to full letter Postage.

FORT WILLIAM, }
GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
27th 18th SEPT. 1834. }

(signed) J. E. ELLIOT.
Post Master General.

Bengal Government Securities.

BENGAL REMITTABLE (SIX PER CENT.) LOAN, OF 1822-23.

Opened on the 18th February, 1822 and promissory notes issued, bearing date the 30th June following: the half yearly interest payable on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, in each year, in cash only, if the proprietors of notes be resident in India, at the time such interest is payable—and if the proprietors be resident in Europe, the interest shall be payable at their option, in cash, or bills, to be drawn on the Honourable Court of Directors, at the rate of 2 shillings and one penny the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date, with a further option, in either case, to the holders at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the interest by a draft at sight, on the sub-Treasurer of Fort William. The Principal of this loan is payable in Europe at 2½ per Sicca Rupee. Order in the Financial Department, dated 9th May 1834, No. 1 to 887 inclusive of the Promissory Notes of the Bengal Remittable Loan of 1822 will be discharged on the 10th August 1835 after which date interest on these Notes will cease. Payment to be made either in Cash, or by Bills of Exchange on East India House London at the Exchange of 2s 6d. per Sicca Rupee at 12 months date, with liberty to Court of Directors to postpone payment of these Bills for 1, 2 or 3 years paying interest at 5 per cent. for the period of such postponement. Order in the Financial Department dated 13th October 1834 directs payment of all Notes of the Bengal Remittable Loan of 30th June 1822 from No. 888 to the last No on the Register on 15th January 1836 after which date no interest will be demandable, but transfer to the following Loan is invited.

NEW 5 PER CENT. TRANSFER REMITTABLE LOAN NOT PAYABLE BEFORE

22d APRIL 1854 OPENED 13th OCTOBER 1831 NOTES TO BE DATED

31st DECEMBER 1831.

Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay authorized to receive from and after 15th October 1831 any six per cent Promissory Notes of 30th June 1822 that may be tendered for a transfer into this Loan. A Bonus or Premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers, i. e. to say, for every Note surrendered for transfer a new Note will be issued for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the Note surrendered in the proportion of 105 for every 100 Sicca Rupees, and the Note so issued in exchange will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from 31st December 1831 which will be its date. Interest will be paid half yearly, viz. on 30th June and 31st December of each year. Transfers to this Loan receivable up to 15th February 1854 and not after. Proprietors of Notes transferred shall receive interest thereon up to 31st December 1831 at six per cent. the same as if the transfer had not been made, and with a like privilege to Proprietors resident in Europe to receive said interest in cash or by Bills at one year's date at 2s 1d. per Sicca Rupee. After 31st December 1834 interest will be paid at 5 per cent., and all demands on account of the Notes surrendered shall cease. The Notes Nos. 1 to 887 of the 6 per cent Loan of 30th June 1822 advertised for payment on the 9th May 1834 also receivable on same conditions. Promissory Notes of this New Five per cent transfer Loan will be registered and Numbered in the order of applications made for Promissory Notes in exchange, i. e. to say, in the order in which notice of transfer shall be received in the Office of Accountant General at Calcutta.—The accounts of this Loan to be closed on 10th February 1834, and when payment is to be made, in case all the Numbers are not to be paid off at once, those of the highest Numbers will come first in course of payment, Proprietors in Europe of 5 per cent. Transfer Loans will have their Notes registered in the Auditors Office at the East India House in London, so as to admit of sale in England without previous reference and the employment of Agents to effect the transfer in India. Notes registered in England interest payable in England only at periods when the Bills for the same would become due, supposing interest payable in India by the terms of the Notes to have been taken in Bills. This transfer 5 per cent. Loan not to be paid off before 22d April 1854, and not until 15 months previous notice. Principal receivable at the option of Proprietors either in cash at the General Treasury at Calcutta: or in Bills on London at 12 months date at 2s 1d. per Sicca Rupee, the Court of Directors having option to postpone payment of such Bills, 1, 2 or 3 years paying interest at 5 per cent. for the period of such postponement.—Notice of payment, to be published in Calcutta Gazette which notice to be considered equivalent to tender or payment; interest on this Loan to be paid, in Cash to residents in India, Proprietors in Europe to have bills at one year's date at 2s 1d. per sicca Rupee. Proprietors at Madras and Bombay may receive interest on application at the Presidencies at 10s 8d. per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.—Accountant General may make interest payable on provincial Treasuries at his option, Notes of this Loan may be consolidated or divided, but if consolidated, the highest Number of Notes consolidated will be the registry No.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1822-23.

Opened on the 14th February, 1823, and promissory notes issued, bearing date the 31st March, 1823. The half yearly interest is payable on the 30th September and 31st March, in each year, and the principal after sixty days' notice. Payment of the 6th class of this, took place on the 13th June, 1831, and of the fifth Class, on the 13th June, 1832. Proprietors res-

dent in Europe, entitled to Bills of Interest on the H. C. of Directors, at 1-11, payable 12 months after date, vide Orders of Government in the Financial Department, dated 5th November, 1832. This indulgence to be continued only until the pleasure of the Court, 1st class from 1 100 320, 2d do from 321 to 1040, 3d do. from 1041 to 1440, 4th do. from 1441 to 2240 1st and 2d classes paid off third class from No. 1041 to 1440 amounting to Sicca Rupees 150,00,000 paid 10th July 1834. This Loan is payable annually i. e. 12 months after date of last payment the 4th class will be next payable.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1824-25.

The notes of this loan are nearly all transferred to the second-five per cent. loan, and no further transfers are now admitted.

SECOND FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1825-26.

Under the Government advertisement of the 19th May, 1822, subscriptions to this loan are received, half in cash, and half in four per cent. Promissory notes. Treasury notes outstanding at this Presidency, are also received at par, in subscription to this loan. The interest is payable quarterly, in cash, by bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date, until orders from the Court to the contrary. No bill on the Court of Directors shall be demanded for a less sum than 250 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, or 25 pounds sterling.

Agreeably to the Government Advertisements, under date the 18th August, 1825, and 8th June, 1826, audited bills of salary, and all authorized demands, are received in subscription to the above loan. No further subscriptions are received to this loan. From No 1 to 250 paid off 3d July 1832; from 251 to 720 paid off 28th Nov. 1833, 721 to 1150 paid off 20th March 1834.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened on the 3d of July, 1828. Subscriptions to this loan are received for sums, in even hundreds, of Calcutta Sicca Rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 5 per cent loan of the 18th August, 1825: but the interest will be paid in cash, only, and not in bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; no further subscriptions are received to this loan.

THIRD FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1829-30.

Opened on the 15th of January, 1830. Subscriptions to this loan were received in sums of even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 5 per cent loan of the 18th August, 1825: but the interest will be paid in cash, only, and not in bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes, issued under the advertisement of the 3d July, 1828, are hereby informed, that subscriptions to the above loan, will be received, half in cash, and half in the said promissory notes, further subscriptions are received to this loan, and no portion has been yet ordered for payment.

Fees.

1. A fee of a Rupee is paid on the renewal and 'consolidation' of all Government promissory notes.

2. On the sub-division of any of the public securities, a fee of one Rupee is levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the sub-division.

3. For each bill of exchange, drawn on a provincial treasury, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, according to the same rates, which are established above, in clause 2, for the assessment of fees on the renewal of promissory notes. No further subscriptions are received to this Loan.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1832-33, STILL OPEN.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 7th June, 1831.

Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, the several residents at native courts, and several collectors of land revenue under those Presidencies, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be tendered, on loan, to the Honorable Company, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscription, without any deduction. Bills of exchange on the public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes, and all authorized public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The several paymasters of the army, under the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are also authorized to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them, respectively, to this loan, and to grant drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, and Fort St. George, for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General, and at the Presidency of Bombay, on the Military Paymaster General, which draft shall be received by the several officers abovementioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad and Lucknow Rupees will be received, where respectively current, at the rate of 104½, and Madras and Bombay Rupees, at the rate 106½ per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and all subscriptions in those currencies must be made in such sums; as shall be convertible at the said rates into sums of even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, in which last mentioned currency, all acknowledgements for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed.

5. The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgements in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively :—

" I hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees _____ for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the 1st May, 1832, of the tenor, and subject to the conditions specified in the Advertisement, published in the Government Gazette of the 9th June, 1831, and intermediate, the same interest from the date of this acknowledgement to the 30th April, 1832."

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgements being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the secretary to the Government of Fort William, in the following form :—

* Fort William, the 1st May, 1832.

" Promissory note at 4 per cent. for Calcutta Sicca Rupees _____ The Governor General, in Council, does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees _____ as a loan to the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise, for, and on behalf, of the said United Company, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Sicca Rupees _____ to the said A. B. his executors, or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General, in Council, in the Government Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees _____ at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B. his executors, or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment, as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due, will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Note) all further interest shall cease."

* Signed by the authority of the Governor General, in Council,

* Secy to the Govt."

Accountant General's Office Registered as No. _____ of _____

7. The accountant general at Fort St. George and Bombay, and the several officers authorized to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of the acknowledgements, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, free of every expense whatever, after payment of the broken interest to the 30th of April, 1832, inclusive which will be discharged at any period between that date and the date of subscription.

8. Proprietors of notes, who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them, under the signature of the said officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed, on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order, by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his deputy.—A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes, who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. Interest payable at Fort St. George or Bombay, will be discharged at the exchange of 106½ Madras, 106½ Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

10. The proprietors of acknowledgements, who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect, on the face of the acknowledgements, before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable, accordingly, in the manner, and subject to the conditions above stated.

11. The promissory notes of this Loan shall not be renewed or subdivided, except by the Accountant General. But the Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay, will, on appli-

cation of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, for the purpose of being renewed or sub divided free of all further expense. In other respects, the practice and rules heretofore in use, in regard to the renewal and sub-division of promissory notes, will be adhered to.

12. None of the promissory notes issued, under the provisions of the advertisement, shall be advertised for payment, or discharged without the consent of the parties holding the same, before the 1st of May, 1834, and after that date no greater amount of the said notes than 1½ crore of Rupees shall be advertised for payment in any one year.

13. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order, which they shall have been placed upon the general register;—that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted, by themselves, or their attorneys duly authorized, to apply for payment.

It is also notified, that the holders of the notes of the loans of 1823-26, and 1829-30, and of that class of the loan of 1823 next liable to payment, viz. from No. 2241 to 2720, inclusive, will be allowed the option of transfer to the said 4 per cent loan, with the advantage of anticipatum or interest in a cash payment to be made at the General Treasury at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, from the time of transfer, up to the 30th April, 1832.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,

G A BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy to the Govt*

Public Agency.

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT. DEC. 31. 1810.

The following Regulations having been adopted by the Governor General in Council, under the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors, they are now published for general information.

2d. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Government Agent, for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the Honorable Company, as Agent for the purposes herein after mentioned, of the public Creditors of this Government, whither residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The Officer abovementioned is authorized to receive charges of, and to grant receipts in duplicate for, any Obligation or Loan Acknowledgements of this Government, which the Proprietor may wish to deposit with them—No Note is to be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person depositing it—Persons desiring to deposit their Government Securities shall make their application to the Government Agent in the Form herewith subjoined No. 1; and the Receipt of that Officer will be given in the Form No. 1.

4th. The Officer abovementioned will receive the Interest on any Government Paper which may be deposited with him—And will according to the instructions of the Proprietor, remit the amount, either to England in Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such Bills by the terms of the Loan; or to the Presidencies of Fort St. George, or Bombay, by Drafts on the public Treasuries of those Presidencies, or to any of the Stations Subordinate to this Presidency, by Drafts on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Delhi or Lucknow, according to the rates of Exchange at which Government may draw at the time, or they will pay the amount at the Presidency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment—The instructions as to the manner in which the Interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the Forms herewith subjoined, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified—The Proprietor will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the Interest for the other, as often as he shall think fit; provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the Interest fall due—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding the Interest on each Note, but the whole of the Interest on each Note must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5th. When the Principal of any Government Paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned Officer will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, either pay the amount, with the Interest due upon it, to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment; or he will re-invest it in any other Loan, to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other Obligations or Loan Acknowledgements of this Government in the market, at the current price of the day.

The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the Forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The Proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding each Note, but the whole amount of each Note must be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time.

6th. If any Loan be opened by the Government of Port William, into which the Paper deposited may be receivable, the Officer abovementioned is authorized to subscribe the Paper so deposited to such Loans, upon receiving the instructions of the Proprietors for that purpose; although the Notes may not be in course of payment, instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the Form No. 9.

7th. The Officer abovementioned is authorized to receive remittances, in Government Bills only, from Individuals desiring to purchase the Public Securities for deposit with them (provided such Bills shall be payable at the General Treasury, or Presidency Pay Office) and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the Proprietor in the Government Securities either by subscribing the amount to any Loan which may be open for the receipt of Cash, or by purchase in the Market at the current price of the day; instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the Forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 10 and 11.

8th. The Officer abovementioned is further authorized to invest the amount of Interest due on Paper deposited with him in the Government Securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last Clause, upon receiving the Proprietor's instructions for that purpose; such instructions must be made out in the Form hereunto subjoined, No. 12.

9th. The same Officer is further authorized at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the Proprietor for that purpose, to indorse any one or more Notes deposited with him, as Attorney of the Owner to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the Owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceedings in Cash at the Treasury to such person as the Proprietor may appoint to receive the same. Any fees, which may have become due according to the rates hereinafter prescribed upon the Paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the indorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the Paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The Power of Attorney to indorse or to sell, must be made out according to the Form No. 13; the directions to Indorse according to the Form No. 14, and the direction to sell, and the order to Pay, according to the Form No. 15.

10th. If Government Agent at any future period grant a remittance of the Principal of any Paper deposited under the terms of this Agreement, the Officer abovementioned will remit the Principal upon receiving instructions from the Proprietor to that effect; such instructions must be made out according to the Form No. 16. The Proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government Securities deposited, or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned Officer, and such Securities will be delivered up to the Proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them, upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Government Agent, according to the rate hereinafter specified upon the Paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited Paper, must be made out according to the Form No. 17.

11. In each of the cases on which the Officer abovementioned is authorized to invest money in the Public Securities, it is to be understood, that he will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount, but that they are in no case and upon no account, to exceed it.—Such fractional sum as may remain in his hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the Treasury to the order of the Proprietor, such order is to be made out according to the Form No. 18.

12. The full postage must be paid on all Letters directed to the Officer abovementioned, and the full postage on all Letters from him will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All Letters addressed to him are to be superscribed in the following manner:

“ TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT FOR THE TIME BEING,

FORT WILLIAM.”

13. The responsibility of the Honorable Company, is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed Forms. These Forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different Presidencies, and at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public Servants, and no other than the Forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by that Officer.

14. Commission shall be payable to the Government Agent on the several transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest on Paper deposited, $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent on the whole transaction, but no Commission is to be chargeable on the remittance by Bills on the Court of Directors for Interest arising from the Notes of any Loan, prior to that published under this date.

PRINCIPAL.

2. On the remittance of the Principal of Notes deposited (in the event of such remittance being granted at any future period) Four Annas per Mille.

DEPOSIT.

3. 1 Rupee per 1,000 to 10,000-above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000 not to exceed 20 on any sum.

TRANSFERS.

4. On Transferring any Government Securities, or Loan Acknowledgements, to a new Loan, a Commission at the rate of One Rupee per Mille.

RECEIVING AND TRANSFERRING.

5. On receiving payment of Notes deposited, and subscribing the amount to a new Loan, One Rupee per Mille.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND TRANSFERRING.

6. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and subscribing the amount to a Loan, One-eighth, or Two Annas per Cent.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND PURCHASING.

7. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and investing the amount in the Public Securities by purchase in the Market, Four Annas Per Cent

BUYING AND SELLING COMPANY'S PAPER.

BROKERAGE 2 ANNAS PER CENT.

SALE.

8. For receiving Principal of Notes paid off and paying the same to the Proprietors order $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

RETURNING DEPOSITS.

9. On indorsing Notes by direction of the Proprietor, when the Sale is not effected by 1 per 1,000 to 10,000 above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000 not to exceed 20 on any sum and in returning Notes from deposit to the Proprietors a fee of 4 annas per cent.

10. Such Fees or Commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions from any person depositing Paper, will be deducted by the Government Agent from the first Interest received by him, from any Paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if that Officer shall in any instance omit to deduct his Fees or Commission from the Interest coming first to his hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period

11. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Government Agent upon giving 12 years notice of their intention so to do, in the Calcutta Gazette; and at the expiration of such notice that Officer will cease to act in the concerns of Individual; but any Government Paper which may have been deposited with him, will remain for safe custody at the Treasury until claimed by the Proprietors

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

W. ST. G. TUCKER, *Secretary to the Government.*

No 1.

Form of Application to be allowed to deposit Public Securities, with the Government Agent.

[Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.]

SIR,

Please to receive the Public Securities here-under mentioned, into your charge, according to the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

A. B.

To the Government Agent for the
time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 2.

Form of the Government Agent's receipt for Paper deposited.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL TREASURY.

of 18

Received of the undermentioned Public Securities to be kept under my charge, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated

C. D. Government Agent.

No. 3.

*Form of the Instruction for Receipt of Interest.**Where to be remitted by Bills on the Court of Directors.*

[Insert date of time and place of filing up the instruction]

SIR,

Please to receive the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you, in Bills on the Honourable Court of Directors, according to the Conditions of the Loans, to which those securities belong

The Bills to be made payable to A. B or order, and to be inclosed to the address of C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed.	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the
time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Collectors or Residents.

[Date of time and place]

SIR,

Please to remit the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you by draft on

The Collector of
The Resident of

Payable to A. B, and to inclose the said draft to C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed.	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
for the time being, FORT WILLIAM

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury.

[Date of time and place]

SIR,

Please to pay the amount of the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. of C., or his order, on my account, upon demand at the Treasury of Fort William.

No.	of	for	sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,

for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 6.

Forms of Instructions for the disposal of the Principal and Interest of Paper deposited when it comes in course of payment.

Where to be subscribed to any Loan which may be open at the time.

[Date of time and place]

SIR,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned Securities deposited with you, when they shall come in course of payment of such Loan of the Bengal Government as may be then open.

No.	of	for	sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent,

for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 7.

Where to be invested in other Public Securities.

[Date of time and place]

SIR,

Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned Public Securities, deposited with you, when they shall be paid off in other Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No.	of	for	sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent.

for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 8.

Where to be paid to the Owner's order.

[Date of time and place.]

SIR,

Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or Order, on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent,

for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

PART VIII.] BENGAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**No. 9.***Form of Instruction to subscribe deposited Paper not in course of payment to a New Loan.*

[Date of time and place]

SIR,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned Public securities deposited with you to the Loan, now open on my account.

No.	of	for	Rs.
No.	of	for	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent, for the time
being, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 10.*Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Government Bills.*

Where to be Subscribed to a Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

SIR,

Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned Bills transmitted herewith to the Loan now open on my account and to retain the securities received for such subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1831.

One Bill drawn by	on the Governor General in Council for Rs.
One Bill drawn by	on the Governor General in Council, for Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent, for the
time being, FORT WILLIAM*

No. 11.

Where to be Invested in Paper purchased.

[Date of time and place]

SIR,

Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned Bills when the same shall become payable at the Treasury in Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

One Bill drawn by	on the Governor General in Council, for Rs.
One Bill drawn by	on the Governor General in Council, for Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent, for the
time being, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 12.*Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Interest accruing on Paper deposited in the purchase of other Paper.*

[Date of time and place.]

SIR,

Please to invest the amount of Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you in the purchase of other Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory



BENGAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. [APPENDIX.]

Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same (who purchased in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

No.	of	for	Rs.
No.	of	for	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,

for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No 13.

Form of Power of Attorney to the Government Agent to sell or indorse Paper deposited.

KN WALL MEN, by these Presents, that I do make, constitute, and appoint the Person at present exercising the Office of Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal to be my Agent Attorney (and from Time to time, as any other Person shall be appointed to exercise the said Office, I do substitute the Person so appointed, so that this Power shall always be executed by the Person exercising the said Office) in my Name and on my Behalf to indorse, sell, and assign all or any Securities of the East India Company, deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited, by or for me, with the said Government Agent under the Terms of the Advertisements published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833, and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a Receipt or Receipts for the same, and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the Premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Government Agent for the Time being, shall do thereto by virtue hereof. And in Case of my Death, this Letter of Attorney, as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said Attorney, by virtue of, or under colour, or in pursuance thereof, so far as the said East India Company, are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my Executors and Administrators as the same would have been upon me if living, unless Notice in writing of my Death shall have been previously given to the said Government Agent by my Executors or Administrators, or by some Person or Persons interested in the Property to which this Letter of Attorney refers, and unless such Notice be given, I hereby promise and engage, and bind myself, my Executors, and Administrators, to and with the said United Company, that they my said Executors or Administrators shall and do allow, ratify and confirm account, valid and effectual against them and against my Estate, whatsoever shall or may be done by my said Attornies after my decease, so far as the said Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Signed, sealed, and delivered
by
in the Presence of us,

No 14

Form of the Instruction to Endorse or Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,

By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated please to indorse the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the endorser or his Order.

No.	of	for	Rs.
No.	of	for	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent,

for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

Form of Direction to sell Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,

By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated please to sell on my account the undermentioned Securities deposited with you on my account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Rs.
No.	of	for	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent,

for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 16.

Form of Instructions to remit the Principal of Government Securities.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,

Please to remit the Principal and Interest of the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in Bills of the Governor General in Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, if any such remittance for the Principal shall have been, on the receipt of these instructions, or shall at any time, (until further orders from me,) be granted by the Bengal Government.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent, for
the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 17.

Form of Direction to deliver up deposited Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,

Please to deliver the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent, for
the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 18

Form of Draft for Cash Balance.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,

Please to pay the Balance of Cash at my Credit with you to A B or order.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent, for
the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 19.

Fort William. Territorial Department, February 24, 1825.

It having been represented to Government, that inconvenience has been experienced by Subscribers to the 4 per Cent. Loan, Residing in the Interior of the Country, in consequence of their not being permitted to draw the Interest due to them from Treasuries in the Vicinity of their places of Residence—Notice is hereby given, that holders of the Government 4 per Cent. Promissory Notes, Residing in any of the districts Subordinate to this Presidency may, on application to the Collector or other Officer in Charge of the Treasury nearest to their place of Residence, have the interest of such Notes remitted to them Free of Postage or other Charge, by Bills drawn by the Accountant General and that when such Drafts may be required to be paid in Furruckabad Rupees, the same will be granted at the exchange of 104½ Furruckabad Rupees for every 100 Sica Rupees.

Persons Residing in Oude, will obtain a similar accommodation on application to the Resident at Lucknow.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this Advertisement must, after signing a receipt for the interest due to them, deliver their Notes to the Collector or other Officer through whom they may desire to receive the amount, in order that the said Officer may transmit the same to the Accountant General.

Persons depositing 4 per Cent. Promissory Notes with the Government Agents, may similarly have the interest payable on the same remitted to them by the Accountant General, subject, of course, to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said Agents.*

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE,

Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GOVERNMENT AGENCY OFFICE, 1st JULY, 1837.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the adoption of the following revised scale of rates of Commission chargeable on all future transactions conducted by the Government Agency.

On Cash receipts,.....	As.	4	per cent.
On Buying and selling Company's Paper Brokerage,.....	do	2	ditto
On Effecting remittances in Private Bills of Exchange,.....	do	4	ditto
On Deposit a Fee of one per thousand up to ten thousand Rupees—above ten thousand an additional one Rupee per every ten thousand not to exceed 20 Rupees on any sum,.....			
On Returning Company's Paper on the Principal,.....	do	4	ditto
On Transfer from one Loan to another per Mille,.....	do	1	per mille
On remitting the Principal of Notes,.....	do	4	ditto

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is also pleased to authorize the substitution of the words "Government Agent for the time being for persons at present exercising" the Offices of Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies,* in the Power of Attorney hitherto in use in the Government Agency.

The rules of December 18 0 for the duties of the Agency are her-by rescinded in so far as regards the prohibitions contained in the 7th and 8th clause—First against receiving sums of money remitted by private Bills of Exchange and as relates to the amount of the said sums; and Secondly against the transfer by sale and purchase from one Loan into another, and the Government Agent is hereby fully authorized and empowered to receive Remittances in such shape and of such amount as may be most convenient to individuals remitting and to observe all orders in regard to the transfers that may be desired by constituents.

By Authority,

F. MACNAGHTEN,

Government Agent.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

To prevent inconvenience to the Public, from the delays arising from deficient Powers of Attorney to receive the Interest of, or to Sell, Exchange, or take up Government Securities, deposited in the General Treasury, the following forms are re published for general information.—

R. HUNTER, *Acty. Sub. Treasurer.*

General Treasury, the 10th November, 1824.

See Calcutta Gazette,
of 30th July, 1799.

Notice is hereby given, that no payments will be made, in future, from the General Treasury to the Agents of Individuals unless the Powers of Attorney, under which those Agents act, are previously deposited at the Office of the Sub-Treasurer.

For the great convenience of the Public, such Powers of Attorney will be open to inspection when required, during the usual hours of Official business.

(signed)

C. BENEZET, *Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, 25th July, 1795.

* Rules of the Government Agency.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest in Paper deposited, 4 annas per Cent. on the whole transaction.

DEPOSIT.

2. On receiving each Promissory Note, or Loan Acknowledgement, into Deposit, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees, a Fee of 5 Rupees; if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a Fee of 10 Rupees.

*See Calcutta Gazette
of 31st March, 1865.*

Notice is hereby given, that all Powers of Attorney to receive Interest on Government Securities, to sell Government Securities, or to take up Securities, deposited at the Treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 21st December next, or if executed in England or elsewhere than in India, after the 30th September, 1865, will be required to be drawn out in the following respective forms, which are published for general information :—

FORM OF POWER TO RECEIVE INTEREST.

KNOW all Men by these presents, that
do make, constitute and appoint
lawful Attorney, for and in
on behalf, to demand and receive all such
Interest or Dividends as may have become due or may hereafter become due to
from the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies,
on Securities of the said Company for any share in their Public Loans, or any of them, the Interest whereof, is, or shall be payable from the Treasury at Fort William in Bengal, and to sign a Receipt or Receipts for the same, and to do all lawful Acts requisite to effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof.
In Witness hereunto set Hand and Seal, this day of
in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered by
in the presence of us

N B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the Witnesses, written against their names

FORM OF POWER TO SELL.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, that
do make, constitute and appoint
true and lawful Attorney, in name and on
behalf to Sell, Endorse, and assign all, or any Securities of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, for shares in their Public Loans, payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal

When it is intended to limit the Sale, the description of the notes, by their numbers & amounts, must be marked in this blank

to which now or may be lawfully
entitled; and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a Receipt or Receipts for the same;
and to do all lawful Acts, requisite to effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming
all that Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In Witness whereof
have hereunto set Hand and Seal the day of
in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered by
in the presence of us

N B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the Witnesses, written against their names

FORM OF POWER TO TAKE UP, SELL, OR EXCHANGE PAPER, DEPOSITED AT THE TREASURY.

KNOW all Men by these presents, that
do make, constitute, and appoint
true and lawful Attorney, for and on behalf of to receive from out of
the possession of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, the following securities of the said Company, which have been deposited at their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal; that is to say,

Insert here the numbers, dates, and amounts of the several Securities, as required by the sub-Treasurer's Certificate.

and also for on behalf of

to sign proper Acquittances for the same;

Strike out either or both of these Clauses, when it is not intended to give a power to sell or exchange, but merely to receive the deposited Paper from the Treasury.

[And to Sell, Endorse, and Assign the same, when they shall have been received, or to exchange the same as the Treasury of the said Company for other Securities of the said Company, to be issued in the name of the said.



or of any other person to be appointed by _____ and for the purposes aforesaid:] and for and on behalf of _____ to make such application to the Governor General, in Council, at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as is required by the terms of the Endorsement on the securities, and to do all other lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In Witness whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ Hand and Seal, the _____ year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight hundred and _____

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by _____ }
in the presence of us _____ }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the Witnesses, written against their names.

(Signed)

M. CAMPBELL, *Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, March 20, 1805.

Precis of Calcutta Bye Laws.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

BYE LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814—Persons of evil fame frequenting streets, &c. without giving a good account of themselves, and shewn upon oath to have been so frequenting streets, &c., with intent to commit a felony, may be adjudged, by two Justices, to suffer fifty stripes, or to be sent to the House of Correction for three Months.

When goods, &c. hounds, bulls, &c. shall have been stolen, and found upon a person, who cannot account for how he got them, then, if the party robbed, shall swear that he believes the property to be his, two Justices may sentence to a fine of one hundred Rupees, if this is not paid, they may Sentence to Public whipping, as above, or to commitment to the House of Correction for 6 Calendar Months, with hard labour.

BYE LAW, 2ND APRIL, 1817—Persons found in possession of Lead, Iron, and other metals, and not able honestly to account for their being so, may be sentenced by two Justices to pay a fine of Rs. 100, for the first Offence—200 Rs. for the second Offence, and Rs. 400 for every subsequent Offence, or if the fine is not paid, to 2 Months, 4 Months, and 6 Months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

Power to two Justices to make an order on a husband and father to maintain his wife, and children, legitimate and illegitimate, and to commit to common Jail for non-compliance for two Months.

Workmen, Servants, Labourers employed at wharfs, arsenals, godowns, shops, found in possession of goods, &c. and not able to account for such possession satisfactorily, may be committed, by two Justices, to the House of Correction for 6 Months, (N. B. no fine in this case.)

BYE LAW 12TH NOVEMBER, 1816—Journeyman artificers, or workmen, murlining, &c. Materials delivered to fashion, work up, or repair, may be sentenced, by two Justices, to a fine of Rs. 100, or if the fine is not paid, to two Months imprisonment in the House of Correction, or to the like imprisonment without fine.

BYE LAW, 2ND OCTOBER, 1819—Offences similar to last mentioned occurring at the Mint, liable to 1 Month imprisonment in the House of Correction, or to whipping, or fine, by authority of two Justices.

Persons employed at the Mint contravening rules in regard to alloy, liable to fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or to public whipping, by two Justices.

Also principal melters at the Mint, debasing metal, liable to public whipping, also to fine, by two Justices of Rs. 50 and Commitment to Common Jail, and House of Correction for a period not exceeding 4 Months.

BYE LAW, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1821—Persons purchasing, &c. Regimental accoutrements from Soldiers, may be fined, by two Justices, in the sum of Rupees 50, and if the fine is not paid, may be committed to Common Jail, or House of Correction, for a period not exceeding 3 Calendar Months, or may be whipped (N. B. The whipping may be without the fine, but not without the imprisonment, apparently.)

BYE LAW, 13TH APRIL, 1816—Marines arrived in ships that may be burnt, or destroyed, are liable to be compelled to serve in other ships, and if they refuse, or desert, to imprisonment for two Months, beyond the period they received advance, by two Justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

BYE LAW, 20TH JULY, 1814, AMENDED 7TH FEBRUARY, 1818—Power to two Justices to try charges of assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied by force, not being Felony, and to inflict a fine, not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and if the fine is not paid, to commit to the Common Jail for 3 months. The whole of the fine may be awarded by way of satisfaction to the party injured.

BYE LAW, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1814—Power to two Justices to try charges of Abduction, viz. enticing, and decoying away from Parents or Guardians for immoral purposes, married women, or female children under 13 years of age, and to sentence to 200 Rs. fine. If the fine is not paid, then to commit to the House of Correction to hard labour for 6 Months.

BYE LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816—British and Foreign Mariners deserting from their vessels, or overstaying leave, are liable to imprisonment for 30 days in the Common Jail, or House of Correction, by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 3TH APRIL, 1816—Domestic servants are liable to two Months imprisonment, in House of Correction for Mis-cariage, or insolence, by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1816—Journeyman and labourers refusing to work according to agreement, combining to raise wages, or decoy or intimidate others, are liable to a fine of 100 Rs. or imprisonment for 60 days to Common Jail, or House of Correction, by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814—Seamen deserting ships liable to a fine of Rs 50, in default of payment, or simpliciter, to not more than 30 days imprisonment in House of Correction, and not less than 14 days, sentence by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816—British or Foreign seamen leaving their vessels against the will of the master, or overstaying their leave may be sent to House of Correction for 30 days by 2 Justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

BYE LAW, 8TH JULY, 1816—Persons taking wine, or liquor into the Garrison of Fort William, without authority and for persons below the rank of Officers, are liable to imprisonment in the Common Jail or House of Correction.

BYE LAW, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1814—Persons throwing dirt, &c. on roads, or into drains, or leaving bricks, carriages, &c. on roads, or obstructing them, shall forfeit 10 Rupees.

Persons not removing projections or encroachments on roads, on notice, are liable to fine of 100 Rupees, and expenses of removal.

Workmen rebuilding walls and encroaching beyond the old foundations, liable to a fine of one thousand rupees, and the wall to be pulled down.

The above penalties to be adjudged by two Justices, and levied by distress of goods. If such distress is not found, then offenders may be committed for six Months to the Common Jail.

"N. B. This Bye Law gives the power to Justices to summon Juries to assess the value of lands about to be taken for roads and sewers.

By the same Bye Law, Persons of low condition walking with arms in the Streets, without authority of Government, or of a Justice of the Peace, liable to seizure of arms and a fine of 20 Rupees, to be adjudged by one Justice.

BYE LAW, 23D JUNE, 1802—Gunpowder is forbidden to be manufactured or sold in Calcutta without licence, under penalty of seizure of the powder, and fine 500 Rs. If made, and 4 Rupees per seer if sold. One Justice may sentence where the penalty is less than one hundred Rupees. License to be granted by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1818.—Hotels, Taverns, Punch Houses, &c., to be licensed by 2 Justices. If opened without license, a fine of Rupees 100 may be levied by two Justices; by this law a particular Ghaut is appointed for seamen to land at. (N. B. a dead letter.)

BYE LAW, 17TH APRIL, 1820.—Common or promiscuous gaming for money, liable to a fine of 100 Rupees; if not paid, to 3 Months House of Correction, by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 8TH MARCH, 1827.—Trespassers plying without Bridges liable to fine of 20 Rupees, and in default of payment imprisonment in the Common Jail or House of Correction, not exceeding one Month, by two Justices.

THE PRESS REGULATIONS.

A RULE, ORDINANCE, and REGULATION for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal made and passed by the Honorable the Governor General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Fourteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Three.

WHEREAS, matters tending to bring the Government of this Country as by Law established into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, have of late been frequently pointed and circulated in the Newspapers, and other Papers published in Calcutta, for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by Law, the Printing and Publication within the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, of Newspapers, and of all Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, and other Printed Books and Papers, in any language or character, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news, and intelligence or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transaction, whatsoever.

I.—BE IT THEREFORE ORDAINED by the Authority of the Governor General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal at and within the said Settlement or Factory of Fort William, in Bengal aforesaid, by and in virtue of, and under the authority of, a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe" and by a certain other Act of Parliament made and passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the Government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same,"—THAT fourteen days after the due registry and publication of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the Registry and Publication of the same, no person or persons shall within the said Settlement of Fort William, print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any Newspaper, or Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper whatsoever in any language or character whatsoever, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain, public news and intelligence or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government or any political events or transactions whatsoever, without having obtained a License for that purpose from the Governor General in Council signed by the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being or other person officiating and acting as such Chief Secretary.

II.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor General in Council for such License as aforesaid, shall deliver to the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being or other person acting or officiating as such, an Affidavit specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions, and places of abode, of all and every person or persons who is or are intended to be the Printer and Printers, Publisher and Publishers of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper in the said Affidavit named, and of all the Proprietors of the same, if the number of such Proprietors exclusive of the Printers and Publishers does not exceed two; and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the Proprietors resident within the Presidency of Fort William and places thereto subordinate, who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building, wherein any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Books or Paper aforesaid, is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper.

III.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that every such Affidavit shall be in writing and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken without any cost or charge by any Justice of the Peace acting in and for the Town of Calcutta.

IV.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that where the persons concerned as Printers and Publishers of any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper as aforesaid, together with such number of Proprietors as are hereby before required to be named in such Affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons the Affidavit hereby required, shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn to by four of such persons, if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta or by so many of them as are so resident.

V.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, by the Authority aforesaid that an Affidavit or Affidavits of the like nature and import shall be made signed and delivered in like manner as often as any of the Printers, Publishers, or Proprietors named in such Affidavit or Affidavits shall be changed, or shall change the respective places of abode of their Printing House, Place or Office and as often as the Title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper shall be changed, and as often as the Governor General in Council shall deem it expedient to require the same: and that when such further and new Affidavit as last aforesaid, shall be so required by the Governor General in Council, notice thereof signed by the said Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such shall be given to the persons named in the Affidavit to which the said notice relates as the Printers, Publishers, or Proprietors of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper in such Affidavit named such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the Affidavit last delivered as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other Printed Book or Paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed, and in failure of making such Affidavit on the said several cases aforesaid required, that such Newspaper, Magazine Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper shall be deemed and taken to be printed and published without License.

VI.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that every License which shall and may be granted in manner and form aforesaid shall and may be resumed and recalled by the Governor General in Council, and from and immediately after notice in writing of such recall signed by the said Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such, shall have been given to the person or persons to whom the said License or Licenses shall have been granted, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the Affidavit last delivered as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed, the said License or Licenses shall be considered null and void, and the Newspapers, Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, Printed Books or Papers to which such License or Licenses relate, shall be taken and considered as printed and published without License; AND WHEREAS any such License as aforesaid, shall be revoked and recalled, notice of such revocation and recall shall be forthwith given in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE for the time being published in Calcutta.

VII.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully either as a Proprietor thereof or as Agents or Servants of such Proprietor or otherwise, sell, vend, or deliver or distribute or dispose of, or if any Bookseller or Proprietor or Keeper of any Reading Room, Library Shop, or Place of Public Resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give, or supply for the purpose of perusal or otherwise to any person whatsoever any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other Printed Book, or Paper as aforesaid, such License as is required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation not having been first obtained, or after such License if previously obtained shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such person shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Sixty Rupees Four Hundred.

VIII.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that all offences committed and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance or contempt or default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentences according to law and by virtue of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation is ordained and directed and to award and issue out warrants under their hands and seals for the levying of such forfeitures and penalties as may be imposed upon the goods and chattels of the offenders; and cause Sale to be made of the Goods and chattels if they shall not be redeemed within six days, rendering to the party the surplus, if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeitures or penalty, and the costs and charges attending the levying thereof, and in case sufficient distress shall not be found and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the Common Goal of Calcutta there to remain for any time not exceeding four months, unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied; and that all the said forfeitures when paid or levied shall be from time to time paid into the Treasury of the United Company of the Merchants of England trading to the East Indies and be employed and disposed of according to the order and directions of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace at their general Quarter or other Sessions.

IX.—PROVIDED ALWAYS, AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation contained, shall be deemed or taken to extend

and apply to any printed Book or Paper containing only Shipping Intelligence, Advertisements of Sales, Current Prices of Commodities, Rates of Exchange, or other intelligence solely of a Commercial nature.

J. ADAM
EDWARD PAGET.

JOHN FENDALL
J. H. HARRINGTON.

W. B. BAYLEY. *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

Read and Published this 15th March, 1823.

A. MACTIER, *Ready Ck.*

(A TRUE COPY.)

J. W. HOGG, *Registrar.*

NEW RESTRICTIONS ON THE PERIODICAL PRESS.

PORT WILLIAM, APRIL 5, 1823.

The Governor General in Council with reference to the Bye Law passed on the 14th ultimo, and registered in the Supreme Court on the 14th instant, deems it proper to notify to the Proprietors and Editors of Newspapers and other Periodical Works, as specified in the aforesaid Bye Law, that the publication in any such Paper Periodical Work of matter coming under any of the following heads, will subject them to be deprived of the License under which such Paper or other Periodical Work may be conducted

1st.—Defamatory or contumelious reflections against the King or any of the Members of the Royal Family.

2d.—Observations touching the character, constitution, measures or orders of the Court of Directors, or other public Authorities in England, connected with the Government of India, or the character, constitution, measures or orders of the Indian Governments, impugning the motives and designs of such Authorities or Governments, or in any way tending to bring them into hatred or contempt; to excite resistance to their orders, or to weaken their authority.

3d.—Observations or Statements of the above description, relative to allied or friendly Native Powers, their Ministers or Representatives.

4th.—Defamatory or contumelious remarks or offensive insinuations levelled against the Governor General the Governors or Commanders in Chief, the Members of Council or the Judges of His Majesty's Courts at any of the Presidencies, or the Bishop of Calcutta, and publications of any description, tending to expose them to hatred, obloquy or contempt, also rebellious or abusive reflections and insinuations against the public officers of Government.

5th.—Discussions having tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the Native population of any intended official interference with their religious opinions and observances, and irritating and insulting remarks on their peculiar usages and modes of thinking on religious subjects.

6th.—The republication from English or other papers of passages coming under the foregoing heads.

7th.—Defamatory publications tending to disturb the peace harmony and good order of society.

8th.—Anonymous appeals to the public relative to grievances of a professional or official nature, alleged to have been sustained by public officers in the service of His Majesty or the Honorable Company.

The foregoing rules impose no *Irkanma* restraints on the Publication and Discussion of any matters of General Interest relating to European or Indian Affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum, which the Government has a right to expect from those living under its Protection; neither do they preclude individuals from offering in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the Public Newspapers or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the Interests of the community.

It will be the duty of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and that Officer is hereby enjoined to bring to the notice of Government without delay, any infringement of the foregoing rules by the conductors of Newspapers or other Periodical Works published in the English language; and the same duty is assigned to the Persian Secretary to the Government with relation to Newspapers and other Periodical Publications in the languages of the Country.

The Editors of the Newspapers or other periodical works in the English language are required to lodge one copy of every Newspaper, regular or extra, and of every other periodical work published by them respectively in the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and the Editors of Newspapers or other periodical works in the languages of the Country are in like manner required to lodge one copy of every Newspaper or other periodical work published by them in the office of the Persian Secretary to the Government. For these copies they will receive payment at the usual rate paid by regular subscribers to such publications respectively.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council

W. B. BAYLEY, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

The following Regulation, if not founded on the foregoing proceedings in the Supreme Court, was however passed; it appears to give greater efficiency to the above Laws and Regulations for the Press; and it is therefore subjoined.

NEW REGULATION FOR THE PRESS.

IN THE TERRITORIES SUBORDINATE TO THIS PRESIDENCY.

A. D. 1823. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for preventing the establishment of Printing Presses without License, and for restraining, under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed Books and Papers. Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 5th April 1823, corresponding with the 24th Chytr 1220, Bengul era, the 19th Chytr 1230, Farsy; the 25th Chytr 1230, Willaw; the 9th Cásir 1280 Surabur; and the 22d Rajeb 1238 Higera.

I.—Preamble.—WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to prohibit within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, the future establishment of printing presses, and the use of any such presses or of types or other materials for printing, except with the previous sanction and license of Government, and under suitable provisions, to guard against abuse, and whereas it may be judged proper to prohibit the circulation, with the Territories aforesaid, of particular newspapers, printed books, or papers of any description, whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta or elsewhere, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation within the territories immediately subordinate to the presidency of Fort William.

II.—The printing of books and papers, and the use of printing presses prohibited, except with the License of Government.—Violation of this Rule how punishable.—No person shall print any book or paper, or shall be allowed to use any printing press, or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without having obtained the previous sanction and license of the Governor-General in Council for that purpose; and any person who shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without having obtained such license, shall be liable on conviction, before the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction, in which such offence may be committed, to a pecuniary fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or imprisonment, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour for a period not exceeding six months.

III.—Unlicensed Printing Presses to be attached by the Magistrates, and may be disposed of at the Government's mercy.—Under what circumstances Magistrates may issue Warrants for the seizure of presses.—The Magistrates and Joint Magistrates are further authorized and directed to seize and attach all printing presses and types, and other materials or articles for printing, which may be kept or used within their respective jurisdictions without the permission and license of Government, and to retain the same (together with any printed books or papers found on the premises) under attachment, to be confiscated, or otherwise disposed of, as the Governor General in Council (to whom accounts and reports shall be made in all such cases) may direct; and if any Magistrate, shall on credible evidence, or circumstances of strong presumption, have reason to believe, that such unlicensed printing presses, or types or other materials or articles for printing, are kept or used in any house, building, or other place, he is authorized to issue his warrant to the Police Officers to search for the same, in the mode prescribed in the rules for the entry and search of dwelling houses, contained in Clause fifth, sixth, and seventh, section XVI Regulation XX 1817.

IV.—Persons desirous of keeping or using printing presses, how to apply for a license.—Circumstances to be specified in the application.—And how to be verified.—Whenever any person or persons shall be desirous of keeping or using any printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, he or they shall send a petition, signed by a written application to the Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction, in which it may be proposed to establish such printing press. The application shall specify the real and true name and profession, cast or religion, age and place of abode of every person or persons who are (or are intended to be) the printers and publishers, and the proprietors of such printing press or types or other materials or articles for printing, and the place where such printing press is to be established; and the facts so stated in the application shall be verified on oath, or on solemn obligation, by the persons therein named as the printers, publisher, publishers or proprietors, or by some of them as the Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate may think it expedient to select for that purpose.

V.—Application to be forwarded to Government, who will grant or withhold the license.—The Magistrate or Joint Magistrate shall then forward a copy of such application (with a translation, if it be not in the English language) to the Governor General in Council, who after calling for further information which may be deemed necessary, will grant, or withhold the license, at his discretion.

VI.—*The conditions which may be annexed to such license to be communicated, both verbally and in writing, to the parties concerned.*—If the license shall be granted, the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate will deliver the same to the parties concerned, and will apprise them, both verbally and in writing, of the conditions which Government may in each instance think proper to attach to such license.

VII.—*Power of recalling such licenses, reserved to Government.* Notice of recall ~~how to be served~~—The Governor-General in Council reserves to himself, the full power of recalling and resuming any such license, whenever he may see fit to do so. Such recall will be communicated by the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, by a written notice to be delivered at the house, office, or place named in the application, as that, at which the printing press was to be established, or at any other house, office, or place to which such printing press may, with the previous knowledge and written sanction of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, have been intermediately removed.

VIII.—*Penalties attaching to persons who may use such printing presses after notice of recall.*—Any person or persons, who, after such notice being duly served, shall use, or cause or allow to be used, such printing presses or types, or other materials or articles for printing, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in Section II of this Regulation; and the printing presses, types and other materials or articles for printing, together with all printed books and papers found on the premises) shall be seized, attached and disposed of, in the manner prescribed in Section II. of this Regulation.

IX.—*The first and last pages of books and papers printed at a licensed press to contain specifications.* A copy of every book and paper printed at a licensed press to be forwarded to the Magistrate and by him to government—All books and papers which may be printed at a press duly licensed by Government, shall contain on the first and last pages, in legible characters in the same language and character as that in which such book or paper is printed, the name of the printer, and of the city, town or place, at which the book or paper may be printed; and of every book and paper printed at such licensed press—one copy shall be immediately forwarded to the local Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, who will pay for such books or papers the same prices as are paid by other purchasers, all such books and papers, if printed in the English, or other European language shall be forwarded by the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, and if printed in any Asiatic language, to the office of the Secretary to Government in the Persian Department.

X.—*Notice how to be given, if the circulation of any newspaper or printed books shall be prohibited by Government.*—If the Governor-General in Council shall at any time deem it expedient to prohibit the circulation, within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, of any particular newspaper, or printed book, or paper of any description, (whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta or elsewhere) immediate notice of such prohibition will be given in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, in the English, Persian and Bengalee languages. The Officers of Government, both Civil and Military, will also be officially apprised of such prohibition, and will be directed to give due publicity to the same, within the range of their official influence and authority.

XI.—*The wilful circulation of such prohibited papers, how punishable, if the offence be committed by persons subject to the authority of the zillah and city courts.*—Any persons subject to the authority of the Zillah and City Courts, who after notice of such prohibition shall knowingly and wilfully circulate, or cause to be circulated, sell, or cause to be sold, or deliver out and distribute, or in any cause to be distributed, at any place within the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, any newspaper, or any printed book, or paper, of any description so prohibited, shall on conviction before the Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction in which the offence may be committed, be subject for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour, for a period not exceeding two months, and for the second, and each and every subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable to imprisonment without hard labour, for a period not exceeding four months.

XII.—*The offence how punishable, if committed by a person not subject to those Courts.*—If the person who may commit the offence described in the preceding Section, shall not be amenable to the authority of the local Magistrate, Governor-General in Council will adopt such measures for enforcing the prohibition notified in pursuance of Section X. as may appear just and necessary.

XIII.—*Judgments passed by Magistrates under this Regulation to be reported to Government.*—All judgments for fines given by the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates under this Regulation shall be immediately reported, (with a copy and abstract translation of the proceedings held in each case) for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council, who reserves to himself a discretion, of remitting or reducing the fine in any instance, in which he may judge it proper to do so.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor-General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Teeka Palankeens and Bearers.

A RULE, ORDINANCE, and REGULATION for the good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and for regulating the number and Fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, made and passed by the Vice President, in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Eighth day of March in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and Registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the 27th April, 1827.

WHEREAS, it is considered just and expedient to Regulate the Number and Fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, and to place them, in such manner under the Control of the Police, as may tend to the greater convenience of the Public

I. Be it, therefore, ordained by the Vice President, in Council, of and for the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and by virtue of the Powers in him vested, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the Thirtieth Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the III. entitled "An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the Fortieth Year of His said Majesty King George the III. entitled "An Act for Establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice with in the same"—that Thirty days after the due Publication and Registry of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the Consent and Approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Court shall, in its discretion, approve of and consent to the Publication and Registry of the same, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as a Teeka Bearer within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a License for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

II And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, to License such number of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, as they the said Justices shall deem sufficient for the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such licenses shall be granted for the term of one year, and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said Justices, in any time within the said year, for any great misconduct, or misbehaviour of any persons to whom such license shall have been granted, and that if any persons within the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as Teeka Bearer without having obtained such license as is required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, or after any license which he may have obtained shall have expired or been recalled, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the said Justices of the Peace, forfeit for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding thirty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding Two Months, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

III And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every Palankeen so licensed, as aforesaid, shall bear on each side thereof, in large characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters, the number of such license, and that every Teeka Bearer so licensed as aforesaid, shall wear engraven or written thereon in large characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters, and that if any person, having obtained a license as aforesaid, to let out and keep for hire a Teeka Palankeen, or to serve as Teeka Bearer, shall neglect to have the number of his license on his Palankeen or Badge, as herein before ordered and directed, every such person shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, any sum not exceeding Twenty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period, not exceeding One Month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

IV. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may deem fit to fix and settle the rates, and hire of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers within the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such rates and hire shall be published in the English and Bengallee Languages, twice in the Government Gazette, and affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places, for fifteen days before such rates or hire shall be considered as fixed and settled; and that if the owner or person in charge of any Teeka Palankeen, shall refuse to hire and let out the same, at the rate and price so fixed by the said Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger rate or hire, the person or persons to whom the license for such Palankeen shall have been granted, shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding Twenty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if any Teeka Bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire, so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger price or hire, every such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding fifteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid, provided always, that no person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the penalties in this section enacted, unless the fixed and settled rate of hire shall have been tendered and offered to him, or to some one acting on his behalf.

V. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any Teeka Palankeen, or to any Teeka Bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said Settlement of Fort William, the hire earned and due to the owner of such Teeka Palankeen, or to such Teeka Bearer, according to the rate and hire so fixed as aforesaid, or if any

who shall wilfully break, out, deface, or injure any Teeka Palankeen, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Jail for any period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if the fine shall be paid, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices before whom such person shall be convicted, to award and give to the party complaining the whole or any part of such fine.

VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner of any Teeka Palankeen or any Teeka Bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall make use of violent or abusive language, to, or towards any persons hiring, or proposing, or offering to hire such Palankeen or Bearer, or otherwise grossly misconduct himself, such persons shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten Rupees, and in default of payment, be committed to the Common Jail or House of Correction, for any period, not exceeding fourteen days.

VII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may think fit, to appoint and fix certain convenient places, as signs for Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the Government Gazette, in the English and Bengallee languages, and shall be affixed at the Court House, Banksell, Police Office, and other public places for fifteen days before such places shall be considered as fixed and settled stands; and if the owner of any Teeka Palankeen or any Teeka Bearer so licensed as aforesaid within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall remain and wait for hire in any part of the public streets, lanes, and passages within the said settlement, except such parts as shall be fixed and appointed by the said Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Jail or House of Correction for any period, not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had, or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summonses and warrant, for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and to issue his or their appearance, or contempt order to bring to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentence according as may be directed by the Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation as aforesaid and directed; and that all such duties and expenses when paid, except only such parts of them as the Justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of section VI shall be, from time to time, transmittal to the General Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of at a court to the order and direction of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace, at their General, Quarter, or other Sessions.

IX. Provided always, that nothing in this Regulation contained, shall in any way extend to prevent any person, without license, from hiring or letting to hire any Palankeen for a month or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from hiring any Bearer or set of Bearers for a month, or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from engaging and hiring himself to serve as a Bearer for a month or any longer period, or from serving under such engagement and hiring.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, 12TH MAY, 1827.

In conformity with a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, passed, for regulating the number and fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta; notice is hereby given, that from and after the first of June next, no person whatever shall let out, or keep for hire, any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as a Teeka Bearer, within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the City of Calcutta.

Licenses will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th instant at the Police Office.

The following are the rates and hire of Teeka Palanquins and Teeka Bearers which have been fixed by the Magistrate.

PALANQUINS.

For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours,.....	Rs.	As.	P.
For half a day,.....	0	4	0
Half a day to be considered any time exceeding one hour and not exceeding five.	0	2	0

BEARERS.

For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment,.....	0	4	0
Half a day to be considered any time exceeding one hour, and not exceeding five.	0	2	0

Palanquin or Bearers employed for a less period than one hour, to be paid for, at the rate of one Anna per Bearer, and one Anna per Palanquin.

Any breach of the above Rules will be, on conviction, punished as the law directs.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. OF THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Established 31st March, 1834.

1st.—That such an association being intended to watch over and protect the general interests of Commerce, it is highly desirable not to recognise any principle of exclusion, and that all merchants, or persons engaged in the general trade of Bengal, therefore, shall, upon payment of the Subscriptions and fees, and signature of the Rules and Regulations, be admissible as Members in the manner hereafter described

How constituted.

Eligibility of Members.

2nd.—That the Society shall be styled the “**BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**”

Denomination.

3rd.—That the objects and duties of the Chamber shall be generally, to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good. To communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon. To take such steps as may appear necessary in furtherance of these views, which may be done more effectively by such an associated body. To receive references on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same, and recording the decision made, for future guidance. To form, by that and other means, a *Code of Practice*, whereby the transaction of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and facilitated. And, finally, (should it be practicable,) to arbitrate between disputants wishing to avoid litigation, and willing to refer to, and to abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

Objects and duties.

4th.—That candidates for admission, proposed by one Member and seconded by another, shall be balloted for at the monthly General Meetings, (as hereafter provided,) seven days notice being given by entry in a hand-book to be kept for the purpose; and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

Admission of Candidates

5th.—That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by Members whose Subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

Voting by proxy not allowed, nor by defaulters. Power of expulsion.

6th.—That the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a General Meeting of the Members by ballot (as hereafter provided.)

7th.—That all resident partners of any house of business joining the Chamber, be required to subscribe as individuals.

Partners to subscribe.

8th.—That, to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray the necessary current expenses, a fund be raised in the following manner, viz.

Ways and means.

I.—By an entrance fee payable by each Member on admission of Rs. 100.

1 An entrance fee.

II.—By a monthly subscription of 12 Rs from each resident Member (subject hereafter to an increase or reduction as by a General Meeting may be deemed necessary.)

2 Subscriptions

III.—By such fines and fees on references, &c. as the General Committee (hereafter provided) for the time being shall settle.

3 Fines and fees.

9th.—That a residence at Calcutta, for an entire month at any one time, shall subject a Member to the said subscription, and an absence for 2 months shall in like manner exempt him therefrom.

Residence how constituted. Absence.

10th.—That the business of the Chamber shall be conducted by a Committee; and for the more efficient discharge of its various duties, as well as for the better equalization of labour, the said Committee be made sufficiently numerous to admit of sub-division, and that it shall consist accordingly of 21 Members.

Committee for business.

Members.

11th.—That for the more general representation of all interests and all commercial establishments, as well as for the more equal distribution of duty, no two Members of the Committee shall belong to the same house, or be connected together in business.—And it shall be imperative on parties elected to serve under penalty, in case of refusal, of double subscription for one year, when he shall be again eligible and in same manner liable to fine for non service, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the General Committee for the time being.

Partners and Members connected in business ineligible for Committee. Service on Committee imperative.

- Election of Committee — Retire- ment in rotation.** 12th.—That the Committee be elected by ballot, and at the expiration of one year, seven (7) Members shall go out by lot, and on the expiration of the second year seven more (of the original Members, of one year's standing) and on the expiration of the third and of every succeeding year, at the annual Meetings, (hereafter mentioned,) the seven Committee men who have served longest shall go out by rotation, the vacancies thus occasioned being filled by election (as above). That those going out be not re-eligible till after one year's expiration.—Other intermediate vacancies in the Committee shall be filled up at Monthly General Meetings in the manner hereafter set forth.
- President and Vice President.** 13th.—That a President and Vice President be chosen by ballot from the General Committee annually at the General Meetings, (See Art. 27,) re-eligible how to be chosen after one year's expiration.
- Sub-division of Committee.** 14th.—That the General Committee be authorized to sub-divide itself as follows, viz :
 I.—Into a "Committee of Management" of 7, a quorum to be 3.
 II.—Into a "Committee of Correspondence" of 9, a quorum to be 5.
 III.—Into a "Committee of Arbitration" of 5, a quorum to be 3.
- Committee of management.** 15th.—That the President of the Chamber be ex officio Chairman of the "Committee of Management," and that the said Committee do take charge of the internal affairs of the Chamber—the control of the establishment and expenditure,—the custody of the funds, (under the restrictions of Art. 29,) and the arrangement of Meetings, elections and so forth.
- Chair. Functions.** 16th.—That the Vice President be ex officio Chairman of the "Committee of Correspondence" and that the said Committee shall receive and dispose of all communications and references to the Chamber on general points within the scope of its object, shall investigate and report on all matters of a like nature brought before it, and settle, as far as it can, disputed questions of usage or right.
- Committee of Correspondence Chair Functions.** 17th.—That the "Committee of Arbitration" shall appoint its own Chairman, and confine itself to the settlement of differences between parties applying to it as a Court of reconciliation: it being understood that parties so applying shall be permitted to challenge the eligibility of any Members of the Committee, the temporary vacancies so caused being to be filled up by and from the General Committee.
- Committee of Arbitration Chair Functions.** 18th.—That the proceedings of the "Committee of Management" with the accounts of the Treasurer, are to be submitted to General half yearly Meetings (see art. 25), but not to be subject to the General Committee's confirmation.
- Proceedings of Committee of management How referable.** 19th.—That the proceedings of the "Committee of Correspondence" shall be submitted to the General Committee for approval and confirmation.
- Proceedings of Committee of Correspondence How referable.** 20th.—That the proceedings of the "Committee of Arbitration" shall be referred to the General Committee only in cases where either of the parties desire an appeal.
- Proceedings of Committee of Arbitration How referable. Casting votes.** 21st.—That the Chairmen of the respective Committees have casting votes.
- Records and Accounts How open to inspection.** 22nd.—That the Records of the Chamber, and the books of account, be at all times open to the inspection of Members, under regulations and conditions to be arranged by the General Committee.
- Appointment of Subordinate officers.** 23rd.—That the General Committee duly elected be empowered to appoint subordinate office-bearers by ballot, the Chamber at large to have the right of displacing the same at the next following Monthly General Meeting, or at a special Meeting (as provided for by art. 28.)
- General Meeting. 1 monthly.** 24th.—That Monthly General Meetings be held on the first Tuesday of every month, or on the next day after when that day falls on a Holiday.
 I.—That an election of candidates take place at every such Meeting.
 II.—That the proceedings of the "Committee of Correspondence" be laid on the table for the inspection of Members.
 III.—That vacancies on the General Committee be filled up (as prescribed by art. 12.)

25th.—That on the sixth monthly or half yearly Meeting, and on every succeeding half yearly Meeting, the accounts of the Treasurer countersigned by the Committee of management be submitted for inspection and approval, together with the proceedings of the Committee itself. **2 Half yearly.**

26th.—That at such half yearly Meetings (one month's previous notice being given) Rules may be framed, amended or revoked, as the majority of the meeting (and which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the Members then resident in Calcutta) shall determine.

27th.—That at the 12th Monthly, or first annual General Meeting, and at every succeeding anniversary of the same, the Members of the Chamber shall elect by ballot (see art. 12) Committee members to serve in lieu of those gone out by rotation, as in President and Vice President. **3 Annual.**

28th.—That Special General Meetings, when called by ten resident Members, with one week notice of the objects of the requisition shall be held, at which Rules may be altered, revoked or formed (but of which one month's notice is necessary by article 21), members may be elected, the majority being equal to half the Members resident in Calcutta; be elected, Office-bearers suspended or expelled, and such other business transacted, (of which one notice shall have been given) as it may be competent for a General Meeting to do by the Rules of the Chamber. **4 Special.**

29th.—That the Funds of the Chamber, as realized, be deposited in the Funds how invest-
ed in a "Union Bank" available to the order of the Treasurer by cheques countersigned by the President or Vice President for the time being, and on the Balance amounting to One Thousand Rupees, the same shall be invested in Government Securities in the names of the President and Vice President for the time being.

30th.—That funds arising from entrance fees, shall (if possible) be set apart as a reserved fund for permanent objects, such as the formation of a Library, the purchase of furniture, and so forth. **A reserved fund.**

And that the practice of subscriptions, fees, fines, &c. only be applicable to meet the current expenses of the Establishment.

31st.—That a Secretary be appointed (see art. 23) on a monthly salary of 300 Rs. in the first instance, who shall act under directions from the Chairman of the respective Committees, and take charge of the Correspondence, the Salary, records of proceedings, and the preparation of references; officiating as Treasurer in the collection of subscriptions, fees, &c. the supervision of accounts with such other duties as may hereafter be necessarily allotted to him. Daily attendance (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to be required of him, and an entire abstinence from all private business. **Appointment of Secretary.**

32nd.—That in the event of any question arising as to the construction of Rules, meaning application of any of the foregoing Rules, the General Committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next Monthly General Meeting for approval. **Application of Rules.**

33rd.—That the foregoing Rules when finally agreed to, be printed for general use and guidance, an authenticated copy being subscribed to by each Member on admission, to be kept with the records of the Chamber, and another to be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, and to such other authorities abroad as it may appear desirable to make acquainted with the institution of the Chamber. **To be printed. Signed. Distributed.**

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION

1st.—That, on cases submitted by parties to its decision the Committee of Arbitration shall, in the award, charge such fees as it shall judge to be proper—Members of the Chamber paying only half fees.

2d.—That, where an appeal is made from the decision of the Committee of Arbitration to the General Committee, the fee which the latter shall think it right to charge on such appeal, shall be borne by the Appellant, in all cases where the award of the Committee of Arbitration is not reversed.

3d.—That, on other references to the Chamber, a fee of 5 Rs. shall be charged.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

RULES.

1. That the Office Bearers shall be elected once a year by Ballot from the members of the association, and to consist of a Master, senior and junior Wardens, Treasurer, and Secretary.
2. That the elections shall take place at the December monthly Meeting.
3. Applicants for admission as members must be proposed, seconded, and balloted for.
4. That four black balls shall be considered sufficient to exclude an applicant from being admitted.
5. That the Committee of Management shall be elected at the January monthly Meeting, and to consist of not less than fourteen, including Office Bearers, and five to be considered a quorum.
6. That three Members of the Committee shall go out by rotation, and the Master shall substitute three others from the list of members in their place, any one so named who may decline acting on the Committee being at liberty to withdraw.
7. That the Committee shall meet once a week for the despatch of business, and take into consideration such matters as may be laid before them, their decision being subject to the approval of the General Meeting.
8. In any case where the votes are equal, the Master's casting vote shall be considered decisive.
9. That the General Meeting shall take place on the second Saturday of every month.
10. That the Past Master shall take the chair in the absence of the Master.
11. That the entrance fee shall be fixed at fifty rupees, to be paid for by the applicant on being admitted a member.
12. That each member shall be furnished with a copy of the Regulations on paying two rupees.
13. That the sum of six rupees per month be paid by each member in advance.
14. Any Member allowing his bills to remain unpaid beyond three months, shall have his name erased from the list of members.
15. That all drafts on the Treasurer shall be previously signed by the Masters before they are presented for payment.
16. That the Secretary shall collect with the aid of the Assistant Secretary and peons all bills due to the Association, and disburse the necessary monthly expenses.
17. That a statement of the monthly collections and disbursements shall be laid before the monthly General Meeting for their information.
18. That the Treasurer in January and July, shall lay before the General Meeting, a statement of the net amount of funds in his hands.
19. That a weekly list of arrivals and departures shall be furnished to each Member of the Association.
20. Any Member withdrawing from the Association, shall have no future claim on the property or funds.
21. All applications for the use of the rooms to hold meeting in, or for other purposes unconnected with the Association, to be made to the Secretary, and laid before the Committee for their decision.

RULES FOR THE READING ROOM.

1. All Subscribers must be proposed and seconded before they are admitted.
2. That the Subscriptions to non residents and others unconnected with the Association, shall be two rupees monthly payable in advance.
3. All partners of members admitted to the privilege of the Reading Room, on paying two rupees in advance.
4. Assistants to Members of the Association shall be entitled to the privilege of the Reading Room, on paying a monthly subscription of one rupee in advance.
5. That the Reading Room shall be placed under the charge of the Assistant Secretary.
6. All applications to be made to the Secretary in writing.
7. No books or papers shall be allowed to be taken from the rooms, without the sanction of the Master.
8. All subscriptions and expenses to be regulated by the Secretary, and placed to the account of the current fund.
9. No resident Tradesman in Calcutta is eligible to be a subscriber to the Reading Rooms unless he becomes member of the Association.

THE APPENDIX,

PART IX.

Bengal Civil Fund.*

INSTITUTED 1ST OCTOBER 1804.

Plan for the Civil Fund, agreed to at a Meeting of the Civil Servants of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Establishment of Bengal, held at the College of Fort William, on the 1st October, 1804

Art. I.—The Civil Fund, instituted on the 1st of October, 1804, shall be considered to have Effect from the 1st Day of January, 1804, and the immediate Objects of this Fund shall be, to provide for the Maintenance of the Widows and Children of such of the Subscribers to it as may not, at their demise, leave Property sufficient for the Subsistence and Education of their Families. Also to assist in Maintaining any of the Subscribers themselves who may be compelled by Sickness or Infirmary to return to Europe for the recovery of their Health, without an adequate Provision for their Support.

Art. II.—The Honorable Court of Directors, in their Letter to the Government of Fort St. George, under date the 16th June, 1802, relative to the Civil Fund established at that Presidency, having been pleased to declare, that the Case of such of their Servants as may become disqualified, either by mutual or bodily infirmities, for active Services, and who may be desirous of returning to their native Country, will always be considered by the Honorable Court with humane Attention to their Situation and Circumstances, it cannot be doubted that such of the Civil Servants of this Establishment as may, after a lengthened residence in India, be compelled by Infirmary to relinquish their Prospects in the Company's Service, and to retire to their native Country, without a Provision for themselves and Families will experience the just and liberal Consideration of the Honorable Court. The Fund now established, therefore, shall not, at present, be considered to include such cases to which moreover it could not be extended in the first instance.

Art. III.—It shall further be respectfully submitted to the Honorable Court of Directors, through His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that the purposes of this Institution would be essentially promoted by the Honorable Court's permission to such of their Civil Servants, as may be under the necessity of returning temporarily to Europe for the Re-establishment of impaired Health or Constitution to proceed thither on leave of absence, for a period not exceeding three years, unless prolonged by renewed Permission from the Honorable Court, with the allowance now granted to Servants in India who are out of employ, viz. to a Senior Merchant, Rupees 325 9 2 per Mensem, or nearly 1000 Sicca Rupees per annum, to a Junior Merchant, Rupees 241 2 8 per Mensem, or nearly 3000 Sicca Rupees per annum, to a Factor or Writer Rupees 162 12 7 per Mensem, or nearly 2040 Rupees per annum. It is confidently hoped, from the known Justice and Liberality of the Honorable Court of Directors, as well as from the Favourably allowed to their Military Servants, that they will be pleased to extend this Indulgence to their Civil Servants, who are often reduced to the Necessity of a temporary Return to Europe by ill Health, originating in, or increased by, a zealous Discharge of their official Duties, in an ungenial Climate; and in such Cases are deprived of the Income arising from their actual Stations, as well as of the Benefit they might have expected from regular Promotion in the Service.

Art. IV.—In the event of the Honorable Court of Directors being pleased to exonerate the Civil Fund from the Charge of providing for their Servants in the Cases of Infirmary, Sickness, and Misfortune, stated in the two preceding Articles, it is expected that the Contributions of the Subscribers to the Fund will be sufficient to provide for the remaining objects of it, without a Solicitation of pecuniary aid from the Company. But should any unforeseen Circumstances prevent the Acquiescence of the Honorable Court in what has been above submitted to their Consideration, it shall be solicited of them, through His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, to extend to this Fund the Support which they have been pleased to afford to the Madras Civil Fund, by such annual Donation on the part of the Company, as may appear to them proper, on Consideration of the Number of the Servants of this Establishment, and the Objects to be provided for by the present Institution.

* For List of Managers, vide Directory, part IX.

Art. V.—The Honorable Court of Directors, and His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council shall also be solicited to accept the Patronage of this Institution, to encourage it by their Protection; and to allow any requisite Aid from the Officers of Government in receiving the Contributions for it, or otherwise in facilitating the Means of carrying it into effect.

Art. VI.—The Fund shall be raised, in the first Instance, by the contributions of such of the Company's covenanted Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, as may voluntarily become subscribers to it; and it shall, at all times, be at the Option of the Civil Servants already appointed, or who may be hereafter appointed, to this Establishment, either to subscribe thereto, or otherwise.

Art. VII.—The Contributions for the Fund shall be proportioned to the monthly Salary, or other public allowance of whatever description, receivable by the subscribers respectively; and are now fixed from the first day of January 1864, at the following rates, viz

If the Salary, or other Public Allowance of the Subscribers, be not more than 1000

Sicca Rupees per Mensem, his Monthly Subscription to be 50 Rs. 10

If more than 1000 and not above 2000, —20

If more than 2000 and not above 3000, —30

If more than 3000 and not above 4000, —40

If more than 4000, —50

Art. VIII.—If a question shall arise in any Case, respecting what is to be considered a public Allowance on which the Contribution is chargeable, or if any question whatever shall occur respecting the Contribution demandable from a Subscriber; it shall at his desire, be submitted to a general Meeting of the Subscribers, and the Determination of such Meeting, regularly passed, shall be final.

Art. IX.—The Rate of Contribution payable by each Subscriber shall, with the Permission of Government, be deducted from his monthly Allowance by the Sub-Treasurer, Collector, or other Officer paying the same, and be transferred or related to the Treasurer of the Fund, in such manner as may be found most convenient, and least expensive to the Fund. The Committee of Managers, to be appointed as hereafter provided, shall take the necessary Measures for the Execution of this Article, after obtaining the Sanction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council thereto, and may, in particular Cases, admit a Deviation from it, in a different Mode of Payment shall be desired by any Subscriber, and be equally advantageous to the Fund.

Art. X.—The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the Permission of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, be requested to act as Treasurer to the Fund, and all Money, and Securities for Money, belonging to the Fund, in India, shall be kept in the public Treasury, subject to the Direction and Control of the Trustees and Managers of the Fund.

Art. XI.—The unappropriated Receipts of the Fund, exceeding the sum of 2,000 Sicca Rupees, (to be reserved for current Expenses) shall be vested in the Securities of Government, made payable to the Trustees of the Civil Fund, on Account of the Fund; and the Signatures of three of the Trustees of the Fund shall be requisite for the Transfer of such Securities, or to grant Discharges for the principal Amount thereof, but the Treasurer of the Fund shall be Compent to pass Receipts for the Interest receivable thereupon.

Art. XII.—The Managers and Trustees of the Fund in India shall nominate such Persons as may appear to them proper to act as Agents on the Fund in England, and any Money, that may be required for the Disbursements of the Fund in Europe, shall be remitted to the Agents in England, to be disposed of according to the Instructions they may, from time to time, receive from the Managers and Trustees of the Fund in India. A duplicate Copy of all Rules and Resolutions of a general nature which may be passed relative to this Fund, shall also be transmitted to the Agents in England, for their information, and that of all Persons who may apply to them upon this subject.

Art. XIII.—A quarterly general Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund shall be held at the Presidency of Fort William, on the last Monday of the Months of January, April, July, and October, of each year, or if any circumstance should occur to prevent the quarterly general Meetings being held on the days stated, the day of Meeting, in such cases shall be fixed by the Committee of Managers and named in the Calcutta Gazette. The Committee of Managers or any nine Members of the Institution, may also convene a special general Meeting at the Presidency by public Notice in the Calcutta Gazette if at any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such special Meetings, and the objects of them, be advertised at least six Weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the Subscribers.

Art. XIV.—All Questions proposed at a general Meeting, whether quarterly, or special, shall be determined by a Majority of Votes. But the concurrent Votes of at least nine Members shall be requisite to determine upon any Question whatever, and upon all general Questions, involving any Increase or Diminution of the Rate of Contribution now fixed, or any essential Addition to, or Alteration in the original Rules and Principles of the Institution which are now established, all Subscribers in India, who may not be able to attend the Meeting in Person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and Votes by a written Communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the Chairman of the Meeting.

Art. XV.—The annual Accounts of the Fund shall be made up to the End of April, and Submitted by the Trustees and Managers at the quarterly general Meeting of the Subscribers, to be held in the Month of July of each Year. After being approved by the Meeting, a general Statement of the Fund shall be published, for the information of the subscribers at large, in the

General Gazette. A Committee of Managers and Trustees for the Fund shall, at the same Meeting, be appointed for the ensuing Year: and shall consist of the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor, for the time being, with five other Members to be elected at the general Meeting.

Art. XVI.—The Committee of Managers, or the majority of those present at a Meeting of five or more, or, if less than five be present, any three Members of the Committee who may concur in Opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first Instance, upon all Matters relative to the Receipts and Disbursements of the Fund; as well as generally upon all Subjects connected with the Management of the Fund, and the due Execution of the Rules established for it, which, by such Rules, may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general Meetings of the Subscribers to the Fund. But the decisions of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and controul, by the resolutions of the Subscribers duly passed at a regular general Meeting.

Art. XVII.—The Committee of Managers, who may be appointed in the first Instance, shall be authorized to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, and to fix such Allowance for him payable from the Fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The Officer so appointed shall act under the directions of the Committee of Managers, and shall also attend the general Meetings of the Subscribers; the Proceedings of which, and of the Committee of Managers, and generally all Papers appertaining to this Institution, which may not be intrusted to the Treasurer in India or to the Agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the Fund; and shall on application to him, or to the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the Subscribers to the Fund.

Art. XVIII.—All future Appointments to the Office of Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, as well as the Appointment of any other persons whom the Managers may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the Trust committed to them, shall in like manner be made, and their Allowances fixed, by the Committee of Managers, subject, as in all other cases, to the Controul of the general Meetings of the Subscribers.

Art. XIX.—In the event of any of the five Managers, who may be elected, annually, being subsequently removed from the Presidency without an intention to return to it during the year of their Election, it shall be communicated to the Subscribers at the next general Meeting, and in such Instances, as well as in all Instances of Vacancy in the Situation of Manager, by death or otherwise, a new Election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpired Part of the current Year.

Art. XX.—All Applications for Admission to the Benefits of the Fund shall be made to the Committee of Managers, and be accompanied with the necessary Information Documents, and Proofs, to enable the Committee to ascertain the Circumstances and Situation of the party in whose Behalf the Application is made. The Managers, after collecting any further Information or Evidence which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the Application, with the whole of the Papers received in them, for the Determination of the Subscribers, at the next general Meeting. In Cases of Emergency and Distress, however, when the Managers may consider the Party for whom the Application is made, entitled to the benefit of the Fund, they are authorized to advance such Proportion of the fixed Allowance hereafter specified, as may appear to them indispensably requisite, till a Determination can be passed by the Subscribers.

Art. XXI.—Until the Pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known upon the Point submitted to them, relative to such of their Civil Servants as may be under the Necessity of temporarily returning to Europe for the Recovery of their Health, and subsequently, if the Honorable Court shall not be pleased to exonerate the Civil Fund from this Part of the Charge upon it, any Subscriber to the Fund, who may be compelled by Sickness or Infirmary to quit his Station in India, and to proceed to Europe for the Recovery of his Health, and shall not be possessed of sufficient Means to pay for his Passage to Europe, and support himself and Family during his necessary Absence from India, on his making a Declaration upon Oath to this effect, or otherwise establishing the Fact, to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers, and procuring a Certificate of the Necessity of his Return to Europe, solemnly attested by the Surgeon who has attended him, and countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, with the consequent permission of Government for his Proceeding to Europe, shall receive from the Fund a Donation, equivalent to the Company's Allowance for a twelve Month to a Servant of his Rank when out of Europe, viz. if he be a Senior Merchant, 4000 Sicca Rupees; if a Junior Merchant, 3000 Sicca Rupees, if a Factor or Writer, 2000 Sicca Rupees. This Donation shall be considered to include all claims upon the Fund for the Period of one Year after the Subscriber's Embarkation from India, at the Expiration of which Period, if he be in Europe, a further Donation shall be made to him, on his Application to the Agents for the Fund in England, equal to that advanced to him, upon his Embarkation from India, at the exchange Rate of two Shillings and six Pence for the Sicca Rupee, viz. 500 £ 375 £ or 250 £, according to his Rank in the Service at the time of his leaving India. This Donation shall be considered to include all Claims for the second Year after his Embarkation from India, with the Expense of his Voyage back to India in the Event of his Returning at any Time in the Course of that Year, or of his prolonged Stay in Europe not being necessarily occasioned by the State of his Health. But should the imperfect Recovery of his Health, render it necessary to protract his Stay in Europe beyond the second Year; and, besides his own Declaration upon Oath to this effect, he shall produce to the Agents for the Fund in England, a Certificate solemnly attested by a respectable Physician, or other professional Gentleman of established Practice, that the State of his Health has not admitted of his previous Return to India, he shall, at the Commencement of the third Year after his Embarkation from India, receive from the Agents in England a Donation equal to a Month.

of the Amount paid to him in the preceding Year; and another Moiety, on a similar Declaration and Certificate at the End of six Months viz two Years and a half after his Emigration from India, if he be still in Europe; which shall include all Charges whatsoever upon the Fund, on the period of his return to India. Passage Money may be granted, in Cases appearing to require it, in Addition to the Sums above specified, and in such Cases the Amount shall be determined by a general Meeting of the Subscribers.

Art. XXII.—The Donations from the Fund in the Cases stated in the preceding Article, being meant to be restricted to Persons who may not have the Means of supporting themselves and Families during their necessary Absence from India, for the Recovery of their Health; it is expected that if any Person who may be admitted to the Benefit of the Fund, and consequently relieved from it at the first Donation on his leaving India, shall afterwards succeed by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, to the Possession of Property or Income, such as may enable him to maintain himself and Family without Assistance from the Fund, he will not apply for, or receive any subsequent Donation from the Fund in Europe. The Honor of the Parties will be a sufficient Security for the Fulfilment of this Expectation; which is founded on the Principle of rendering the Fund more capable of promoting the Purpose of its Institution, by restricting it to those Persons, and no Scrutiny of Property shall therefore be made in Europe to entitle any Subscriber, after his Admission to the Benefit of the Fund in India, to receive the whole of the Donations provided for. But the acknowledgement of the Party, receiving any Donation in Europe shall declare his Receipt of it to be *bonâ fide* in conformity with the Rules and Principles of this Institution.

Art. XXIII.—On the Death of any Subscriber to the Civil Fund, who may not be possessed of Property sufficient to provide for his Family, and who consequently leave a Wife, cohabiting with him, or maintained by him and living under a Protection to the Period of his Decease, without an adequate Provision for her support, as hereafter specified; if on the Information, Documents, and Evidence which may be submitted by her, or in her behalf, to the Managers of the Fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers, that she is a proper object of the Fund, a Pension shall be assigned to her from the Fund, under the Provisions and Limitations stated in the following Article. Provided that nothing contained therein, or in any other part of the Rules for this Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the Benefits of it, any Widow, who may have been legally divorced or separated from her Husband for Adultery; or who, at the Period of her Husband's Decease, may have quitted his Protection, and be living in a state of notorious Adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by Law.

Art. XXIV.—*First*. If the Widow, at the time of her Husband's Death be resident in India and be left without an Income exceeding one hundred Rupees per Mensem a Pension shall be assigned to her from the Fund, of three hundred Rupees per Mensem during her Residence in India. If the Widow be not resident in India at the time of her Husband's Death or shall afterwards quit India, and her Income, from her Husband's Estate or otherwise, shall not exceed one hundred Pounds per Annum, the Pension to be assigned to her from the Fund shall be three hundred Pounds per Annum.

Secondly. If the Income of the Widow resident in India, at the Death of her Husband, be more than one hundred such Rupees per Mensem but shall not exceed four hundred Rupees per Mensem, during her residence in India, or if the Widow be not resident in India at the time of her Husband's Decease, or shall afterwards quit India, and her Income be more than one hundred Pounds per Annum, but shall not exceed four hundred Pounds per Annum, the Pension to be assigned to her from the Fund, shall be such as will make up her Income to four hundred Rupees per Mensem, during her residence in India, or four hundred Pounds per Annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Thirdly. In the Event of a Widow, to whom a Pension may have been assigned from the Fund, acquiring subsequently by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, any Property or Income which, with the Property left to her at her Husband's Decease, and the Pension received by her from the Fund may render her total Income, including her Pension from the Fund, more than five hundred Rupees per Mensem, during her residence in India or more than five hundred Pounds per Annum in Europe, or elsewhere, her Pension from the Fund shall be liable to abatement, in proportion to the Excess of her entire Income including the Pension, above the sum specified; or be altogether discontinued in the Event of her Property or Income, exclusive of the Pension assigned to her from the Fund, being equal to the full Sum of five hundred Rupees per Mensem in India, or five hundred Pounds per Annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Fourthly. All Pensions to Widows shall also be liable to discontinuance on their Remarriage. But in the Event of their being again left in a state of Widowhood, without an adequate Provision for their support, and of their appearing to be proper objects of the Fund, they may be again admitted to the Benefits of it, under the same Provisions and Limitations as on their original Admission.

Fifthly. The Pensions to Widows, who may be admitted to the Benefits of the Fund, shall be paid in advance half Yearly, to themselves or to their authorized Agents. But the Acknowledgement of the Widow herself shall be taken for all sums paid in her behalf; and shall contain a solemn Declaration that her entire Income, including the Pension received by her, does not exceed the sum of five hundred Rupees per Mensem, if she be resident in India; or five hundred Pounds per Annum, if she reside in Europe or elsewhere.

Art. XXV.—Widows who may be in India when admitted to the Benefit of the Fund, and may subsequently return to Europe, shall, if they have no Means of paying for their Passage to Europe, on this being established to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers, be supplied from the Fund with such sum as may appear requisite as passage Money, in Addition to the half year's Advance of their Pension.

Art. XXVI.—If any Subscriber to the Fund shall die without the means of providing for his Family, and shall consequently leave a Child or Children, born in wedlock, without an adequate Provision for their Maintenance and Education; and on the Information, Documents or Evidence which may be submitted in their behalf to the Managers of the Fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general Meeting of the subscribers, that they are proper objects of the Fund, an Allowance for their Maintenance and Education shall be assigned from the Fund, under the Provisions and Limitations contained in the following Article.

Art. XXVII.—*First.* If the Child or Children of the deceased Subscriber shall be left without any Provision from his Estate or otherwise; the Allowance for the Education and Maintenance of each Child, to be granted from the Fund, in India or in Europe, shall be, according to the Age of the Child, as follows, viz.

Till five Years of Age, thirty Rupees per Mensem in India, or thirty Pounds per Annum in Europe.

From the Commencement of the sixth Year, to the End of the eighth Year, forty Rupees per Mensem in India, or sixty Pounds per Annum in Europe.

From the Commencement of the ninth Year, to the End of the eleventh Year, fifty Rupees per Mensem in India, or eighty Pounds per Annum in Europe.

From the Commencement of the twelfth Year, sixty Rupees per Mensem in India, or one hundred Pounds per Annum in Europe.

Secondly. If any Provision be left by a Subscriber for his Child or Children, or if, after his death, they shall at any Time become possessed of property or Income, by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, but not such as to provide the sums specified for their Education and Maintenance; the Allowances to be granted from the Fund shall be such as, in addition to the Property or Income possessed by them, will make up the several sums above specified, according to their respective Ages, and as they may be resident in India or in Europe.

Thirdly. In the Event of the Property or Income left to the Child or Children of a Subscriber, at his Death, in which may subsist entirely devolved to, or be in any wise acquired by them, being such as to afford the full amount specified, for their Education and Maintenance, they will not be entitled to any Allowance from the Fund, and any Allowances, which may have been granted before such Accession of Property or Income, shall be discontinued.

Fourthly. The Allowances granted from the Fund, for the maintenance and Education of Children, shall be paid in advance half yearly, to their Guardians or Relatives, having the care of them, or to such Persons as may be intrusted with the Disbursement of the sums allotted for them, either by the Managers of the Fund in India or by the Agents to the Fund in England, who shall from time to time adopt such Measures as may appear necessary for the Purpose of ascertaining any Accession of Property, which would render the Allowances from the Fund liable to abatement or discontinuance.

Fifthly. The Provision so made from the Fund, for the Maintenance and Education of Female Children shall cease on their Marriage, or on their being settled in any Profession or Employment, and the Provision for Male Children shall cease on their being settled in any Profession or Employment, or on their attaining the age of twenty-one Years. But any requisite Sum, not exceeding five hundred Pounds, may be appropriated to the Benefit of Male or Female Children by the Managers of the Fund in India, or their Agents in England, by the Agents of the Fund in England, at the time of their Marriage, or of their being settled in any Profession.

Art. XXVIII.—For Children who may be in India when admitted to the Fund, and who may be sent to Europe for their Education, with the Concurrence of the Managers, Passage Money, if requisite, may be supplied from the Fund, not exceeding one hundred and Sixty Rupees for each Child. An advance for passage Money, not exceeding one hundred Pounds, shall also be granted, if it appear necessary, for the Return of any of the Children admitted to the Fund, who, after completing their Education in Europe, may return to India with the permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Art. XXIX.—It being the true intent and object of this Institution to provide for the Widows and Children of such only of the subscribers as it, among others, at their Decease leave Property sufficient for the subsistence and Education of their Families, and it being the obvious duty of all Persons who have Families, and possess Property sufficient to provide for them, to make proper testamentary Provision for them, it shall be requisite, in all cases of application being made to the Fund for assistance to the Family of a deceased Subscriber, that an authenticated Copy of the Will of the deceased, or if he shall have died intestate, that a full and authentic Statement of any Property left by him, and of the legal Heirs thereto, be submitted for the Information of the Managers and Subscribers. And it is hereby declared, that a general Meeting of the latter, duly held in cases to the Rules of the Institution, shall have full Power to reject the Application for aid from the Fund, in any Instance wherein it may appear, that a Subscriber, leaving Property at his death, has made an improper Devise of it, with a view to throw his Family upon the Fund, or has purposely neglected to make a Disposition of his Property for the Benefit of his Family, whereby they have been left without a Provision, which it was in his power to have made for them.

Art. XXX.—It is further hereby declared, that the Resolution of a second general Meeting of the Subscribers to this Fund, regularly held under the Rules now established, or which may be hereafter established for it, and confirming the Resolution of a former general Meeting, shall be final and conclusive in all cases whatever.

Art. XXXI.—A Subscription Book shall be immediately opened for the Signature of Subscribers to this Fund, and shall be deposited at the general Treasury. The whole of the Bengal Government Civil Servants now in India, as well as all Government Civil Servants of the Company on this Establishment, who may hereafter arrive in India, are invited to become Members of the Institution; and, in token thereof, to sign the Subscription Book; or to cause

their Names to be signed for them. Those who are now in India, and may subscribe to the Fund, shall be considered Subscribers to it from the 1st day of January, 1804. Those who may hereafter arrive in India, and subscribe to the Fund, shall be considered Subscribers from the time of their arrival at Fort William; or from the Commencement of any Allowance receivable by them as Civil Servants of the Bengal Establishment.

Art. XXXII.—Any Civil Servants now in India, who may not accept the Invitation thus given to them to become Members of this Institution, during the remaining Period of the current Year 1804, and any Civil Servants hereafter arriving in India, who may not accept the Invitation given to them, within six Months after their arrival in India, shall not be afterwards admitted as Subscribers to the Fund, without sufficient Reason, stated to the Satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers. Nor shall they, if then admitted to become Subscribers, be entitled to the Benefits of the Fund, without Payment of the Arrear of Contribution which would have been payable by them if they had accepted the previous Invitation to become Subscribers, together with Interest thereupon at the Rate of ten per Cent. per Annum.

Art. XXXIII.—All Persons now in the Company's Civil Service on this Establishment, as well as all Persons hereafter appointed to this Establishment, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their Names as Subscribers to the Fund, and to discontinue their Contributions; relinquishing at the same time all future Title, on the Part of themselves and their Families, to the Benefits of the Institution, and forfeiting to the Fund all Sums that may have been ascribed by them. But Persons withdrawing their Names and Contributions, during their Residence in India, shall not be re-admitted as Subscribers without sufficient Reason, stated to the Satisfaction of a general Meeting of the Subscribers, nor be entitled to the Benefits of the Institution without Payment of the Arrear of Contribution, which would have been payable by them if they had not discontinued their original Subscription, and Interest thereupon at the Rate of ten per Cent per Annum.

Art. XXXIV.—The Contribution of every Subscriber to the Fund shall cease upon his leaving India, to return to Europe, and the consequent Discontinuance of his Allowances from the Company. But in the Event of his returning to India, and again receiving Allowances from the Company, he shall be required to renew his Contribution from the Commencement of such Allowances.

Art. XXXV.—If a Subscriber to the Fund, at the time of his retiring from the service to return to Europe, shall have contributed, by his previous monthly Payments to the Fund, the principal sum of five thousand Sicca rupees, or it, on his quitting the service, he shall pay to the Fund what may be wanting to complete his Contribution to that Amount; such Contribution shall entitle the Family of the Subscriber, on his Demise, to the Benefits of the Institution, under the several Provisions herein stated, or such as may be hereafter established, in like manner as if his Death had taken place during his Residence and actual Subscription to the Fund in India. The Family of any Subscriber to the Fund, who may die during his temporary Absence from India for the Recovery of his Health, shall also be considered entitled to the Benefits of the Fund, under the existing Rules of it, whether such Subscriber may have contributed more or less than five thousand Sicca Rupees. In all other Cases, if the deceased Member of the Institution shall not have been an actual Subscriber to the Fund at the time of his Death, and shall not have contributed five thousand Sicca Rupees to the Fund, it shall be at the option of the Subscriber to admit his Family to the Benefits of the Fund or otherwise.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the College of Fort William, on Monday, the 28th April, 1806, the following Modifications and Alterations of the 32d and 33d Articles of the Original Plan, were unanimously agreed to.

Art. XXXII.—Any Civil Servant now in India who may not yet have Subscribed to the Civil Fund, may become a Member of that Fund, at any time previously to the 1st of January 1807, on submitting his wish to Subscribe, and paying up the Arrears of his Subscription, with a premium of ten per Cent. on the Amount to cover the Interest, which would have accrued on it, had his Subscription been paid Monthly. But any Civil Servant of this Presidency now in India, who shall not avail himself of the option hereby given of becoming a Member of this Fund, before the 1st of January 1807, nor any Civil Servant hereafter arriving in India, who may not accept the Invitation given to him by the preceding Article (31) within six months after his arrival in India, shall (after these respective periods, be admitted on any plea or excuse whatever, to become a Subscriber to the Civil Fund.

Art. XXXIII.—Resolved, that the following part be expunged: "But Persons withdrawing their Names and Contributions, during their Residence in India, shall not be re-admitted as Subscribers, without sufficient reason stated to the Satisfaction of a General Meeting of the Subscribers, nor be entitled to the Benefits of the Institution, without payment of the Arrear of Contribution, which would have been payable by them, if they had not discontinued their original Subscription, and Interest thereupon at the rate of ten per Cent. per Annum."

Additional Articles to the Plan of the Civil Fund, agreed to by a Majority of the Subscribers and confirmed by the General Quarterly Meeting of Subscribers held at the Accountant General's Office on the 31st July, 1820.

Art. XL.—Art. XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXVIII. and XXXIX. of Rules of the Bengal Civil Fund, are rescinded.

Art. XLi.—If a Subscriber to the Fund shall be dismissed from the service of the Honourable Company, he shall cease to be entitled to the Benefits of the Institution, and, in the event of his death, his widow and children shall in like manner have no claim to the benefits of the Institution. But on his dismissal, the amount of his actual contribution to the Fund, without

shall be returned to him; unless his circumstances should be such, as would have precluded him, and his family from any benefit derivable from the Institution, if he had remained a Member, in which case, he shall not be entitled to receive back any part of the amount contributed by him.

Art. XLII — If a Subscriber to the Fund shall be suspended from the service of the Honorable Company, he shall, during the period of his suspension, cease to be entitled in his own person to the benefits of the Institution, but in the event of his resumption to the service, he shall be restored to his former right, to the benefits of the Institution; and if such Subscriber shall die during the period of his suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the benefits of the Institution, in like manner as if he had not been suspended.

By Order of the Managers,

J. DOWLING,

Secretary Civil Fund.

Art. XLIII — If a married Subscriber to the Fund shall after the 1st day of January 1823, proceed to Europe, otherwise than under Medical Certificate, and as an incumbent upon the Fund of the Institution, it shall be optional with such Subscriber, in order to secure to his Family the benefits of the Institution, in the event of his death while absent from India, either to make up his Subscription to the sum of Sixty Rupees 5000 according to Article IV, or to secure a continuance of the Payment here during his life of a monthly Subscription to the Fund at the average rate paid by the Subscribers of the four years standing upon the Civil list; Provided, however that no Subscriber shall be permitted to avail himself of the above Rule for a period exceeding five years, from the date of his departure: nor will any Subscription at the average rate be received after the expiration of that period; providing further, that in case the average payments above described shall be discontinued for a period of one year consecutively the same shall be held and deemed to be resignation and abandonment of the Institution and the Family of the Subscriber shall have any claim upon the Fund upon payment of the arrears due; except upon good and sufficient cause for the omission being shown to the satisfaction of a General Quarterly Meeting of Subscribers.

Art. XLIV — That from this date 5th November 1823 the allowance drawn from the Fund by Civil Servants proceeding to Europe or sick Certificate be recoverable from them on their return to the service within three months by Monthly instalments not less than three times the amount of their Monthly Subscription while out of employ, or receiving less than 1000 Rupees per annum and not less than ten per Cent on their salary and other allowance when drawing 1000 Rupees per annum or upwards.

Additional Articles to the Plan for the Civil Fund agreed to at the General Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Town Hall, on Monday the 30th April, 1832.

Art. XLV — In addition to the information required by the 29th Article of the Rules of the Bengal Civil Fund to be furnished to the Managers before any allowance shall be granted from that Fund to a widow, an oath shall be taken and subscribed according to such of the subjoined Forms as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

1st. If the widow shall not have any other income, and shall not be possessed of any income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the oath to be taken shall be according to the Form A as follows.

FORM OF DECLARATION A.

I, A. B. (of the age of _____ years,) now residing at _____ the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the Bengal Establishment in the East Indies, do hereby upon oath declare, that I am not at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property, of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that with the exception stated, my sole dependence for support is on the annuity to be granted to me from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me,
&c. &c.

So help me God.

The above affidavit is to be accompanied by a rough schedule of any personal property possessed by the widow, and its estimated value, under the general head of valuable plate, household furniture, equipments, &c.; but without any more detailed statement, and shewing the estimated total amount possessed by the widow after payment of any debts for which such property may be liable.

2d. If the widow shall have any child or children living by her late husband, or if any child of his shall afterwards be born, and neither she nor they shall be possessed of any income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the oath to be taken shall be according to the form B as follows.

FORM OF DECLARATION B.

I, A. B. (of the age of _____ years,) now residing at _____ the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the Bengal Establishment in the East Indies, do hereby upon oath declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child named _____ now alive

* If the child shall have been born after the death of its father, the following words to be inserted after the word child.

* Born on (dated) and named.*

and of the age of _____ years, (or if more than one child, their names and several ages to be stated,) and that I am not, nor is the said child (or children) at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I or the said child (or children) can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that with the exception stated, my sole dependence and that of the said child (or children) for support is on the annuities to be granted to me and to the said child (or children) from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here a schedule of property to be annexed, as in form A.

3dly. If the widow shall possess or be entitled to any income exclusive of such as may be derivable from personal property, then shall be substituted for either of the preceding forms the form of oath C. as follows.

FORM OF DECLARATION C.

I, A. B. of the age of _____ years, (describing her residence and naming her husband as before) do hereby upon oath declare that the said C. D. left surviving him one child named _____ now alive and of the age of _____ years (or if more than one child, state their several names and ages,) and that neither I nor my child (or children) above named are at this time possessed of or entitled to any property yielding or capable of yielding a greater annual income than _____ pounds sterling; and I do further upon oath declare, that the sources of the said annual income are truly stated below, and that beyond the amount which may be thence derived, the sole support of myself and of the said child (or children) is the assistance I expect to receive from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here state the sources from which such income may be derived

Art. XLVI.—Whatever legally disposable property, whether consisting of valuables, plate, household furniture, equipages, or other description capable of being made to yield an income, and whether real or personal, of which a widow may be possessed at the time of her application for admission to the benefits of the Civil Fund, whether such property shall have been left to her by her husband or shall have been otherwise acquired, being in excess of the estimated value or amount of £2,000 (two thousand pounds) sterling, shall be regarded as an available source of income, and as such shall be taken into account at a just valuation, or according to the amount realizable by public sale, in fixing the allowance to be granted to such widow from the Civil Fund, the income derivable from such property being calculated at a rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

Art. XLVII.—The declaration which by the 5th Clause of the 24th Article is required to be made half yearly by widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the Fund shall be according to the subjoined form D. and in case a widow shall have acquired property subsequently to the date of her admission to the benefits of the Fund, a specification thereof shall be subjoined to that affidavit.

FORM OF DECLARATION D.

I, A. B. now residing at _____ widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the Establishment of Bengal in the East India, do hereby upon oath declare that I have not become possessed of any property or income since the date when the annuity was granted to me from the Civil Fund of that Establishment, except such as is below specified, and that my entire income, including the Pension received from that Fund, does not at this time exceed Sa. Rs. _____ or pounds sterling £ _____

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here to be specified any property yielding, or capable of yielding an income since acquired, or if none acquired, to be so specified.

Art. XLVIII.—The mother, guardian, or other person who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to an annuity under the several Articles of the 27th Rule, or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children, before he, she, or they shall be enabled to receive the annuity payable or any part thereof, shall take and subscribe an oath according to the subjoined form E., or if such child or children shall have become entitled to any property yielding an income, the same shall be specified as provided in that form.

FORM OF DECLARATION E.

I, A. B. (mother, guardian, or relative) of the child (or children) of C. D. formerly a Civil Servant on the Establishment of Bengal in the East India, do hereby make oath and declare that (here enter at full length the names and ages of the child or children of the deceased, a child (or children) of the said C. D. is (or are) at his (their) alive, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he (or she) has (or they have) not (nor has either or any of them) to this

any income entitled to or possessed of any additional property or income since the date when the annuity (or annuities) was (or were) first granted to him (or her or them) from the Civil Fund of that Establishment, excepting such as is below specified.

Sworn before me }
Kc. &c. }

So help me God.

Here to be specified as in form D.

Art. XLIX.—The several oaths above required to be taken, shall be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or other person competent to administer the same, and such affidavit shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day, on which the annuity is claimable; and shall, in the event of such widow, child, or other person entitled to receive the same being in Europe, be delivered to and left with the Agents in London for the said Fund, or if such widow shall be in India, it shall be delivered to and left with the Managers and Trustees of the Fund for the time being.

By order of the Managers,

R. BARRY FITZGERALD,

Sec. Civil Fund.

Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.*

REGULATIONS, AS SANCTIONED BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

1st. The subscribers shall, from the 1st of May, 1825, contribute, for the purpose of the fund, four per cent. of their salaries, and all other public emoluments, however denominated, compensation for travelling expenses excepted.

2nd. Should any Subscriber be engaged in India on private business, and thereby voluntarily exclude himself from public employ, his subscriptions to the fund shall cease, and in the event of his hereafter relinquishing such private business, and resuming employ in the service, his subscriptions may be resumed, but the intervening period shall not be reckoned in the time necessary to qualify him to become an annuitant. And this rule shall be equally applicable to all persons now in the service, who may have been, or may be engaged in private business.

3rd. The annuities are fixed at 10,000 Rupees each, payable in England at 2 shillings the Rupee, being £1,000 sterling.

4th. The annuities shall be conferred to Subscribers, having served in the Civil Service 25 years, and actually resided 22 years of that period in India, according to their seniority on the gradation list of the service, as given by the Court of Directors, and the right of preference shall not be barred by refusal in a preceding year.

5th. The annuities shall commence with the first of May in each year, beginning with the year, 1826, that is to say, shall fall due at the end of the said office of year, and in like manner, the succeeding Annuities shall commence on the first day of the following official years, and fall due at the close of each year, respectively.

6th. At a convenient period before the close of each year, the managers of the fund shall require, according to seniority, a sufficient number of subscribers to signify their willingness, or otherwise, to retire on the annuity to be granted by the fund, and in case of the absence from India of members, such requisition shall be made to the constituted agents in Calcutta. It will, of course, be incumbent on members duly qualified to become annuitants, previous to leaving India, to empower one or more persons in Calcutta to act on their behalf, and to communicate to the managers the names of such agents.

7th. The following members shall be regarded as having virtually intimated, for the three being, their unwillingness to retire on the annuity, viz. those to whom a requisition may be made as above provided, and on whose part no reply may be received, on or before the first day of the year, with which the annuities intended to be granted may commence, and those who may have quitted India, and failed to empower any resident in Calcutta to act for them during their absence.

8th. The number of annuities offered shall not be more than may complete nine per annum from the 1st of May 1826.

9th. The actual value of annuities tendered and accepted as above, shall be passed to a separate account on the books of the Institution, under the head of appropriated funds; and to the debit of this account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of annuities.

10th. Should any subscriber, having resided in India in the Civil Service not less than 22 years, and been, in manner of it the full period of 25 years, retire from the service before the option of an annuity may devolve on him, he shall be entitled to the same in his proper turn, without any payment to the fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule:—

* For List of Directors vide Directory, part IX.

11th. Any subscriber, who may accept the tender of an annuity, shall be required, to pay to the institution, to pay to the institution, previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contributions, in case the latter quantity shall be less than the former; these values shall be determined as below provided.

12th. Any members so choosing, may decline paying the difference defined in the foregoing rule, and shall, in such case, be entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion to the sum by which the accumulated value of his contributions is less than one-half of the actual value of an annuity on his life.

13th. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honorable Company's Service, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no re-fund of payments which he may have made.

14th. The interest of any subscriber who may be suspended from the Honorable Company's Service, shall be in abeyance, but shall revive on his restoration. If he be permitted, (whether the permission be granted at the time of, or during his suspension, or at that time of his restoration,) to draw salary for the period of his suspension, then his contributions to the Fund for that period shall be claimable, and the intervening time shall be reckoned as actual service; but if he be not allowed salary for the period of his suspension, then no contribution shall be claimable from him for that period, and which, in that case, is not to be computed in the term of service necessary to qualify him for the acceptance of an annuity.

15th. The resignation of the Honorable Company's Service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an annuity from the institution; and annuants will not be permitted by the Court to return to the service: it is, therefore, provided, that should any member fall, on or before the first day of July of the year with which the annuity accepted by him may commence, to comply with the said condition, he shall be considered to have forfeited his right to an annuity from the institution for that year. It is likewise provided, that when a member, accepting an annuity, shall resign the service before the first day of July, but after the first day of the year with which the said annuity is made to commence, he shall, in such case, at the close of that year, only draw the annuity from the date of his resignation, a sum proportionate to the time intervening between the first day of the year and that date, being deducted for the benefit of the institution.

16th. The Fund is open for the subscriptions of all covenantal civil servants upon the Bengal Establishment, including such as may be in England, and who have not either finally resigned the Service, or protracted their absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years; each civil servant now residing in India shall be generally invited to join the institution, as shall those subsequently arriving, whether they be returning to the Service, or newly appointed to the same, and the following shall be excluded from ever becoming members of the institution; viz those residing in India who may fail to signify, in writing, their consent to join the institution on or before the 1st of May, 1826, next, and those returning to, or for the first time arriving in country, subsequent to the present date, who may commit a similar default within six months from the date of their return, or arrival in the country, respectively provided, however, that no person not in India, nor on his passage thither upon the 1st of May, 1825, shall be entitled, on subsequently returning to the country from England, to receive an annuity under the rules of this institution, except after residence in the country for a period of five years from the date of such subsequent arrival.

17th. The affairs of the institution shall be managed by a committee of nine, of whom four shall be ex-officio, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor. The other five shall be subscribers, and elected at a general meeting. The members of the committee shall be also the trustees for the Funds of the institution.

18th. The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of the Governor General in Council, be requested to act as Treasurer to the institution, and the funds, as well those set apart for the payment of annuities as those arising from the accumulation of capital, shall be deposited in the public Treasury, subject to the direction and control of the Trustees and managers of the fund.

19th. For the management in England, of such affairs as the members cannot personally conduct, an agent or agents shall be appointed by the managers and Trustees in India, if such shall still be the wish of the Service.

20th. The committee of managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three members of the committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, and the due execution of the rules established for it, which, by such rules may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general meeting of the subscribers to the fund.

21st. But the decision of the committee of managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of the subscribers, duly passed at a regular general meeting.

22nd. The committee of managers, who may be appointed in the first instance, shall be authorised to appoint a secretary and accountant to the fund, and to fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officers so appointed shall act under the direction of the committee of managers, and shall also attend the general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which and of the committee of managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this institution, which may not be intrusted to the treasurer in India, or to the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of the secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall, by application to him, or the committee of managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund.

23rd. All future appointments to the office of secretary and accountant to the fund, as well as the appointment of any other person, whom the managers may find it necessary to employ for

The due execution of the trust committed to them, shall, in like manner, be made, and their allowance fixed by the committee of managers, subject as in all other cases, to the control of the General Meeting of the subscribers.

24th. In the event of any of the five managers who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the Presidency without any intention of returning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers, at the next general meeting; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of manager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

25th. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held at the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on the first Monday of the second month of every year, (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection,) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. The committee of managers or any nine members of the institution may also convene a special general meeting at the Presidency, by public notice in the Government Gazette, if at any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such special meetings, and the object of them be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the subscribers.

26th. All questions proposed at the general meeting, whether annual or special, shall be determined by a majority of three-fourths of the members who may either be present at such general meetings, or vote thereof by proxy, but the concurrent voices of nine members at least, shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever, and upon all general questions involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, which are now established, all subscribers in India, who may not be able to attend the meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and vote by a written communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the chairman of the meeting, provided always, that no decision upon such question shall be valid, or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties, considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases, be final.

27th. In discharge of annuity of 10,000 Rupees, granted by the fund, the sum of £1,000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant or to such the Company's Treasury in London, at the close of the year in which the annuity may commence, the managers of the fund undertaking, at that period, to pay over to the Government of Bengal the sum of 10,000 Rupees for that annuity so payable, under the principles upon which the Company's contribution to the fund is to be regarded.

28th. The right of annuitants to receive the annuity for any particular year, shall depend on their having survived that year.

29th. The actual value of an annuity on the life of any subscriber shall be determined by the table annexed hereto. The rates evolved by this table shall be revised and altered by a decision of a General Meeting should experience and the fluctuation of interest suggest the necessity of such an arrangement, provided always, that any alteration therein, shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned and confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whose decision shall be final.

30th. To determine the accumulated value of the contributions of any subscriber, the annuitant shall keep separate accounts for each member and these accounts shall be annually made up with the returns in most allowed by the Company.

31st. At the close of every third year the managers shall, according to the annexed table, calculate the actual values of the pending annuities, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated funds of the institution, should those assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the Society and be available for the purposes of the institution on the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total aforesaid, the deficiency shall be supplied by a transfer from the latter fund to the former.

32d. An Annuitant, upon becoming such, shall be furnished with a formal certificate, declaratory of his admission to the annuity, under the hands of not less than three of the managers of the fund. A duplicate in the certificate must be furnished to the Bengal Government, and forwarded to the Court of Directors in London.

Calcutta, 1st October, 1825

At a Meeting of Civil Servants Subscribers to the Annuity Fund held pursuant to notice at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 7th March 1834.

Mr. James Pattle was called to the Chair and read a Letter from Mr. Officiating Secretary Dumbry, dated 30th December last with enclosures.—On the Motion of Mr. H. M. Parker the proceedings of the special General Meetings held on the 26th August 1833 and 28th October last were laid on the Table.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep then proposed the following resolutions:

That it appears to this meeting that the value of each Annuity will be increased, under the condition of paying it for the broken period of the year of decease, by a sum equal to the present value of a payment of £500 (half a years Annuity) to be made at the end of the period assumed, in the table annexed to the printed rules, for the duration of the Annuitant's life.

That upon this calculation the total value to be added to the valuations of the table for the Annuities granted under the rules proposed will be the sums entered in the annexed statement, and the proportion of due to be contributed on retirement will consequently be the half of each as stated in the adjoining column of the same statement.

That in the event of the adoption of the rule suggested, by which the Annuities will be made payable to the date of the Annuitant's decease, it will be necessary to transfer to the appropriate fund of the institution a sum in each instance equivalent to the value of a future payment of £ 530 or Saca Rupces 5,560 computed on the age of the Annuitant according to the above scale.

That in like manner of the Annuities of £ 1000 to be paid quarterly instead of as at present at the close of the years the difference of value to the Fund will be nine months interest on the first quarterly payment of £ 250 plus 6 months interest on the second plus 3 months interest on the third making on the assumption of 6 per cent for the rate of interest £ 22 10 or 225 Sa. Rs. per annum.

That the value of an additional Annuity of this amount according to the Tables of the institution will be as entered in the subjoined Table.

That if this advantage, however, be conceded to the service by the Hon'ble Court of Directors as may be thought fit, be anticipated there will be similarly need to be transferred to the appropriated funds of the institution an additional sum computed for the life of each Annuitant at the rates of the subjoined Table.

That it appears to this meeting to be very desirable that retiring servants should be enabled to take annuities payable quarterly, and continued to the date of decease, and if, contrary to expectation, the representation of the Civil Service should fail, these amongst other advantages without any additional payment be conceded to by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the members of the service will still consider it an advantage if they be permitted hence forward to take annuities on the terms offered, namely on paying the required proportion of the additional values to be transferred to the appropriated fund in order to cover the charges incurred.

But that the objection should be taken to so much the attention of the Hon'ble Court to the inability of collecting any additional contribution, either by means of Fines, or in any other form, when there is in the present condition and resources of the institution at this presidency a fund amply sufficient to provide for such objects without trenching on its stability or means.

That according to the records of the Fund, made up to the 23rd April last, the surplus in hand on that date in excess of the balance recorded up to the prospective calculations of the Fund was Saca Rupces 27,12,239. The interest of which sum alone is more than sufficient to provide for both objects.

That it will require to be considered in case the rules proposed be adopted whether or no to extend the benefit of the payment of the annuity to the date of decease and the further advantage of payments quarterly to existing annuitants or to make either or both rules prospective only and give the benefit of them exclusively to future annuitants.

That upon the existing annuities thirty-four in number the total sum to be added to the appropriated fund of the Fund in order to cover a conversion of them into pensions payable to the date of decease will be Saca Rupces 71,830.

That the further sum to be transferred in order to convert the same annuities into pensions payable by the quarter will be Rupces 65,012.

That it be submitted to the Hon'ble Court to provide for these further appropriations accordingly as they may determine in respect to the commission or otherwise of the annuitants to the benefit of the rules and whether gratuitously or on contributing the proportionate value of the advantages given.

That the committee of management of the institution be requested to prepare rules framed on the principles above explained, in order that the same may be submitted for the adoption of the service at large and eventually forwarded to the Hon'ble Court of Directors with a suitable representation.

The above resolutions having been read and submitted from the Chair Mr. Mangle proposed the following amendment to be substituted for them.

That since the Hon'ble Court of Directors could not have been aware at the date of their dispatch to the Government of Bombay dated the 10th June last of the prayer of the memorial submitted to them under date the 25th September last or of the tenor of the propositions laid before them on the 26th August last, this meeting, anticipating a favorable result to those applications does not consider the service to be in a position to discuss the question of a continuance of the annuities to the date of death as proposed for their consideration in the present dispatch of the Honorable Court.

The amendment being seconded by Mr. Colvin was put from the Chair when the votes being equal in number for and against it the amendment was not carried.

The original resolutions being then put to the vote were carried by a majority consisting of nine members present at the meeting.

The votes by proxy addressed to the Chairman of the meeting (7 in number) being opened were in favor of the question none were in favor of the proposition to postpone the consideration of it.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Rules prepared by the Committee of Management in conformity with the above proceedings:

Rule 33—In modification of the 28th rule of the institution it is hereby provided, that from and after the 30th April next ensuing, annuities will be granted to retiring members of the service, entitled to and claiming the same payable to the date of decease, on their entering into a written engagement binding themselves to pay if so required by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, a sum

equal to half the value of the benefit derived under this condition. The computation of the said value will be made according to the annexed Table, unless otherwise ordered by the Hon'ble Court of Directors to whose correction the calculations are subject.

N B This rule if a similar be adopted at the other Presidencies may be at once carried into effect the calculations, &c. being subject to the correction of the Court of Directors. Vide letter to Bombay Government, dated 10th June 1833 towards the end.

For every annuity made payable to the date of decease under the above rule a sum equal to the discount value of the additional payment stipulated as entered in the Table annexed or by any corrected Table that may be substituted for the same if the Court of Directors shall direct such substitution shall be transferred in the Accounts of the institution to the head of appropriated assets in order to cover the additional charge to the Fund arising from such payment.

Rule 34.—In further modification of the 28th Rule above referred to it is hereby provided that from and after the 30th April 1835, annuities will at the option of retiring servants be given payable either as at present at the close of the year or quarterly after each three months of the year. Provided however that for every annuity made payable quarterly an additional sum equivalent to this advantage computed according to the Table annexed shall be transferred to the head of appropriated Funds in the Accounts of the institution in order to cover the additional charge to it from this alteration in the mode of payment.

Note—This rule will require to be passed and submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors before it can be carried into effect. If the Hon'ble Court require retiring servants to pay for the benefit conferred by ~~they~~ will add a clause to that effect.

J. W. ALEXANDER,

Secretary.

Bengal Military Fund,

ESTABLISHED 1st NOVEMBER, 1824

REVISED 9th NOVEMBER, 1834

SECTION I.

Admission of Subscribers

ART 1 The following description of persons, and they alone are eligible to be Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund

- 1st Officers or Cadets in the Military Service of the Honorable Company under the Presidency of Fort William
- 2d Chaplains of the Bengal Establishment
- 3d Officers of the Bengal Medical Establishment
- 4th Officers of the Bengal Establishment on the Retired List

ART 2 Individuals of the descriptions enumerated in the 1st Article, who hitherto have not become Subscribers shall only be admissible on the following conditions

1st That the application for admission be accompanied by the Certificate of two Surgeons that the person desiring to subscribe is then to the best of their knowledge in good health This Certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect from the person so applying to be admitted Applications from married Officers being also accompanied by a Certificate of their marriage

2d That Donation and Arrears of Subscription, according to the Rank at the time of admission be paid with compound Interest on those sums accumulated half yearly, at the rate of Eight per centum per annum The Arrears to commence from the date of the institution of the Fund or from the entrance of the person into the Service if subsequent to the institution of the same

ART 3 A Subscriber withdrawing from the Fund *factis* *pro facto*, all claims to its benefits as also the amount of his Donation and Subscription and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession Should he afterwards be desirous of again becoming a Subscriber he will be admissible on the same terms as a new Subscriber as described in the 2d Article Note—This Article is applicable to voluntary subscribers only

ART 4 Subscribers who may retire from the Service on the prescribed Pension of their Ranks or in ill health before entitled thereto or who may return permanently or upon furlough to Europe shall not forfeit their title to the benefits of the Fund provided they continue the regular payments of the Monthly Subscription of their Ranks, agreeably to the rates laid down for each Rank in Table No 2

ART 5 Subscribers not in ill health retiring from the Service before they are entitled to the full Pension of their Rank shall not forfeit all claims on the Institution provided they continue to pay the Indian rate of Subscription of their respective Ranks

ART 6 Officers are permitted to Subscribe according to Army Rank Subscription and Donation, as in every other case been calculated from date of such Rank—Under this rule Medical Officers may subscribe as Captains after 10 years service

SECTION II

Donations and Subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund

ART 7 All Subscribers to pay a Donation or Premium on entering the Fund agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying Table No 1 and shall also allot for the support of the Fund as long as they shall continue subscribers the monthly sums specified in Table No II, agreeably to their Rank whether in India or Europe The subscriptions of Cadets to be calculated at the rank Ensign

TABLE I

Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks

	MARRIED				UNMARRIED			
	On joining the Institution		On Promotion		On joining the Institution		On Promotion	
	Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P
Captain and 16 Surgeons 1st Class	3100	0 0	5700	0 0	700	0 0	130	0 0
Lieut Colonel and 16 ditto 2d ditto	2701	0 0	514	0 0	560	0 0	140	0 0
Major, Chaplain and 16 ditto 3d ditto	1162	0 0	414	0 0	420	0 0	120	0 0
Captains and Surgeons	756	0 0	344	0 0	300	0 0	120	0 0
Lieutenants & Assistant Surgeons	360	0 0	30	0 0	180	0 0	60	0 0
Corporals, 2d Lieutenants & Ensigns	240	0 0	0	0 0	120	0 0	0	0 0

TABLE II.

Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks.

	IF IN INDIA.						IF IN EUROPE.						
	Unmarried.			Married.			Unmarried.			Married.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Colonels and 18 Surgeons 1st Class...	25	0	0	50	0	0		1	5	0	43	0	0
Lieut. Colonels and 18 ditto 2d ditto	18	0	0	36	0	0		1	0	0	1	10	0
Major, Chaplain and 18 ditto 3d ditto.	14	0	0	28	0	0		0	16	0	1	4	0
Captains and Surgeons.....	8	0	0	16	0	0		0	10	6	0	15	9
Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons.	5	0	0	10	0	0		0	6	6	0	9	9
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants and Ensigns	3	0	0	6	0	0		0	5	3	0	7	10

ART. 8. Subscribers may redeem by a single payment the periodical Subscription exigible under Article 7, the equivalent sum being determined on this principle.

The amount of Yearly Subscription shall be multiplied by the value of an annuity of 1 on the Subscriber's life according to his age, that value to be taken from a Table of which the following is a specimen. On promotion the Subscriber will be liable to pay difference of Donation and to pay or redeem difference of Subscription.

Age.	Value of Annuity.
25	9 12 5
30	9 9 4
35	9 4 8
40	8 15 0
45	8 8 6
50	8 0 8
55	7 8 0
60	6 3 9

ART. 9. Subscribers on promotion shall be required to pay the difference of Donation between their former and increased Rank, as married or unmarried, agreeably to the rates specified in Table No. I. whether in India or Europe.

ART. 10. The Donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments not exceeding twelve, at the option of the Subscriber; in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the Fund, either for himself or Widow, unless the amount be paid with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the day of admission.

ART. 11. Monthly Subscriptions of Subscribers shall be paid within four months, after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the Society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of Subscription, except satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the delay of payment. Officers authorising their Paymasters to deduct their Subscriptions from their Monthly Pay, shall not be subject to the above penalty; but shall nevertheless be responsible for the arrears, in case it shall appear, that the Paymaster has neglected to make the proper deductions; if payment be then refused, the name to be struck off, if the party entered the Service before Subscription was made compulsory. Arrears which may be due to the Fund by a subscriber at the time of his death, will, if not discharged by the Paymaster of the Corps to which the deceased was attached, or by his Executors or Agents be deducted from the Pension of his Widow.

ART. 12. All Subscribers marrying after their admission into the Fund, and who may be desirous that their Widows should possess claims to the eventual benefits of the Fund, are required to inform the Secretary of their Marriage, and unless this information be given, and payment of the additional Donation made within six months after such Marriage, the Subscribers shall be required to pay double the amount, with interest.

ART. 13. Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing Pay from a temporary cause, under which they had no control, such as captivity, or furlough extended on Medical Certificate, shall, during such period, be exempted from the payment of Monthly Subscription, without forfeiture of the rights of the Subscription; but on the removal of such incapacity, and upon the receipt of Pay, the arrears is to be made good within six months. But if the incapacity to pay proceed from any other cause, dependant upon the choice or conduct of the Individual, such as furlough extended on private affairs, or any penal suspension from Rank and Pay, not only shall the arrears so accumulated be paid up within the above term, but compound interest charged on the amount.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 14. The Benefits derivable from the Military Fund are twofold :

1st. Such as are granted by the Regulations to Subscribers while living.

2d. Such as are granted to Widows of deceased Subscribers.

ART. 15. The Benefits granted to Subscribers while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim by the Regulations of the Fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim ; it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant, and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

ART. 16. A Subscriber, of whatever rank, who may proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate, and who may not be allowed Passage Money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the sum of Rs. 1500 to defray that expense, provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration that he does not possess the sum of Rupees 5000, or property of any description to that amount, and also shall be entitled on his return to India to receive from the Agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage on the production of a similar declaration.

ART. 17. A Subscriber so proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of Rupees Four Hundred for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of Rupees 2000 or property of any description to that amount—but no allowance will in any case be made for equipment to a Subscriber returning to India.

N. B. The benefits held out in the two preceding Articles should be applied for, when claimable ; and no claim will be admitted, which is not preferred within 12 months from date of fullough.

ART. 18. Subaltern Officers proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration that they do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay) an income of £50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum annually, during the period of receiving English pay on furlough. The declaration to be renewed annually.

ART. 19. It having however been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous Passage Money, Equipment Allowance, and Income to subscribers proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, no Subscriber shall consequently be entitled to this indulgence more than once in eight years, reckoning from the renewal of Indian subscription.

ART. 20. Subscribers proceeding to England from any place not under the Presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the local Regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the Fund.

ART. 21. The second Class of Benefits, namely, those granted to Widows of deceased subscribers, are absolute, not dependent on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the Regulations of the Institution.

ART. 22. The Widows of deceased Subscribers shall be entitled to receive the Annuities specified in the annexed Table.

TABLE,

Showing the Amount of Pension to Widows (during their Widowhood) of each Rank.

	In India per Month.			In England per Annum.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	£.	s.	d.
Widow of a Colonel and 18 Surgeons, 1st Class . . .	228	2	0	342	3	0
Lieut. Colonel and 18 ditto, 2d ditto	18	8	0	273	15	0
Majors, Chaplains and 18 ditto, 3d ditto	136	14	0	205	6	3
Captains and Surgeons	91	4	0	136	17	6
Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons	68	2	0	102	3	0
Ensigns, 2d Lieutenants and Cornets	54	2	8	81	5	2

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these Rules of the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any Widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her Husband, for adultery, or who, at the period of her Husband's

Colonels	£ 208
Lieut. Colonel and Major	150
Captain	125
Subalterns	110

decease, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

ART. 23. If a Widow Pensioner on the Fund marries her Pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a Widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the Fund during her first Widowhood, in like manner as if she had not remarried; but subject of course to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the Regulations in the first instance. If the second Husband shall also have been a Subscriber to the Fund, the Widow will receive however only one Annuity, taking that which may be the greatest, that is to say, according to the Rank of the first or second Husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 24. Every Widow benefitting by the Military Fund, and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of Government, shall be entitled (for one passage only) to an allowance of Sixty Rupees 2000, provided the Directors shall be satisfied, after due enquiry, that from the indigence of her circumstances, she has a reasonable claim to such assistance from the Fund.

ART. 25. Should the Fund, however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it, so that the annual income will not defray the amount of the Annuities and other claims, then it shall be in the power of the Directors, after submission to the Army, to make a proportionate deduction from the Annuity of each Annuitant, excepting always the present Annuitants of the Royal Widows' Fund, and from the Payments to other Claimants above the Rank of Subaltern, until the state of the Fund shall afford the means of complete Payment; when, if a surplus income exists, the Arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

SECTION IV.

General Regulations.

ART. 26. The Bengal Military Fund is to be administered by a President and Twelve Directors, to be chosen annually, on or about the 5th of January, by a General Meeting of all Subscribers who may be present at the Presidency. Subscribers who may be absent from the Presidency may vote for Directors by Proxy, on addressing to the Secretary Letters containing the Names of the Persons for whom they wish to vote, or by transmitting such names under their signature to the General Meeting by the hand of any other Subscriber. The Directors who shall be found duly elected shall then choose their President from among themselves.—The precise day and place of Meeting shall be notified by the President, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, at least two calendar months before said

ART. 27. At the Annual Meeting the Accounts of the Fund and Proceedings of the Directors for the past year, shall be laid before the Meeting, for inspection and approval by the Subscribers present, who will elect for the Director; after which the Meeting at large will proceed to choose Directors for the ensuing twelve months. The accounts to be published for general information.

ART. 28. The Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected.

ART. 29. All Subscribers, who may have contributed to the Fund by paying Donations and subscriptions in their own or two ranks during six continued months before any Meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the Accounts and Proceedings, and to vote for Directors.

ART. 30. In the event of a Vacancy in the Office of Director or Accountant, in the intermediate period between two Annual Meetings, the Directors may choose a successor from amongst the Subscribers at the Presidency, who may be eligible to the Office.

ART. 31. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the Society at large, special meetings will be called of the Subscribers at the Presidency (others voting by Proxy) as provided for in Article 26. Or if any alleged mismanagement, or other emergent cause should occur to any twelve Subscribers to require the Notice of the Society at large, a special Meeting shall be summoned by the President on the written requisition of such twelve Subscribers under the forms above prescribed.

ART. 32. The Directors shall have a Secretary chosen by themselves, who also shall be an Accountant, with an Establishment up in such allowances as shall be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

ART. 33. The Secretary will be expected to have an Office at his own Residence for the accommodation of the Meetings of the Directors for the preservation of the Records, and for the purpose of affording access to the Officers of the Army at large to the Books of the Institution.

ART. 34. The Directors of the Fund will hold regular Monthly Meetings; but no Meeting of the Directors consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be competent to the transaction of business; and it will rest with any Director, or with the Secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the President, who will convene a special Meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application; but no special Meeting shall be called with the view of reconsidering Resolutions which may have been already adopted by a former Meeting of Directors, unless at the requisition of a number of Directors greater than that which attended such Meeting.

ART. 35. The Secretary will invariably lay before the Directors, either at the Regular or Special Meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last Meeting. Minutes of the Proceedings of all Meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the signatures of the Directors present. The Secretary will also submit to the Directors who attended, drafts

of all the letters which in those Meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the Secretary, without waiting for a Meeting of the Directors: but every letter proposed to be dispatched by the Secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of one Director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.

ART. 36. The Secretary will keep the set of Books in use in the Military Widows' Fund under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the Directors of the Fund.

ART. 37. The Books and Correspondence of the Fund shall be at all times open to the inspection of Subscribers.

ART. 38. When any new Regulation shall appear to the Directors to be advisable, such Regulation shall be circulated to Corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes (to be ascertained at the expiration of four months) shall decide its adoption or rejection.

ART. 39. If any Subscriber or Claimant on the Fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of The Directors to that of the Subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the Regulations, such appeal, provided it to be approved by three Directors, shall be referred by the Directors and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding Article, and the decision on such appeal, or that of the Directors in cases not appealable shall be final in all cases whatever, any further agitation of the question by a process of law or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the Fund.

ART. 40. When a reference shall be made to the Subscribers at large respecting either proposed Regulation, or an Appeal, the result of such reference shall be communicated to Corps for the information of Subscribers.

ART. 41. Generally all payments due from the Fund are to be made half yearly in England, and monthly in India; but in cases when Pensioners or Claimants on the Fund are about to embark for Europe, all arrears are to be paid up to the latest date practicable.

ART. 42. Any arrear which may be due to the Fund by a subscriber or by an Annuitant who may have received an over payment, loan or advance, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the Fund to the person owing such arrear.

ART. 43. All income derived from the Bengal Military Fund is declared to be unalienable, and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the Fund.

ART. 44. If a subscriber who may be dismissed from the service, by a Court Martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the service, he shall be re-admissible to the Fund on payment of the arrear that may have accumulated, with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension.

ART. 45. All Property belonging to the Military Fund at any period shall be invariably vested in the Honorable Company's Securities, with exception of a small Balance to meet current expenses, and monthly Pensions.

ART. 46. The Business of the Fund in Europe shall be conducted through the Agency of who will from time to time receive the necessary instructions for their guidance and to whom such Applications will be preferred as cannot with equal convenience be submitted to the Directors of the Fund in India.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Form of Certificates of Health to accompany the Applications of an Officer to become a Subscriber.

SECTION 1ST. ARTICLE 2D.

We, the undersigned Medical Officers of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble East India Company's Service (as the case may be), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have Carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him free from any bodily Complaint or of a dangerous tendency, and believe him to be a good life.

(Station and date)

(a) C. D. { Rank, Corps,
E F { and Service.

I, A. B. do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above Certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my Health and Constitution, and that I do believe myself to be perfectly good life.

Signed and declared in my presence, this
Station or Camp

A. B. (Rank, Corps and date;) day of 18 at

G. H. (Rank)

Commanding at Camp or Station.

(a) In cases where it is not practicable to obtain the Counter-signature of a second Medical Officer within a reasonable distance, the same should be noticed at the bottom of the Certificate by the Medical Officer subscribing it.

No. II.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Passage Money.

SECTION 3D. ARTICLE 16TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N I, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 5000, or convertible property (b) of any description which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on Sick Certificate to Europe, agreeably to my Furlough as published in G. O. of the

I claim from the Military Fund the sum of Sicca Rupees 1,500, under Article 16 of the Regulations.

J. K.

(Station and date)

Captain

Regt. N. I.

No. III

Form of Declaration to accompany an Application for Equipment Allowance.

SECTION 3D ARTICLE 17TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N I, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 2,000 in money or convertible property (b) of any description, which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on Sick Certificate to Europe, agreeably to my Furlough as published in G. O.

I claim from the Military Fund the sum of Sicca Rupees Four Hundred, under Article 17th of the Regulations

J. K.

(Station and date)

Captain

Regt. N. I.

No. IV.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Income Allowance.

SECTION 3D ARTICLE 18TH.

I, J. K. Regt. N I, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay) an income of £50 per Annum, and that I claim that sum yearly from the Military Fund, under the Regulations of that Institution (Article 18th.) for my support, being on Sick Certificate to Europe, agreeably to my Furlough, as published in G. O.

J. K.

(Station and date.)

Regt. N. I.

No V.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of a Widow for Passage Money.

SECTION 3D ARTICLE 24TH

I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that, with the exception of the Pensions to which I am entitled from the Military Fund and Lord Clive's Fund, I am not possessed of nor have any interest in property of any description, or from whatever source derived, exceeding the value of Sicca Rupees and, exclusive of the above-mentioned Pensions, my entire income will not exceed Sicca Rupees

£

per Annum.

or

(b) By convertible property is meant horses, houses, plate, and such articles as are usually sold by persons proceeding on furlough. Wearing apparel and other requisites for comfort and convenience not deemed convertible.

King's Military Fund.

Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of Widows and Children of Deceased Officers in His Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820, and revised in 1827.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander-in-Chief in India, the above named fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased officers in His Majesty's Regiments, serving in India, who may have been left destitute; and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions; and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent home.

It having since, been found advisable to make some alterations in the rules and regulations then established, the following revised regulations, passed with the general consent of the officers of the army, have been approved of by His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Combermere, Commander-in-Chief in India, who has been pleased to become patron to the Institution.

1st. That the Committee of general management formed at Calcutta shall consist of the following persons for the time being, *viz*:

- The Major General Commanding the Presidency Division,
- The Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India,
- The Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India,
- The Inspector of Hospitals,
- The Commandant of Fort William,
- The Assistant Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India,
- The two Senior Officers of His Majesty's Regt. quartered in Fort William,
- The Senior Subalterns of ditto,
- Commandant of the Depot at Chinsurah,
- The Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief,
- The Major of Brigade of His Majesty's Forces,
- The Paymaster of His Majesty's Forces, and,
- The Paymaster of His Majesty's Regiment quartered in Fort William.

2d. That a subcommittee to superintend all connected with this fund, and acting under the general committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such Officers being Subalterns.

The Senior Officers of this dignity to Army at the Presidency.

All Officers of the General Staff.

The two Senior Officers of His Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

The two Senior Subalterns of ditto.

And that the Major of Brigade of King's Troops may be good enough to act as *Honorary Secretary*.

3d. That every officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified in the Margin *

* *STAFF.*
Commander in Chief, 30
General Officers, 20
Adjutant-General, Quarter Master General, Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal, 12
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary, Madras and Bombay, 10
Assistant Adjutant General, & Assistant Quarter Master General, 8
Majors of Brigades and other staff, 6

4th. That the Paymasters of Corps shall be authorized and required to make these deductions monthly, and shall regularly remit the same to the Agents of the King's Military Fund, Messrs. Fergusson and Co. Calcutta.

5th. All married Officers shall subscribe to the Fund within three months after joining the Regiments or stations, and Bachelor within three months after their Marriage; any Officer neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a Subscriber, unless by the sanction of the General Committee, always paying up arrears from the date of his joining or marriage, as the case may be; or, if in India at the time, from the date of the revision of these Regulations, 1st August, 1827.

REGIMENTAL.
Lieutenant Colonel, (if Commanding Battalion or Corps, 2 extra), 6
Majors, (ditto ditto), 4
Captains, 4
Paymasters, Surgeons, & Adjutants, 2
Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, and Quarter Masters, 2
Cornets, Ensigns, and Veterinary Surgeons, 2

6th. That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of His Majesty's Corps, serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, was pleased to order and direct when the fund was established, that bills may be granted to the Pay-Master of His Majesty's Regiments by the Government of Mad-

ras and Bombay, on the Government of Bengal, at the Exchange of 108 Calcutta Sicca Rupees for every 116 Madras Rupees, and 325 Calcutta Sicca Rupees for every 350 Bombay Rupees, payable at sight to the General Agents in Calcutta, thereby avoiding Commission, double agency and risks of exchange.

7th. That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and assigned by committees of subscribers, as herein declared.

8th. That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family, who may have become destitute by the death of any regimental officer, such widow shall memorialise or represent, the case of herself and family, through the commanding officer of the corps, the casualty occurred, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the commanding officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT.

A Field Officer, (if practicable)

1 Captain, Surgeon, or Paymaster.

2 Lieutenants, or 1 Lieutenant and 1 Quartermaster or Assistant Surgeon
equally as possible, officers from such Corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

9th. That whenever there may be mixed corps of His Majesty's service, or more than one stationed together at the same time, every application for relief from this fund shall be heard and decided on by a general committee, composed, as

10th. As it may often happen, that officers die while the corps they belong, to is stationed by itself, or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five officers (being subscribers) to hear and decide upon the case of any widows and children so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund. It shall also be competent for the Commander-in-Chief at either Presidency to assemble a special committee, to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the regiment to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond sea.

11th. That such general, special, or regimental committees at the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the party seeking relief, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted, whether for passage money or maintenance, strictly in conformity with the regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such committees shall be forwarded to the agents of the general committee, if in Bengal, or to the honorary secretary of the sub-committee, or such person as may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief; if at the presidency of Madras or Bombay, by the officer commanding the Corps in which the casualty may have occurred.

12th. The sub-committee at Madras and Bombay will, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the agents at Calcutta for the amount of the sum which may be awarded, but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such sub-committee, the general committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the rules laid down.

13th. The sub-committee will, on drawing for any sum on the general agents, transmit the report of the station committee, as well as their own opinion and explanations of the award as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

14th. The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending Home, distressed families of deceased officers, with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the King's Service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of staff and regimental officers will support it.

15th. But to prevent doubts and misconceptions, which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no widow who is not in distressed circumstances, or no lady continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the fund, further than is stated in the 8th clause of the schedule of awards. It is also declared, that no widow is entitled to passage money or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to sea or on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn; and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund: and further that no widow, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

16th. Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a general or sub-committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c. &c.

17th. That the general agents in Calcutta shall furnish an annual accounts of the receipts and disbursements of this Fund, agreeably to forms annexed, to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces; and that that officer be applied to, to circulate the same amongst the subscribers, and the several officers of government at the three Presidencies.

18th. That commanding officers of His Majesty's regiments be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the general agents, who are requested, from time to time, to apprise commanding officers whenever any corps may fall in making such remittances.

19th. That no general rule or regulation of this fund shall be altered, except recommended by the general committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

20th. In taking the opinion of the regiments and staff officers of His Majesty's forces in India a very general wish has been expressed, that all widows should have their passage to England, &c. &c. defrayed. The Funds do not now admit of it, but should the positive standing

balance of the fund, ever amount to forty thousand Rupees (40,000), the committee will again put the question for the sense of the subscribers, with a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty thousand Rupees (30,000); and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the Fund. Their subscriptions should then be augmented. As an officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must, in like manner, cease from the same period; but an officer going to sea for benefit of his health, being entitled to his Company's allowances, will be considered as a subscriber, during his absence.

FORM OF DRAFTS TO BE USED BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

To _____ General Agents to the Military Fund for His Majesty's Service.

GENTLEMEN,

At _____ days after sight, please to pay to Brigade Major, Captain A. B. or order, the sum of Sicca Rupees _____ being amount of maintenance allowance, granted to Mrs. _____ by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date,

_____ } Sub-Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

At _____ days after sight, please pay to Brigade Major Captain A. B. or order, the sum of Rupees _____ being amount of Passage Money and travelling allowance granted to Mrs. _____ by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date.

_____ } Sub-Committee.

NOTE.—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.

RULES for awards to be paid to the widows of officers from the General Fund for His Majesty's Service.

1st. The Amount of Passage Money to the Widow of a Field Officer shall be limited to Rupees of the country,.....	2000
Captain and Subaltern,.....	1500
For each Child, not exceeding three in number,.....	500
For each exceeding three,.....	300

2nd The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey to England, the amount to be paid to them in Bills at sight, if procurable, or in cash at the current rate of exchange, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For every widow per mile.....	0	1	0
For one child...ditto...w.....	0	0	6
If more than one child, each per mile,.....	0	0	4

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship, on which she proceeds, may be bound.

3d.—If an Officer shall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days' march of these Presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a King's medical officer, that she is, from ill health, or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea; in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, (on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months,) as may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate be granted to such widows, whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either Presidency, according to the annexed scale, No. 1.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year and the months noted, in the annexed scale, No. 1, having been ascertained to be the only practicable ones: any Lady becoming a Widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims, be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her journey.

6th. An officer travelling, being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband's rank are deemed sufficient to enable any Lady to proceed to the Presidency.

7th. Every Lady receiving subsistence under Regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled to one month's full pay and allowances, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the Presidency, unless it is shown by a Medical Certificate, as per No. 3, that she is, from ill health or approaching confinement unable to travel; but in no case shall the allowance be drawn for a period exceeding 3 months in addition to the time allowed for travelling.

8th. Any Lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the months' march required to proceed to the place of intended residence, under the restrictions, &c. allowed from those proceeding to England, and three months' full pay and allowances in addition, in full of all demands on the Fund.

APPENDIX.

FORMS.

THE KING'S MILITARY FUND

REPORT and AWARD of _____ Committee
[As the case may be.]

PRESIDENT :

Lieutenant-Colonel or Major _____

Members

Heard the case of Mrs _____ of _____ being the Widow of _____

Mrs Amount of Grant, Rupees
Childrenalso Children
The Committee deem the Family or Widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive maintenance from _____ to _____ under Regulation 4th

Being _____ months, at _____ per month.

Ditto ditto under Regulation 3d

_____ months, at _____ per ditto

Maintenance under Regulation 6th. _____

months, at ditto. _____

Passage Money to the Widow. _____

" " Children. _____

Travelling expenses from London to, _____

Total Rs. _____

[Signed by] _____ President

Members.

No. 1.

SCALE REFERRED TO, IN REGULATION No's 4 AND 5.

Stations.	Periods at which Journeys can be undertaken.	Computed length of Journey.
Meerut,	From the 10th June to the 10th April,	2½ Months.
Cawnpore,	Ditto,	2 " "
Ghazepore,	At all periods,	1½ " "
Dinapore,	"	1½ " "
Boglipore,	"	"
Berhampore,	Within 14 days march.	"
MADRAS.		
Cannanore,	"	"
Trichinopoly,	"	"
Secunderabad,	"	"
Bellary,	"	"
Engalore,	"	"
Arcot,	"	"
Poonah,	BOMBAY.	"

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT.

Balance left in hand 1st January, 1826.....	3,000	0	0
Amount of Subscriptions as per List No. 1.....	18,040	0	0
Per Government Donation.....	6,000	0	0
Interest on Government Promissory Note.....	360	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,340	0	0
Disbursements as per List No. 2, for Widows.....	6,948		
Expenses for Collecting, &c. at Rupees 200 per month.....	2,400		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,348	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance in hand,	18,032	0	0

Notes.—The Committee have purchased Government Papers deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, to the amount of 10,000 Rupees, bearing interest at 5 per Cent. Amount expended on this account 9,900 Rupees

LIST No. 1.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By three Commanders-in-Chief, for one year.....	Rs.
By four General Officers on the Staff, for one year.....	
By one ditto, from 1st March, 1826, to 1st January, 1827, ten months.....	
By four Staff Officers, at 25 Rupees.....	
By at 10 Rupees.....	
By at 8 Rupees.....	

4TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel in Command.....	Rs.
1 Major.....	
3 Captains, Pay Master, &c.....	
12 Lieutenants, &c.....	
3 Cornets.....	

Total

LIST No. 2.
AWARD FOR WIDOWS.

To the Widow of a Subaltern, 38th Regiment, dying at Meerut in the month of May.....	
To Subsistence from 1st May to the 1st June.....	
To 3 months' Subsistence for Journey.....	
To 1 month additional, by Regulation 9th.....	
To 2 months' ditto, on Medical Certificate.....	
To Passage Money for herself.....	
Ditto ditto for 3 Children.....	
To Travelling expenses from London to Edinburgh, 300 miles, (8 days) for self, at and 3 Children, each £ exchange at 2 Shillings per Rupee.....	
	<hr/>
Total	3,000 0 0

Notes.—Awarded by the Regimental Committee,..... Rs. Rs. 3,000 0 0

Lord Clive's Fund.

INSTITUTED 6TH APRIL, 1770.

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers, superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks, from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, and they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks. —

Colonel.....	£ 4,000	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	£ 1,000
Lieutenant colonels.....	3,000	Assistant Surgeon.....	1,000
Major.....	2,500	Ensign.....	750
Captain.....	2,000	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.....	
Commissary of Ordnance.....	2,000	deputy ditto conductor and all.....	750
Surgeon.....	2,000	other inferior warrant Officers.....	
Lieutenant.....	1,000		

All commissioned staff, or warrant officers to have half the ordinary pay, they enjoyed whilst in the service, viz

	per annum.	per day
Colonel.....	£ 228 2 6	or 12s 6d
Lieutenant Colonel.....	182 10 0	" 10 0
Major.....	136 17 6	" 7 6
Captain, surgeon, and commissary.....	91 5 0	" 5 0
Lieutenant, assistant surgeon, and deputy commissary.....	45 12 6	" 2 6
Ensign.....	36 10 0	" 2 0
Conductor of Ordnance.....	36 10 0	" 2 0

Their widows, one-half the above, to continue during their widowhood

Pensions to non commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows. —

Sergeant of artillery, 9d. per day, is. to those who have lost a limb.

Privates of ditto, 6d. ditto and 9d. to ditto ditto.

All other non commissioned officers and privates received 4 pence 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas, but if non commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which if they reside more than 25 miles from London, they are permitted to do so by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them, a shilling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned, and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly in advance.

PENSION TO WIDOWS.

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon proving, satisfactorily evidence, that their husbands did not die possessed of property, to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows. —

Colonel of cavalry.....	St. Rs. 96 6 9	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and surgeons.....	St. Rs. 20 0 0
Colonel of artillery, infantry, and engineers.....	75 0 0	Lieutenant of cavalry.....	27 6 0
Lieutenant colonel of cavalry, ..	69 9 0	Ditto of artillery, and deputy commissary of ordnance.....	17 8 0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers.....	60 0 0	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and assistant surgeon.....	15 0 0
Major of cavalry.....	58 3 4	Cornet of cavalry.....	15 0 0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers.....	45 0 0	2d Lieutenant of artillery.....	15 0 0
Captain of cavalry.....	44 13 7	Ensign of infantry and engineers.....	12 13 0
Ditto of artillery and commissary of ordnance.....	35 0 0	Conductor of ordnance and riding master of cavalry.....	12 8 0

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules, as are prescribed for those officers, and also in India, by the sanction of the governor general.

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificate of their marriage, in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating, that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount prescribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company, and Lord Clive, nor any person or persons in trust for them.

Widows of non commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed, or the pensions of their husbands, payable half yearly, in England, or monthly, in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM 25TH MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their General Letter, in the Military Department, under date the 15th September, 1824, having enjoined correctness, in the wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund the Governor General in Council, is pleased to publish the following Form, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future cases of application of that nature.

FORM.

I, _____ Widow of _____ late a _____ in the service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not die possessed of Property, either real or personal, to the amount of £ 500, nor any person or persons in trust for him.

A. B.

Sworn before me,
at this day of _____
One Thousand _____
Eight hundred and _____

C. D. Magistrate

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 30 OCTOBER, 1824.

Under Orders from the Right Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors, the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General in Council directs, that the following Form of Affidavit shall be adopted hereafter, by all Widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, in substitution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No. 98, B. dated the 25th March, 1825.

" To Wit

I, _____ hereby maketh Oath, that the _____ is the Widow of _____ late a _____ in the Hon^{ble} East India Company's Service, and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her aforesaid Husband; and this deponent further swears, that her said Husband did not die possessed of, or entitled to real and personal Estate to the amount in value together, of _____ nor any person or persons in trust for him."

Sworn before me
this _____
day of _____

Bengal Military Bank.*

FORT WILLIAM, 23d DECEMBER, 1820.

1 The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having been pleased to approve of a plan recommended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the Establishment of a General Military Bank in Calcutta, for the purpose of furnishing the Officers of the Army, with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their monthly allowances, and to assist such Regimental savings Banks as have been established in Bengal, as well as to encourage the extension of similar Institutions throughout the several Regiments serving under this Presidency, by affording them a mode of easily investing their Funds with security; the following regulations are, with the sanction of Government, promulgated for general information, to have effect from the 1st of January, 1821, from which date the Bengal Military Bank will be open to receive Deposits

2 After the 1st of January 1821, all European Commissioned or Non-Commissioned, Staff, or Warrant Officer, of every description, attached to the Military branch of the Service, wishing to remit any part of their Pay and allowances, shall be considered authorized, to have any sum of Sicca Rupees, not less than ten, and without fractions, regularly deducted from their monthly allowances, by Pay masters, and remitted to the Military Bank in Calcutta, on making application to that effect by letter, or upon specifying in a note inserted on the Back of their Pay Bills, the sum to be deducted, according the following Form —

* Deduct from the Pay Bill and remit to the Military Bank as follows —
 * For Captain A. B. One hundred Sicca Rupees Sicca Rupees 100
 * Lieutenant, C. D. Thirty six Sicca Rupees..... 36
 * Sergeant E. F. Twelve Sicca Rupees,..... 12

“ Total Sicca Rupees,..... 148

Remittances on account of Staff Sergeants, will be made by Officers drawing their Pay.

3 On the receipt of the Pay Bills and Abstracts of their respective Divisions of Payment, Pay masters will monthly remit the aggregate sums thus deducted to the Secretary of the Bank, in Calcutta, by a Bill of Exchange on the Accountant General, drawn in favour of the Bengal Military Bank, transmitting, at the same time, a detailed statement, agreeably to the annexed Form, exhibiting the Amount remitted on account of each Individual.

“ Memorandum of the Amount of Deductions from the Pay Abstracts of the——Battalion——Regiment, for the Month of—— 18——to be remitted to the Bengal Military Bank.

Rank and Names.	Companies.	Total of each.	
		Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Captain G. H.	1st Gr.	50	
“ E. F.	2d Gr.	100	
Lieutenant P. R.	Ditto	36	
Lieutenant J. R.	1st B. C.	22	
Lieutenant L. M.	4th „	30	
Lieutenant N. O.	7th „	10	
Lieutenant and Adjutant S. T.	Adj't's Estbl. „	40	
Sergeant Major C. D.		10	
Lieutenant and Quarter Master T. U.	Qr. M's Estbl. „	50	
Assistant Surgeon, P. Y.	Medical Estbl. „	100	
Total Sicca Rupees Four Hundred and Forty Eight.....		418	
Sicca Rupees.....			

(signed) A B

4. These deductions will be regularly noticed in the Pay Office Statements, furnished to each Troop, Company, and separate Establishment, which are directed to be henceforth regularly copied into all pay Abstract Books, of Corps, Companies and Departments;—the copy being authenticated by the signature of the Officer disbursing the Pay. A voucher of all Banks remittances made through the Pay Master, will thus be preserved with Corps respectively. It is, however, to be understood, that the Bank will receive any sums, Individuals may prefer remitting, or paying in, direct.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

5. In European Regiments, or Detached Portions of European Corps, and in all situations where independent Saving Banks may be established, aggregate remittances will be made of any Cash, delivered direct on such account to Pay Masters, or any sums which Officers may immediately authorize the Pay Master to deduct from their Abstracts on account of such Banks, in like manner, as in the case of individuals, a separate accounts being opened by the General Bank with these Institutions, the interior details of which will be conducted under the direction of the Officer Commanding, by a Committee or other Regimental management, to whom their accounts account with the General Bank in Calcutta, will be rendered.

6. The accounts of the General Military Bank are to be closed on the 31st December of each year; that of each individual or Regimental Bank, being transmitted to the party or parties concerned, as soon after as practicable, and the General Accounts of the Institution will annually be laid by the Directors, before a meeting of all constituents of the President, to be held in the month of January, due notice thereof being previously given in the Government Gazette.

7. The money received monthly in the Bank, will, at the Direction of the Directors, be lent out to the best advantage upon the pledge or deposit of Government Paper, Public Bank shares or other good Securities, so as to realize the highest rate of interest, consistent with perfect safety.

8. The direction of the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to 12 Directors, 3 of whom will be appointed by Government and the remaining 9 elected by the Constituents of the Bank at the General Annual meeting in January, in the manner hereafter prescribed, by the Rules of the Institution.

9. In order to the afford every facility to the Directors in communicating with the pay Department, and with the Commander in Chief, and to enable His Excellency and Government, at all times to ascertain that the concerns of the Institution are conducted according to the Regulations the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint the following Officers, to be Directors Ex-Officio: viz. The Adjutant General of the Army, The Military Auditor General, The Accountant Military Department.

10. It is, however, to be clearly understood, that it is not the intention of Government, to interfere in the management, exercise any supervision of the Accounts, or to obtain any knowledge of the Payments made by Depositors.

11. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the following Officers and Gentlemen, who have accepted that Office, to be Directors, until the first Annual regular Election in January, 1822, and they are authorized to choose a President from among their number, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel J. PATON, Quarter-Master General of the Army.

Major L. WIGDEN, Assistant Military Auditor General.

Captain R. H. SNEYD, 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Captain W. S. BERTON, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain W. CUNNINGHAM, 27th N I

Major GEORGE POLLOCK, Assistant Adjutant General, Artillery.

Dr. I. ADAM.

F. T. HALL, Esq.

Captain G. YOUNG.

12. Government, is likewise, pleased to accept the gratuitous service of Mr. Ballard, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., as Secretary to the Bank, and to appoint that House Treasurers to the Institutions.

13. The following Rules for the internal government of the Bank having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

REGULATIONS FOR THE BANK OFFICE BUSINESS.

1. The Treasurers are to keep the Bank Accounts, in a distinct and separate set of Books, the whole of which are to be produced at the periodical Meetings of the Directors, or at any time, if required, by a quorum of them. Individuals being allowed at all times to inspect their own accounts, and the Secretary will submit for the approval of the Directors, the description of Books and number of Writers required, with their Salaries, which being authorized, is not to be altered without due sanctions.

2. The Secretary will circulate to the directors, on the 5th of every Month, an Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Month preceding, and suggest the best method of improving the floating balance. He will, at the same time, circulate the joint stock Accounts, which are to be kept in a separate Ledger, expressly appropriated thereto, that the Abstract Statement may be compared with it.

3. All Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, or other Papers and Documents, having reference to pecuniary transactions, and being Bank Stock or Securities, are to be made out in the names of the Directors, but mere receipts may be signed by the Secretary, for the Treasurers.

4. The Accounts of the Institution are to be made up to the 31st December, annually, and the Accounts Current of Depositors forwarded with all practicable expedition after that date.

5. There shall be quarterly Meetings of the Directors, for the inspection of accounts and such other business, as may be brought before them; special meetings, when required for any urgent business, may be summoned by the President, or any three Directors.

6. The Signatures of three Directors shall be considered adequate to sanction any measures, and to authenticate an account.

7. The Office of President to be annual, and three Directors to go out annually, by rotation. The President will be elected by the Directors themselves, but the three seats in the Direction annually vacated, will be filled up by the votes of Depositors, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS.

8. Remittances in Calcutta Sica Rupees, may be made to the Bank for Deposit, either through the pay masters, as authorized by Government, or through any other channel; but no Remittances will be received under Ten Calcutta Sica Rupees; or containing the fraction of a Rupee.

9. All Sums received will be immediately carried to the Credit of the Depositor, and held so far at his disposal, as that Bills drawn, not being in excess to the actual Credit balance of the Account, will be accepted at any time, but for the sake of preserving simplicity in the Accounts, and of allowing the aggregate Stock to be advantageously employed, such Bill will be payable only at two fixed periods, viz. 5th January and 15th July—Officers who obtain leave in General Orders to go to Sea on Sick Certificate, will however, be allowed to draw any part of their Deposits, by bills, at ten days' sight.

10. It has been determined by the Directors, that the aggregate amount of deposits shall be employed as a joint stock, to be vested in Government Securities, or otherwise, as fast it be accumulated in sufficient sums. The profit arising from this employment of the Bank, after deducting the office expenses being divided among the share holders, according to their respective proportions, and carried to the credit of their Accounts.

11. The half yearly profits of any share holder, being under Sica Rupees One Thousand (1,000), will, at the periodical payments, be disbursed in cash, but if their aggregate exceeds that amount, it will be optional with the Directors to make cash payments, or to meet the demand by a portion of transferable stock; and in all such cases, as in closing accounts exceeding the above sum, they reserve to themselves the power of making that transfer either at the rate which the said stock was purchased, or at the rate of the day, or at par, as may appear most equitable.

The drafts of money drawn will be discounted by the Bank on its own account, whenever the amount of capital in hand admits of such accommodation.

12. The foregoing Rules regarding the periods and modes of payment of demands on the Bank, are not to be considered applicable to such as are granted by one Depositor in favor of another, or when the payment constitutes the opening of a new account, such transaction being a mere transfer in account, will be negotiable at any period.

13. An account current will be furnished to each Depositor, annually, and be opened at all times for his inspection, but no person will be admitted to see another's account, without written authority to that effect. All Deposits being regularly entered in the Pay Office Statement, or acknowledged by the Secretary, every one will be possessed of always knowing the state of his own account. No letters which merely contain such inquiries, can, therefore, be attended to, but references on points requiring explanations, will be received, and duly submitted to the Directors.

14. All Letters for the Bank are to be addressed to the Secretary in the prescribed form and postage of all direct correspondence will be charged to the individual.

15. It having been determined, that the Office of President shall be annual, and that three Directors, not being such Ex Officio, shall go out annually the Directors to fill vacancies being chosen by the Depositors at large, a list of Gentlemen, willing to undertake the duty, will be published to the Army, 2 months before the Annual Meeting in January, after which the 3 new Directors will be chosen by a majority of votes, those absent from the Presidency, voting either by letter to the Secretary, or by proxy.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 15TH MARCH, 1821.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 10TH MARCH, 1821.

With a view to guard against any misapprehension that might be entertained, regarding the peculiar object of the General Bengal Military Bank, established by General Orders of the 23d December last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that the Bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of money already possessed by individuals, such an extension of the concerns of the Bank being inconsistent with the plan and spirit of the Institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to announce, that the 6th Clause of the Regulations of the Military Bank, is equally applicable to Native as to European Regiments; and that in any case where the Native Officers and men of a Regiment, or Battalion, may form a Regimental Savings Bank, under the authority of their Commanding Officers, the same facilities of remittance, through the Paymaster of the Division, are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of an European Regiment.

Subadars and Jemadars are also authorized to remit any sum of money not less than Ten Sica Rupees, and without fractions, to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the Officer Commanding their Company.

Monday, January 17, 1825.

At meeting of the Directors held this day, it was agreed, that the Accounts of the Bank are to be made up half-yearly but that the Accounts Current are not to be forwarded until after the 31st December, in each year, except under peculiar circumstances.

BENGAL Military Orphan Society.*

FORM OF ADMISSION.

The following is the form of affidavit to be sworn to, in all cases of application for admission to the Upper Orphan School, and to be submitted to the secretary, with copy of will and of accounts to show fully the condition of the father's estate :

" A. B. maketh oath and saith, that he was well acquainted with C. D. late a Major or Captain, &c. in the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, deceased, father of

_____, born

_____, born

infant, orphan, or orphans, for whom application has been made for admission on the foundation of the Orphan Society, and with the circumstances and fortune of the said deceased : and this deponent further saith, that to the best of his (this deponent's) knowledge, information, and belief, the said orphans are not, by inheritance, bequest, charitable subscription, or otherwise possessed of any sum or sums of money, or other property, to an amount exceeding the sum of Rs. 10,000 Sica Rupees each, save and except what the said orphans may become entitled unto in consequence of their admission upon the said foundation

" Sworn before me }
this day of }
 18 "

(Signed)

" A. B."

(Signed)

" E. F."

Magistrate."

RATES OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND.

Lieutenant Colonel,.....	Monthly Sonat Rupees	12	0	0
Colonel,.....		15	0	0
General Officer not on the Staff.....		15	0	0
General Officer, on the Staff,.....		18	0	0
Major,.....		9	0	0
Captain, Surgeon, Commissary of Ordnance, and Chaplain,.....		6	0	0
Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, and Deputy Commissary of Ordnance,.....		3	0	0

N. B. General Officers, colonels, and lieutenant colonels do not pay any stated monthly subscription, it being left to their own discretionary voluntary contribution. But if they discontinue subscription, their children are excluded from all claim on the fund.

* No child of a subscriber, of whatever rank, is admissible, unless the father have continued to contribute to the fund, to the period of his decease, or in other words, any Member of the Society, who after promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, or from any other cause, ceases to subscribe, forfeits all claim on the Institution *

REGULATIONS.

For the admission of Orphans sanctioned by the Army, and ordered to have effect from the 1st February, 1819, at a Meeting held the 24th December, 1818.

I. That no child be admitted who shall be possessed by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise of the sum of sicca Rupees 10,000 (ten thousand) or an annuity yielding sicca Rupees 500 (five hundred).

II. That no child possessed of any property less than the above sum shall be admitted, unless the amount shall be lodged for its use and benefit in the Society's funds.

III. That no child of any subscriber, dying intestate, shall be admitted, if on inquiry there shall appear to have been (after payment of lawful debts, and adequate provision made for the mother, property remaining to the estate, equal to making a provision for, and which might have been bequeathed to such a child.

IV. In any case when an Officer may die leaving a natural born child or children, and possessed of property not sufficient to include the children on the benefits of the institution, and such officer shall not, by will, make such reasonable provision for these children, as his circumstances may enable him, such children shall not be entitled to the benefits of the institution.

V. That when, in the will of any subscriber, part only of his children are provided for, and others either excluded by name or otherwise not noticed in it, provision, such omission arising manifestly out of the intention of the testator, such exclusion or omission shall be considered to invalidate the claims of all the children on the Institution

* List of Managers, vide Directory, Part IX.

VI. That all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which by favouring the mother preferably to the children, or one child in preference to another, shall appear calculated to throw all or any part a subscriber's family unnecessarily on the fund, shall, in like manner, as in the foregoing article, be considered to invalidate the claims of all.

VII. That any provision, by will, for the widow of a subscriber, greater than 3 5ths (three fifths) of the property to be devised when there shall be only one child; $\frac{1}{2}$ (one half) where there shall be two, and 1-3d (one-third) where there shall be any greater number of children than two: the remainder being, in all cases, considered the property of the child, or (in equal portions) of the children, shall be considered unequal, according to the two foregoing Articles, and invalidate the claims of the children accordingly. Provided always, that a provision for the widow, to the amount of the 12,000 Sicca Rupees (Sicca Rupees twelve thousand), shall not be held to invalidate the claims of the child or children, although such sum may be more than three-fifths, one-half, or one-third of the property devised.

VIII. That in all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding sicca rupees 30 (sicca rupees thirty), if a native, or Karageena, sicca rupees 50 (sicca rupees fifty) per month, the principal of such sum in all cases to be secured to the child or children, shall be considered as the same right in the above, and invalidate all claims upon the institution.

IX. The subscriptions for the families of deceased subscribers are in all cases to be regarded as available sources of relief to the funds of the Society, and in that view, are to be considered of, and judged by the foregoing rules, in the same manner as any other disposable property; with this only exception, that whereas such subscriptions are for a joint benefit, and lodged in the hands of trustees, it shall not be indispensable that the orphans' portions, (estimated as above, be paid as capital sums into the Society's fund; but it shall be sufficient that the interest upon them be, from time to time, duly paid by the said trustees into the Society's treasury, so long as the orphans continue an expense to the Institution, to be appropriated to their maintenance, whether in Europe or in India.

It was agreed to, upon a reference of the question to the Army at large, that when the property of a widow, by *bequest or settlement of other than her husband* (as for instance, by money inherited from her own father, &c.) or from the *subscription of her own or her husband's friends*, together with the sum left by her husband (which by rule VII may amount to 12,000 Sa. Rs.) shall not exceed Twenty-four thousand Sa. Rs. (24,000) no deduction shall be made from the orphan allowance to her children, but first a proportionate deduction, for the relief of the Fund, shall be made on account of any sum that may come to her in excess of 24,000 Rs. on the principle laid down in Rules 1-2 and 183 of the Orphan Regulations, — and that an excess to 12,000 Rs. which the widow may be thus allowed to possess, shall, in all practicable cases, be settled after her death upon her husband's children.

X. That should such children be allowed to remain with parents or friends, the interest on their said portions will be calculated in part payment of the regular monthly allowance, the Society regularly paying or receiving the balance, but should they be placed at Kilderpore, or under the management in England, the amount of interest on their several shares, (calculated as above), must be paid into the funds of the Society, on failure of which payment, during a period exceeding 12 months, the said orphans shall be liable to be struck off the books of the Institutions.

XI. That with a view to obtain the most correct information possible, as well on the foregoing as all other points affecting the interests of those children who may be offered to their guardianship, the general management will, on this subject, (besides the customary affidavit,) the fullest information from executors and others, as unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the specific cases may admit, and do reserve to themselves the entire right, conveyed to them by their original constitution, of rejecting orphans tendered without such information and documents, or if on reference to them, there shall appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to hurt the fund, by throwing on it those, who might and ought to have been otherwise provided for.

XII. That the marriage portion to female orphans shall in no case exceed Sicca Rupees 2,000, and if the widow bring her dowry property to an amount exceeding sicca rupees 3,000, the Society will advance a sum that shall increase the amount to Sicca Rupees 5,000.

XIII. The children of officers employed from the Service are not admissible, unless the father have continued his Subscriptions after the period of his removal from the Army.

THE BENGAL Mariners' & General Widows' Fund.*

DEED OF REGULATIONS,

Agreed upon at a Special Meeting held on the 21st July, 1823.

Articles of Agreement intended, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this Twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty, between the several persons, whose names, hands, and seals are herunto subscribed, and set, being Members of a Society or Institution, constituted and established, and which the said parties to these presents do hereby constitute and establish, at Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, to commence from the First day of July now next ensuing, for the purpose of raising a competent and sufficient Fund, to be laid out and invested on securities, at interest as hereinafter mentioned, and by and out of the Interest and Proceeds thereof to make such provision, by monthly payments, for the Widows and lawful Children or Subscribers to the said Fund or their Nominees, according to the respective class to which each subscriber may respectively belong, as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Whereas it is considered that a Society or Institution, at Calcutta at Fort William in Bengal, for raising a competent Fund, in order to make a provision and secure the payment of certain monthly allowances to the Widows and lawful Child or Children of subscribers thereto, or their Nominees as hereinafter mentioned, as well by the donations of charitable and well-disposed persons as by the contributions and annual payments, hereinafter particularly mentioned, under proper restrictions, provisos, conditions, and regulations will be of great advantage and utility to the Widows and Children of persons residing in the East Indies and other parts and places who may not be otherwise provided for.

Therefore, the said parties to these presents, have constituted and established, and do hereby constitute and establish themselves into a Society or Institution, at Calcutta aforesaid, for such purposes as aforesaid, and do hereby bind themselves respectively and their respective Executors and Administrators, to keep, preserve, order, and adhere to, and not to depart in any manner from the terms, conditions, restrictions, provisos, and regulations hereinafter mentioned, expressed, and intimated of and to observe the same.

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, in consequence of the trust and confidence which each of them hath and reposeth in the other and others of them, and in order to the raising, establishment, increase, and preservation of the said Fund, for the purposes aforesaid, each of the said parties to these presents, doth hereby in himself respectively, and for his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to, and with the other and others of them and his and their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, in manner following, that is to say:—

ART. 1.—That the said parties to these presents shall be, remain, and continue a Society or Institution for raising a Fund, to be called and distinguished by the name of

"THE BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND"

and that the interest, dividends, and proceeds of the said Fund shall be applied in making such provision for the Widows and lawful Child and Children of the Subscribers hereto, or their Nominees, as hereinafter mentioned by certain monthly payments or allowances of the Widows and Children of the Subscribers to the said Fund, or their Nominees hereinafter mentioned.

ART. 2.—That each and every person and persons, who shall make a donation in aid of the Fund of the said Institution, to the amount of Sixta Rupees Five Hundred or upwards, shall be respectively considered a patron and Friends of the said Institution, and he, and he, deemed to be, honorary Members thereof, and entitled to a vote in the management of the concerns of the said Institution at General Meetings, to be held as is hereinafter mentioned.

ART. 3.—That the said Society or Institution be divided into three classes, and do consist of an unlimited number of Subscribers who may take shares either on their own lives, or on the life or lives of others in any or either of the said classes, either for the benefit of their own Widow and Child or Children, or for the benefit of the Widow, Child or Children, and of any other person or persons dependant on the lapse of any given life or lives, and that the First of the said classes be called The Permanent Class, and do consist of such person or persons as shall on being admitted a Member or Members of the said Institution, pay a donation or entrance of Twenty Gold Mohurs, or Sixta Rupees three hundred and twenty, and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Six	Rs.	1200
From 25 to 30 years.....		1320
30 to 35		1400
35 to 40		1670
40 to 45		1920
45 to 50		2210
50 to 55		2650
55 to 60		3175

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

for each and every share and shares, which such Member or Members shall respectively hold in the said Permanent Class, which said two several sums of money, shall be in lieu of all annual or all other payments and contributions for, or on account, or in aid of the said Institution, and such Subscriber or Subscribers shall respectively be, and be deemed and considered to be permanent Members for life, and exempted from all other payments on account of the said Institution in respect to such shares, and the names of such Subscribers respectively, shall be entered in the books of the said Institution as Member of the First or Permanent Class.

And that the *second* of the said classes do consist of such person or persons as shall, on being respectively admitted Members of the said Institution, pay a donation or entrance of Ten Gold Mohurs, or Sicca Rupees one hundred and sixty; and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Sa Rs.....	120
From 25 to 30 years,.....	150
30 to 35 years, the Sum of Sicca Rupees.....	175
35 to 40	210
40 to 45	250
45 to 50	300
50 to 55	360
55 to 60	420

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said class, during the life of the Person or Persons respectively on whose life the share and shares of such Member and Members in the said Institution may be respectively held.

And that the *third* of the said classes do consist of such Person and Persons as shall, in like manner, pay, on being admitted Members of the said Institution, a donation or entrance of five Gold Mohurs, or Sicca Rupees Eighty; and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Sa Rs.....	60 0
From 25 to 30 years,.....	75 0
30 to 35	97 8
35 to 40	105 0
40 to 45	125 0
45 to 50	150 0
50 to 55	180 0
55 to 60	210 0

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said class mentioned above, during the life and lives of the person or persons respectively, on which the said share and shares may be respectively held.

That in all classes every new Member shall pay, in addition to the above rates of subscription for every child born before or after becoming a Member (beyond the number of two children) whether male or female a minimum of Sicca Rupees forty in the first and second classes and of Sicca Rupees twenty in the third class, and that no child of any future Member shall be entitled to admission upon this Fund, who shall not have been duly registered, and the above Premium paid within three months after the parents entering the Society, or the birth of such child, if taking place subsequently, unless sufficient cause shall be assigned for delay.

ART. 4.—That each and every individual, desirous of being admitted a member of the said Institution in any of the said classes, shall be permitted to hold one share on his and their own life and lives and as many shares on distinct and separate lives, to be approved of by the Directors of the said Society, as such individual shall respectively think fit, either for the benefit of his own widow and child or children, or for the benefit of the widow, or child or children of the person and persons, in whose life and lives such share and shares may be respectively held; and in either case the party subscribing and not the person on whose life the said share will be held, is, and shall be deemed and considered to be, a member of the said Institution, and shall have a voice in the management of its concerns.—But it is hereby expressly stipulated and declared, that not more than one single share, in any or either of the said classes, shall be held on the life of any one individual.

ART. 5.—That individuals subscribing on three separate lives be entitled to two votes, at all general meetings of the members of the said Institution, but that no greater number of shares shall entitle any individual to more than two votes, in the management of the concerns of the said Institution.

ART. 6.—That in order to be admitted, on the books of the said Institution, as a member of the First or Permanent Class, a certificate of health, signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual, on whose life such share is intended to be held, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said Institution, who shall, in all instances, be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 7.—That a Certificate of Health, signed by a Medical Gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life a share is intended to be held in the second and third classes, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said Institution, who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 8.—That any individual member or members entitled to any share or shares, in either the second or third class of the said Institution, and desirous of becoming a member of the First or Permanent Class, shall, on payment of a sum sufficient to make up, with what such member or members had previously paid, the said donation of 20 Gold Mohurs, and such further sum

According to his age, as per Article Third, as stipulated to be made Members of the Permanent Class, for each and every share to be held therein, as hereinbefore mentioned, with interest, at the rate of ten per cent, from the date of the admission of such member or members in the said first or second classes respectively, and upon producing a medical certificate of health and attestation, to the satisfaction of a majority of the said Directors, be entitled to transfer the share and shares, for which such payment and payments shall be made, as last aforesaid, into the first or permanent class, and the widow and children of the person, or persons intended to be benefitted by the said share and shares, shall thereupon, immediately on the lapse and lapses of the life and lives, on which the said shares shall be respectively held, be entitled to the payments and allowances herein stipulated to be made to the widow and children of the members of the first or permanent class.

ART. 9.—That the father of an illegitimate child or children, born before the formation of this Institution, may be admitted to hold one share in any of the said classes of the said Institution, on making such annual donation and payments as are hereinbefore mentioned, according to the class in which such share may be held, and that on the lapse of the life or lives of the party or parties so subscribing, his or their child or children, not exceeding three in number, whose names and description shall be accurately entered in the books of the said Institution, shall be entitled to have and receive such monthly allowances, as are hereinafter provided for lawful children, in cases of the lapse of a life on which a share may be held, where there are only a child or children and no widow to be provided for.

ART. 10.—That it is hereby provided and declared, that in case of the lapse of any life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said second or third classes, or either of them, within space of one year from the time of such share or shares having been respectively granted, no benefit shall or may be derived by the widow, child and children, respectively intended to be benefitted thereby, but that in the event of the lapse or lapses of the life or lives, on which share and shares shall be respectively held, within the period aforesaid, the party subscribing or his representatives shall be entitled to receive back, from the Secretary and Treasurers of the said Institution, the full amount of all payments, made on account of such shares respectively, with interest at six per cent.—It is, however, expressly provided, that nothing in this article contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to members of the First or Permanent Class.

ART. 11.—That no subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned, to derive any benefit from the Funds of this Institution, until the life subscribed on (if of the Permanent Class) shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the first subscription and donation, or premium of admission paid, and a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary and three of the Directors; and until the party shall have survived for the period of one whole year from the date of his admission, if a share holder in either of the second and third classes of the Institution, the party holding the share or shares in the second or third classes, or his representatives, being in the last instance entitled only to a refund of the monies paid and advanced by him, with interest as hereinbefore mentioned.

ART. 12.—That all annual subscriptions, (except the first, which is to be paid on admission,) shall be paid in advance on or before the first day of July in each and every year, and that if the same shall not be paid, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, within two months of the date on which such payments shall respectively become due, if the party or parties entitled to the said share or shares, shall reside on shore, or within six months of such day of payment, with such interest as aforesaid, if the party subscribing shall be absent at sea, or at any considerable distance from Calcutta; then, and in either of the said cases, such subscriber or subscribers, and the persons intended to be benefitted by such subscription shall forfeit all claims whatever on the Funds of the said Society, and be no longer considered as subscriber or subscribers to, or member or members of, the said Institution.

ART. 13.—That until the Fund, intended to be raised by the means and for the purposes aforesaid, shall amount to the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred Thousand, no sum or sums of money shall be paid or payable to the widows or children of the subscribers to the said Fund, for and in respect of the payments or allowances hereinafter mentioned and stipulated to be paid, save to the widows and children of persons holding shares in the first or permanent class, who will be entitled to benefit of the said Fund immediately on the lapse of the life or lives on which the respective share or shares may be held, in the said first or permanent class.

ART. 14.—That when, and so soon as the Funds of the first class of the Institution shall amount to the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred Thousand, placed out and invested in good and sufficient securities at interest, the widow and lawful children of a person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life or lives, on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said Institution shall, on making application to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, be entitled to receive the following monthly payments, to commence and be payable at the expiration of one month from the occurrence of such casualty, viz. A monthly allowance of Sicca Rupees Eighty to each and every widow intended to be benefitted by the said Fund, in the First and Second Classes of the said Institution, during her widowhood, and a like monthly sum of Sicca Rupees Sixteen to each and every lawful child and children, of the party or parties on whose life or lives such share or shares shall be respectively held, and to the widow of a subscriber in the Third Class of the said Society the monthly sum of sicca rupees Forty, payable in like manner, and to each and every lawful child and children of such subscriber, or of the party on whose life such share may be held, the monthly sum of sicca Rupees Eight; such payments to continue to be made to the widows, respectively, during their widowhood, and to the children, being sons, until they shall have, respectively, attained the age of sixteen years, or being daughters until their marriage, if leading a reputable and moral life; and in the event of the lapse of the life, on which the

said share may be held, leaving one or more children only, and no widow, the Directors of this Institution, for the time being, shall, for the purpose of properly administering the said Fund, for the benefit of such children respectively, be deemed and considered to be the guardians and guardians of such children respectively, and the monthly sum of *Sicca Ruprees* Twenty five, in the first and second classes, and *Sicca Ruprees* Twelve and Eight Annas in the third class, shall be paid and applied from the Funds of the said Society, for the maintenance of each and every such Child and Children in the manner most beneficial for them, until they have respectively attained their age of sixteen years, or being daughters, shall have been married, as herein-before mentioned.

ART. 15.—That in the event of the interest of the Funds of the said Institution being insufficient, from the number of casualties or otherwise, to afford a provision for the persons, respectively entitled to the benefit of the said Fund, to the full extent of the monthly payments and allowances hereinbefore mentioned, a rateable deduction shall be made from the allowances hereinbefore stipulated to be paid in each of the said classes, with reference to the amount of such interest, it being the clear intention and meaning of the said Institution, that the principal of the said fund shall not, on any consideration, be infringed or broken in upon, but that when, and so soon as the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be sufficient to satisfy the claimants thereon, the same shall be so applied, and that in any event the interest and proceeds of the said Fund shall be applied, as far as it will go, in making such payments rateably and proportionably to the widows and children entitled thereto, according to the class to which they may respectively belong, *provided also*—that in the case the interest, dividends, or proceeds of the said Fund shall, at any time hereafter, admit of an increase of the allowances hereinbefore provided for the person respectively entitled to the benefit of the said Fund,—that then the same allowances shall be increased rateably and proportionably in all the said classes, in such manner and to such extent as a majority of the Directors of this Institution, for the time being, shall be expedient.

ART. 16.—Provided always—And it is hereby expressly agreed and declared by and between all the parties hereto,—that nothing herein contained, as in any of the rules of the said Institution, shall be deemed, taken, or considered, or in any wise construed so as to entitle to the benefit of the Funds of this Institution, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, may hereafter be proved, to the satisfaction of the general meeting of the Society, to lead an immoral or unchaste life.

And, that should hereafter any widower on this Fund again marry, his widow will not be entitled to any benefit from this Fund, without he again pay his entrance and fresh subscription according to his then age.

ART. 17.—That the pensions or allowances to widows entitled to the benefit of the said Fund shall cease on their marriage.

ART. 18.—That Messieurs Palmer, Wilson, and Company be appointed Agents for the Fund in London, and that the Secretary of this Institution do remit to such Agents, from time to time, such sums of money as may be requisite, with instructions for the disbursement of the same, and that he do also transmit to them copies of all General Rules and Regulations which may be passed relative to the fund, for their information, and that of all who may apply for the same.

ART. 19.—That the benefit of this Institution be extended to Madras, Bombay, Penang, and Singapore, and that Messieurs Parry and Dare may be appointed the Agents of this Society at the Presidency of Madras; Messieurs Forbes and Company, at Bombay, Messieurs Carnegie and Company, at Penang and Singapore, aforesaid; or at such other stations and places as may, by the said Directors, be deemed expedient.

ART. 20.—That the Secretary of this Institution be directed to correspond with the said agents so appointed as aforesaid, and that he do transmit to them copies of the Rules and Regulations of this Institution, with such instructions as to the granting certificates of admission to the parties desirous of becoming subscribers to this Institution, as may be deemed requisite.

ART. 21.—That in the event of any widow or children entitled to the benefit of the Fund of this Institution, being desirous of returning to Europe, the Directors of this Institution for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered to make advances to the widow or children so entitled to the benefit of the said Institution, to enable them so to do, to an amount not exceeding the sum of *Sicca Ruprees* One Thousand for each and every widow, and the sum of *Sicca Ruprees* Two Hundred for each and every child and children so entitled, as aforesaid, by way of loan, and to be deducted from their said pensions and allowances, in such manner, and by such proportions, as the said Directors may deem expedient.—And such widows and children respectively, or the guardians of such children, duly constituted, shall be entitled to receive their pensions and allowances, to which they may be entitled, from the Agents of the said Society in London, or elsewhere, from and after the 1st day of January, 1824, at the current exchange of the day upon which such pensions shall become due, upon their producing a certificate signed by the Secretary of this Society, specifying the period to which their pensions have been respectively paid in Bengal, or other places in India, and the amount which they will be entitled to receive in England to be presented to the said Agents in London, on making applications for such pensions, and upon giving satisfactory evidence of identity.—But that such pensions and allowances instead of being payable, as in Calcutta monthly, shall be payable in London half yearly, and not oftener; and that the remuneration to be allowed to such agents, or agents, shall be paid by the person or persons receiving the pensions or allowances, and not by this Institution.

ART. 22.—That in case any widow entitled to the benefit of the Funds of this Institution shall reside in a part of England twenty miles distant from London, or in Wales, Scotland, or

Ireland, her pension shall be paid in London to an attorney duly authorized by her, on the production of a certificate, signed by two persons, in the Character of Parochial Clergymen, or of Magistrates where she resides, to the following purport:—

Certificate.—This is to certify, that Mrs. A. B. Widow of C. D. late of
 "in the East Indies, is living in the Parish of _____ in the County of _____
 "in England, Scotland, and Ireland. and to the best of our knowledge and belief is in a state of
 "widowhood, and that she hath _____ children _____ by her deceased husband
 "now living with her, to wit _____ of the age of _____ and _____

ART. 23.—That all the subscribers to this Institution, as well as those who may in future become so, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names, relinquishing, at the same time, all claim to the benefit of this Institution, and forfeiting to the Fund all sums that may have been previously contributed by them, as well as what arrears are due up to the period of their drawing.

ART. 24.—That Henry Mathew of Calcutta aforesaid, Merchant and Agent, be, and is hereby appointed Secretary of the general and entire business and concerns of the said Institution, and that he be allowed for office rent, the monthly sum of Sixca Rupees one hundred, and such other disbursements as may be actually incurred for salaries, peons, and the necessary establishment of the said Institution, law charges, stationery, and other necessary and unavoidable expenses.

ART. 25.—That all the business of this Institution shall be managed and carried on by the Secretary thereof, and subject to the control of the Directors, for the time being; and that proper and necessary books of account shall be kept by the said Secretary at an office within the limits of the town of Calcutta, in which office all the business and transactions of, or relative to the said Institution shall be truly and fairly entered in the said books, and that all books, accounts, and papers, and every thing else whatsoever, (save and except the money and securities for money) belonging or relative to, or which shall belong or relate to the said Institution or the business thereof, or the carrying on such business, shall be kept in the office in Calcutta, aforesaid, where the said business shall, from time to time, be so carried on, which books, accounts, and papers, the said subscribers and their respective executors and administrators shall forth, and at all convenient times have liberty to resort to, inspect and peruse, when, and as often as occasion may, require, or they or any of them may think fit, or be desirous so to do, during office hours.

ART. 26.—That the Secretary of the said Company shall be answerable and accountable for the amount of all moneys to be received by him, and for the safe custody of all securities to be deposited with him as secretary of the said Institution.

ART. 27.—That the Secretary shall, from time to time, report to the directors of the said Institution whenever the moneys received from subscribers to the said Institution amount to Sixca Rupees Five Thousand and upwards, and that when and so often as it shall amount to the said sum of Sixca Rupees Five Thousand and upwards, the sum of Sixca Rupees Five Thousand shall be laid out in the purchase of Company's Paper, or in such other public Securities of the Government of Bengal, or in shares of the Stock of the Bank of Bengal, or in such other good and sufficient Securities, as shall be deemed by the said Directors most for advantage of the said Institution.

ART. 28.—That all Company's Paper or other public Securities, purchased on account of the said Society, shall be purchased in the names of the Directors, who shall authorize and empower the said Secretary, from time to time, to receive the interest thereof.

ART. 29.—That any action or suit, hereafter to be commenced, or prosecuted, or defended for and on account of the said Institution, shall be commenced, and prosecuted, and defended by the Secretary, for the time being, of the said Institution, with the approbation of the Directors, for the time being, at the expense of the said Society or Institution.

ART. 30.—That John Gilmore, James Dunbar, John Phipps, John Adolphus Williams, and Henry Mathew, being five of the members of the said Institution, are hereby elected and appointed Directors of the affairs of the said Company, from the first day of July, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty, until the first day of July, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty One, and that on the first day of July in each succeeding year, unless such day shall happen to be a Sunday, in which case the election hereinafter mentioned shall take place on the Monday following, during the existence of the said Institution two of the said Directors (with the exception of the said Henry Mathew, who is also Secretary to the said Institution, and therefore, deemed a proper person to continue a permanent member of the said direction,) shall go out by rotation, and a new election of two other Directors shall take place, and that such election shall be made by the whole or a majority of votes, to be taken and reckoned as hereinafter mentioned, of the said subscribers, who shall be present at a General Meeting thereof to be held for the purpose of such election, and that such Directors so to be chosen shall continue in office from such first day of July, until the ensuing annual election of such Directors.

ART. 31.—That a meeting of the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall be held yearly during the continuance of the said Institution, on some convenient day between the 1st and 15th days of the month of July in each year, and the said subscribers present at such or any other meeting, or the major part of them, shall and may audit and settle the accounts of the said Institution, and shall and may frame such regulations for the said Institution and the said business, as shall seem to them proper, (provided they do not militate against or tend to annul any of the articles hereinbefore and hereinafter agreed upon,) which regulation shall be carefully entered in a proper book to be kept by the said Secretary, and signed by the subscribers then present at such meeting, or meetings, or the majority of them, which being so entered, and signed shall be binding on all the said subscribers, their executors, administrators, and assigns.—But if any error in such accounts be discovered, after such settlement of accounts, such sum, whether to the credit or debit of the Stock or Funds of the said Institution, shall be carried into the accounts of the said Institution, for the next succeeding year, and that all errors which may be discovered in the said accounts, after the settlement thereof, shall, as soon as discovered, be communicated by the Secretary to the Directors for the time being.

ART. 32.—That all members holding three or more shares shall have two votes, and all members holding a less number of shares than three, shall have but one vote on any question which shall come before any General Meeting of the Proprietors, or on any other occasion; and that all questions which shall come before such, or any other meetings, shall be decided by the majority of votes, so taken and reckoned, of the members then present at such meeting; but that no member shall, at any meeting, be entitled or allowed to vote in any matter or thing, in which such member shall be in any manner individually interested, otherwise than as a general subscriber to the Fund of the said Institution.

ART. 33.—That whenever, during the continuance of the said Institution, the said Secretary shall be required, in writing, so to do by seven at least of the members or subscribers, for the time then being, he shall give due public notice of a General Meeting of the members or subscribers; and that no matter or thing herein contained shall be annulled or altered in any manner whatsoever, except with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the votes to be so taken, as aforesaid, of the members or subscribers, who shall be personally present at such General Meeting.

LASTLY—That in case any difference or dispute shall happen or arise between the said several parties to these presents, any or either of them, touching any or either of the covenants, clauses, and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, expressed, and contained, the same shall and may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have herunto respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions Passed at General and Special Meetings, since the 21st July, 1823.

General Meeting, 13th July, 1824.—Resolved, that in future, when mortgages are required they shall be subject to the approval of a land surveyor, and the advances never to exceed five-eighths of the real value.

That all surplus funds, not needed for the expenses of the month, be lodged in the Bank of Hindoostan, (until they can be advantageously invested in proper securities,) with which an open account shall be kept.

Special General Meeting, 9th April, 1825—That the Secretary's Office should be continued in a central and convenient part of the town, and that the secretary should be required to provide the office in question, without putting the Society to any additional expense.

That the Secretary, on his appointment, be required to execute a bond of security, binding himself in the penal sum of Sa Rs. 5,000 to the faithful administration of the trust reposed in him.

That the 30th Article of the printed rules be modified inasmuch, that in future the Secretary of the Institution shall not be a member of the direction.

General Meeting, 24th December, 1827.—That all subsequent applications for admission into the 2d and 3d classes shall be limited to the age of 35 years, and that under no circumstances shall an applicant be deemed eligible after that period of life.

Eighth Annual General Meeting 21th July, 1828.—That all future subscribers to the first and second classes shall pay an admission fee of 40 Rupees each, and the subscribers to the third class, the sum of 20 Rupees, to the Secretary for the time being.

General Meeting, 24th December, 1828—That in future the books and accounts of the Fund be brought up, audited, and closed on the 31st December in each year; and that the General Annual Meeting shall take place on or before the 1st day of February immediately thereafter.

General Meeting, 22d January, 1829—That a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the Fund from its first establishment, with a view to ascertain and report whether the disposable income of the Society is equal to the annual claims on it.

That from the 1st of January, 1829, the Secretary be instructed to distinguish the several monthly pensions into payments in the first, second, and third classes, in the same manner as receipts are carried to separate heads.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1830.—“That the sums remitted, from time to time, by the Institution to the House of Messrs Palmer, Markillop, and Co. in London, be in future entered in the accounts as a dependency, and not included in the stated accounts of the Society's Funds;” and when the accounts are received, to be included as other pensions.

That of greater safety, two lacs and fifty thousand Rupees, vested in Government securities shall be deposited with the Government Agents.

Special General Meeting, 25th February, 1830.—That with reference to the report and accounts submitted to the Meeting, it appears absolutely necessary for the stability of the Fund to make some considerable reduction in the scale of pensions, suited to the necessities of the case.

That all pensions paid by the Society be reduced one-half from the 1st of May next, and so to continue for one year, at the expiration of which, should further sacrifice appear absolutely necessary, it must be submitted to.

That the Secretary do write a circular letter to all the pensioners on the Fund, fully explaining the urgent necessity of the present reduction, and pointing out that instances have occurred of pensioners in favorable circumstances relinquishing their claim on the Society. Such examples to be held out as highly worthy of present imitation, whereby the Society may be better able to provide for its less fortunate claimant.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1831.—That the Resolution, dated the 19th April, 1825, and referred to in the Meeting of the 22d May, 1830, namely "that none but a subscriber to the Institution should be eligible for the office of Secretary," shall be rescinded.

That Mrs Angus and family in England be paid their pensions in future on a similar footing as all other pensioners in Europe, viz. at the current exchange of the day, instead of as heretofore at 2s 6d. per Rupee.

That in future there be quarterly Meetings of the members of the institution, in January, April, July, and October; the day of Meeting to be fixed by the Directors, and the usual notice given by the Secretary.

That the sum of two lacks of Rupees, part of the balance now exhibited in the account current of December last, shall be held and constituted as the fixed and permanent Fund of the Society, instead of one lack of Sica Rupees, as expressed in 13th and 15th Articles of the revised regulations of the 21st July, 1823, and that this sum of two lacks of Sica Rupees, being now fixed as the *bona fide* Fund of the Society shall not, on any account, or under any circumstances, be encroached on or diminished; the interest alone shall be applicable with the other current means to meet the claims of pensioners and usual charges.

2d Quarter General Meeting, 11th July, 1831.—That a Sub committee should be formed, for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting their opinion on the state of the funds of the Society, and of suggesting such measures as may appear to them necessary for the improvement and the general advantage of the Institution.

General Special Meeting by requisition under Article 33d of the Regulations, 30th July, 1831.—That the report of the Committee (appointed on the 11th July, to investigate into the state of the Fund), be adopted, and that the pensions be reduced to the scale proposed from the 1st of October next.

SALE OF PENSIONS

Widows, 1st and 2d Class, at Sa,	Ra	20 0	each, per month.
Children, ditto,	"	6 0	"
Orphans, ditto,	"	12 8	"
Widows, 3d Class,	"	10 0	"
Children, ditto,	"	4 0	"
Orphans, ditto,	"	6 4	"

That should the funds hereafter admit of the measure, that the pensions to incumbents be increased *pro rata*, according to the actual amount of the annual income.

That the Secretary be authorized to reprint 500 copies of the revised Regulations, and to add, by way of Appendix, the Bye laws, which, from time to time, have been passed and recognised by the General Meetings. Copies to be supplied to applicants at one Rupee each.

Bengal Provident Society.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In pursuance of public Notice given in the Journals of Calcutta, that a Meeting of the Subscribers, (and others intending to subscribe,) to the newly proposed institution, to be styled the 'Bengal Provident Society,' would take place in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on this day, the 10th of September, 1815, in order to take into consideration the several propositions for Establishing, Regulating, and Managing the said Society, the said Meeting was convened accordingly, when.

Mr. Palmer being requested, by the unanimous voice of Meeting, to take the chair, the following propositions were made, discussed, and finally agreed to.

Art 1.—That it is desirable for the Population of India, and particularly the rising generation, that a Perpetual Society should be formed and established by a unlimited number of Sub

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

scribers, the chief object of which will be to secure to Children surviving a fixed period, a sum of money, according to their respective interests in the said Society.

Art. 2.—That in order to effect so desirable a purpose, the Society shall be divided into periodical Classes, each to terminate fourteen years after its commencement, (Except the First Class,) that is to say, the First Class commence on the 1st of October, 1815, and subscriptions will be received for that only, until the 31st December 1816, when the Lives entered on the Books of the said First Class, who shall survive the 31st day of December, 1829, at midnight, the meridian of Calcutta,) will be entitled to a Dividend of the Capital subscribed in the First Class, and the interest accumulated thereon, as hereafter to be mentioned.

Art. 3.—That the Second Class will commence on the 1st of January, 1817, for which Subscriptions shall be received until the 31st of December of the same Year, when the Lives entered upon the Books of the said Class, who shall survive the 1st of December, 1830, at midnight as aforesaid, will be entitled to a Dividend on the Capital subscribed during the said Year of 1817, with the interest accumulated thereon.

Art. 4.—That the succeeding Classes shall commence on the 1st of January in every Year, and close on the 31st of the December following, when the Lives entered, and subscriptions received between those periods, will constitute a distinct Class, and distinct Capital, the Dividend on each to fall due 14 years after they have respectively commenced.

Art. 5.—That the Capital of each Class shall be raised by Shares, nominally valued at Rs. Rs 200, an averaged addition being made, agreeable to the following rates, which are in exact proportion to the probabilities attending Life in every Age, viz. Rs. Rs.

A Child from its Birth to 6 Months old,	200
6 Months, and not exceeding 1 year	220
1 Year,	3 — 230
3	15 — 224
15	27 — 250
27	32 — 240
32	38 — 230
38	46 — 210
46 and upwards,	200

Art. 6.—That Individuals may take shares either on their own Lives, or the Lives of others, and in either case the Parties subscribing to be considered as Members of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns.

Art. 7.—That in order to be admitted on the Books of the Society, no attestation of the parties subscribing is or shall be required, or any Certificate of Health from a Medical Gentleman.

Art. 8.—That the Premiums for Shares, shall be made in one collection, and no Subscriptions shall be forfeited on any account, except, that of the Life being extinct, on which such shares have been taken, and for the convenience of Subscribers the Government Notes and Securities, will be taken in payment at the value of the sum.

Art. 9.—That the Fund shall be invested in the Notes of Government, or such other undenominable securities, as the Directors, (hereafter to be chosen,) shall deem most eligible, the said Securities to be indorsed to three or more of the Directors on behalf of the Society.

Art. 10.—That Entries into a Class after the date of its commencement will be charged interest, at the rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, on the amount of Premiums from that date to the day of entry.

Art. 11.—That five persons residing in Calcutta shall be nominated Directors of the First Fourteen Classes, who shall continue until a dividend is declared on the surviving Members of the First Class, after which period they will retire, and their seats be filled by an equal number chosen from among the Members of the Second Class, and on the same principle every succeeding years's Direction shall be chosen.

Art. 12.—That the business of the Directors shall be to superintend and controul the management of the Funds, to examine the Accounts from time to time, and attend to the general concerns of the Society, the opinion of a majority thereof shall be conclusive in all cases relating thereto, provided they do not interfere with these Regulations, but that no Director is to have a voice in any Proposition, in which he may be individually interested.

Art. 13.—That on all appointed Meetings, three of the Directors shall form a quorum, and in the event of death or removal of any Director or Directors, another or others shall be chosen by the resident Members of the Society.

Art. 14.—That a Person shall be appointed Secretary to the Society, who shall undertake the active management of its concerns, for which he shall be allowed, a Commission of Two and a Half per Cent, on the amount of Premiums received, and one per Cent, on the amount, to be divided after the termination of each Class, but in the event of death or removal of the Secretary, the latter Commission of One per Cent, only, shall devolve to the Secretary, who may be officiating when such Dividends fall due and are paid.

Art. 15.—That the Firm of a respectable House of Agency shall be appointed to act as Treasurers, who will receive the Certificates from the Secretary properly filled up, and collect the sums mentioned upon each, for which the said Treasurers shall be allowed a Commission of One per Cent. on the amount so collected.

Art. 16.—That a Meeting of the Directors shall take place, during the months of January and July in every year, in order to audit the Accounts of the Society, and pass them when approved and should any extra Meeting be deemed necessary during the intervals of the said months of January and July, on the requisition of one or more of the Directors, the Secretary will give proper notice that the same may be convened, and that, on a convenient day in the month of January, 1817, after the Directors have examined and finally passed the Accounts of the First Class, a General Meeting of the subscribers shall take place, to which the Directors will make a report thereon, at the same time, any point connected with the interest of the Society, will be discussed if deemed to be requisite, and decided by the voice of the majority of the Members: further, that a General Meeting shall be called on a convenient day, in the month of January of every succeeding year for the same purposes.

Art. 17.—That a Journal shall be kept by the Secretary, which is to contain the proceedings of every meeting.

Art. 18.—That the Interest Account shall be balanced on every 30th day of June and 31st day of December, and the Account carried to the credit of the existing Class or Classes in exact proportion to their respective capitals.

Art. 19.—That applications for admission into the Society, are to state the names of the party to be entered, the sex, age, native country, and actual place of residence, which application will be addressed to the Secretary, who will, under the authority of the Directors, issue a certificate on the life of each individual named, bearing date the day on which it is received.

Art. 20.—That one year previous to a dividend being made on the First Class, the Society shall commence to give public notice in the *India and London Gazettes*, for the surviving Members of that Class, to present themselves after the 31st day of December, 1829 following, at the Office of the Society, (or to the Agents, in distant parts appointed,) producing, at the same time, the certificate of the Office, and legal proofs of identity.

Art. 21.—That in due time, previous to a dividend falling payable on the First Class, the Society shall appoint one agent in each of the Presidencies of India, and one in London, who shall be furnished with transcripts from the Office Entry Books of every Class as they become due, in order to enable them to question the parties presenting themselves, and they, the said agents, shall be authorized to call for such further proofs of identity as they shall judge expedient.

Art. 22.—That the agents in London, on being satisfied with the identity of the parties, shall cause two Notarial Copies of the Office Certificate to be taken, one of which copies shall remain with the Claimant, and the original and duplicate be transmitted by the most eligible opportunities to the Secretary to the Society; the charges of the said agent to be borne by the respective claimants.

Art. 23.—That Members residing in England, or any part to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed two year's grace beyond the period on each Class falling due, in order to present their claims; and such Members as may reside in any part to the eastward of the Cape, will be allowed one year's grace beyond the period of each Class falling due, for the same purpose.

Art. 24.—That as soon after the 31st day of December, 1829, as may be practicable, a dividend of the total capital of the First Class shall be ascertained on the number of shares then claimed by surviving Members, when a sum of 75 per cent, will be paid upon each share, reserving 25 per cent, on interest, to answer such claims as may be forthcoming, during the following two years.

Art. 25.—That the Institution shall be distinguished by the name of the 'Bengal Provident Society.'

Art. 26.—That in order to defray the expenses of printing, stationery, office hire, assistants, and other contingencies, law expenses excepted, the Secretary shall be allowed to charge a fee of four Rupees on every certificate.

Art. 27.—That on a final dividend being made to each Class the parties receiving, or their agents duly authorized to receive the same, shall sign and give the Directors of the said Society, a full discharge, and general release, from any future claims on account of the said Class then terminated.

Art. 28.—That the following five Gentlemen, residents of Calcutta be appointed Directors, and serve agreeably to the tenor of the 11th Article of these Regulations, viz.

John Palmer, R. Robertson, David Clark, and H. Mathew, Esqrs.

Art. 29.—That Mr. J. B. Jongs, shall be appointed Secretary to the Society, on the terms and conditions stipulated in the 14th Article of these Regulations.

Art. 30.—That Messrs. Palmer and Co. shall be appointed Treasurers to this Society, on the terms and condition stipulated in the 15th Article of these Regulations.

Art. 31.—That the Regulations now adopted, shall continue immutable during the existence of this Society.

Art. 32.—That these Regulations shall be published twice in the Government Gazette, and in other Weekly Paper, for general information.

Art. 33.—That the following shall be the form of the Certificate.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

No ———

FOURTEENTH CLASS.

COMMENCING THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 18

ENDING .. THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 18

DIVIDEND DUE THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 18

We hereby certify and acknowledge to have received from ——— the sum of
Rupees ——— being the Amount of ——— Subscription of ——— Shares,
taken in the ——— Class of this Society, by ——— on the Life of ———

—————, Treasurer,

—————, } Directors.
—————, }

Registered No. ———

Secretary.

THE FIRST

New Calcutta Laudable Society.

For Mutual Life Insurance, and for embodying and continuing The Seventh Laudable Society and the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society of Calcutta, as they shall respectively expire. The former on the 31st Decr 1834, and the latter on the 30th June, 1835. In virtue of the Proceedings of the Meeting of those Societies held at Calcutta, on the 15th of April, 1831.

RULES.

ART. 1.—The object of the Association is to provide a fund for the Insurance of Lives, whereby Individuals may secure a provision for their Families after their death, or Creditors may guard themselves against loss, in the event of the decease of their debtors.

2.—In its constitution this Association differs from an office for the Insurance of Lives, (as such offices have been generally constituted in Europe,) in that the whole Fund of the Society accumulates for the benefit of the Insured, and of them alone, that no Insurer reaps a profit from the Institution; and that the charges of management are regulated on so economical a scale as scarcely to form a sensible burthen on the Establishment.

3.—The new Laudable Society shall be considered as having commenced on the 1st of January, 1835 and shall close its first term of 5 years on the 31st of December, 1839, at mid. night; but the Society shall nevertheless be considered perpetual, or subsisting, and renewable from time to time in periods of five, or such number of years as shall be agreed on hereafter, until a majority of the subscribers or Shareholders, at any General Meeting, called by public advertisement for the purpose, shall decide on its being brought to a final close.

4.—The business of the Society shall be conducted by Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer, with a controlling voice and power in the Shareholders or Members as hereinafter provided or: and the following parties have been appointed to act accordingly:—T. E. M. Norton, R. H. Rockwell, William Bruce, Benjamin Harding, Esqrs., Captain J. W. J. Ouseley and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, as Directors (until a General Meeting of the Society can be held to complete the prescribed number);—Mr. James Cullen, Secretary, and the Union Bank as Treasurers.

5.—The Fund, or Proprietary interest, is to be portioned into shares; and an individual or individuals may subscribe for a certain number of Shares either on his or her own life or on any other life. In the former case the Estate of the deceased, or such person or persons as he or she may, by Will or Assignment, have appointed, shall benefit to the extent of the Shares subscribed for; unless in that or either case the shares or interest be specially declared at the time of subscription to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently assigned and made over, according to the rule hereinafter set forth, for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which case, such person or persons, shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse and no other.

6.—The number of Shares that can be subscribed for on any one life shall not exceed ten whole Shares, save and excepting in cases of transfer from the Seventh Laudable Society and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, where more than ten shares already exist, in the aggregate, in both Societies.

7.—Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for half or quarter Shares, either on their own lives, or on the lives of others; and in case of lapse, the Estate of the deceased, or the parties for whose advantage the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantage by Will or Assignment as above, shall benefit by the Fund in a like fractional proportion.

8.—Shareholders in the Seventh Laudable Society, and in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, on the terms and for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, to have the privilege of transferring interests or Policies in these Societies, as they may think proper, on the 1st of January and 1st of July, 1835, without the production of fresh Certificates of health.

9.—In consideration of the provision made by the Regulation of the Seventh Laudable Society for a bonus for the continuance or renewal of its Policies, and which it is agreed shall be paid over to the new Society, all proposed transfers of Policies belonging to it to the new Society, shall be admitted on payment of premium, as hereinafter provided for, but in the case of Policies in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, where no such provision is made, an additional premium, or bonus, of Fifty Rupees per share for all ages, over and above the regulated payments as above, shall be required before any transfer of Policies from that Society are made.

10.—All applications for admission into the Society from persons residing at any of the King's or Company's settlements shall be made by letter to the Secretary, and shall be accompanied by two certificates of health signed by a medical gentleman in the King's or Company's Service, (those from other places by the satisfaction of the Directors,) and by an Affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the Shares are applied for, such letter of application, Certificates and Affidavit, to be according to the following forms, (printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary, and to be adhered to in all cases, save where the Directors shall deem it right to waive objection.)

FORMS OF APPLICATION.

From persons subscribing on their own lives.

To JAMES CULLEN, Esq.

Secretary New Calcutta Laudable Society.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to hold _____ Share in the New Calcutta Laudable Society on my own life, for the benefit of my Estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by Will or Assignment, for which purpose the prescribed Certificates and Affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

From persons subscribing on the lives of others.

To JAMES CULLEN, Esq.

Secretary New Calcutta Laudable Society.

SIR,

_____ request to be admitted to hold _____ Share in the New Calcutta Laudable Society on the life of _____ for the benefit of _____ for which purpose the prescribed Certificates and Affidavit of health are herewith transmitted,

_____ Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Place and date.)

CERTIFICATE NO. 1, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief _____ * is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that from the result of the enquiries which I have made of † _____ in person, I consider him to be a good life.

I further declare that I have no interest in the Insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said _____

Dated at _____ }
this _____ day of _____ 18 }

AFFIDAVIT,

I § _____ do hereby make oath and declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of the accompanying Certificates as they relate to my present state of health are true; that I have not wilfully concealed from the certifier any circumstance relative to my health or constitution; that I have had the small or cow-pox; and that my age at this time does not exceed _____ years and _____ months
sworn to and signed at _____ this _____ day of _____,
18 _____ before me.

N. B. Omission or misrepresentation in these documents of facts connected with the age, health, or constitution of the party to be insured on, will vitiate the Policy.

The Certificates are to be filled up, dated, and granted by a Surgeon in the King's or Company's Service, and the Affidavit sworn to and signed before the Magistrate, or in his absence, before the Principal Civil or Military authority present. The dates of the Certificates and Affidavit to correspond if possible.

PHYSICIAN'S OR SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE, NO. 2, TO BE SENT IN SEALED.

To enable the New Calcutta Laudable Society to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required, that to the subjoined queries replies should be furnished by a Medical Officer in the King's or Company's Service, or of of course ascertained professional acquirements. It is also required that the whole, when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant to be forwarded to the Secretary.

QUESTIONS.

- 1 Name of applicant
- 2 How long have you known him?
- 3 Have you attended him professionally?
- 4 What is your opinion of the general state of his health?
- 5 Have you had occasion to know or to hear that he is subject to any dangerous disease, or that he is predisposed to any hereditary disorder?
- 6 Are his habits sober?
- 7 Is there any circumstance within your knowledge connected with his health with which the Directors ought to be acquainted?
- 8 On the whole, do you consider the applicant as having a fair chance of a long life?

REPLIES.

Dated at _____ }
this _____ day of _____ 18 }

11.—No subsequent increase of Shares on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by fresh Certificates and Affidavit as above. The subscription on the additional Shares to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

12.—The following are the rates of subscription, over and above the bonus stipulated for above in the case of transfers from the Thirtieth Supplementary Laudable Society, to be paid half yearly on each Share, half Share, and quarter Share, according to the ages at the time of admission into the Society of the parties on whose lives Policies shall be transferred or subscribed—the rates chargeable at each renewed period or term of the Society will be according to the age of the same parties at the period of such renewal.

* Name, place of abode, and rank or profession.

† The party himself, or any Medical Attendant.

‡ Insert name and official designation.

§ Insert name, profession and place of abode at full length.

Signature

¶ Magistrate's signature.

** Signature of Surgeon, and official designation.

Ages.	Whole Share.	Half Share.	Quarter Share.	Ages.	Whole Share.	Half Share.	Quarter Share.
3 to 20	100	50	25	51	217	109	55
21	103	52	26	52	223	112	56
22	105	53	27	53	231	116	58
23	108	54	27	54	239	120	60
24	110	55	28	55	247	124	62
25	113	57	29	56	255	128	64
26	115	58	29	57	265	133	67
27	118	59	30	58	276	138	69
28	121	61	31	59	285	143	72
29	124	62	31	60	309	150	75
30	127	64	32	61	315	158	79
31	130	65	33	62	330	165	83
32	133	67	34	63	359	179	88
33	136	68	34	64	370	185	93
34	139	70	35	65	390	195	98
35	142	71	36	66	415	218	104
36	146	73	37	67	449	229	110
37	150	75	38	68	479	235	118
38	154	77	39	69	509	250	125
39	158	79	40	70	535	268	134
40	162	81	41	71	575	288	144
41	166	83	42	72	620	310	155
42	170	85	43	73	670	335	168
43	174	87	44	74	724	363	182
44	179	90	45	75	785	393	197
45	183	92	46	76	850	425	213
46	189	95	48	77	920	460	230
47	194	97	49	78	997	498	249
48	199	100	50	79	1075	538	269
49	205	103	52	80	1170	585	278
50	211	106	53				

13.—The foregoing scale may however be altered at any General Meeting of the Society called for that purpose, and the increase of premium with advancing age on lives insured shall be annual, and not unaltered or unincreased during any current term of the Society, as in the preceding Laudable Societies.

14.—In cases, however, of applications for Shares or Policies on the lives of parties under Certificates not undesignable in every respect, and supposed to involve only a trifling increase of risk, the Directors shall be at liberty to grant admission on enhanced premiums, agreeably to the best of their judgment, and the opinion and recommendation of their medical adviser.

15.—No application for admission into the Society shall be admitted without being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the Directors; but the Directors shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any application without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing.

16.—No application for insurance on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties applying for, or connected with the insurance, to benefit by the Society, until the life to be insured on, shall have been approved of by the Directors, a Certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary agreeably to the following form, and the amount of the regulated premium paid.

(FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION)

No. _____

I do hereby certify, that _____ been duly admitted to hold _____ Shares in the First New Calcutta Laudable Society, on the life of _____ for the benefit of _____ who shall be entitled, in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid life, to receive such proportion of the funds of the said Society, as by the established Regulations thereof, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 31st Dec. 1831, may become due by virtue of this subscription, and at such time or times as the said Regulations direct; subject, moreover, to all the several provisions and exceptions by the said Regulations prescribed, and notes hereto subjoined.

I do further acknowledge to have received from the aforesaid ————
 — the sum of *Sicca Rupees* ———— bringing the
 amount of subscription in advance, required by the Regulations of the said Society.—In witness
 whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in Calcutta, this ———— day of ———— in
 the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty ————

By authority of the Directors,

Secretary.

N B It is to be understood, that whatever claim shall arise under this Certificate or Policy of Insurance, shall in the first place be liable for the payment of any sum or sums with interest thereon, which the parties concerned therein may owe to the Society, and no payment can be made, in the event of a lapse, to the person entitled to benefit thereby under this Certificate, unless notice of such lapse be communicated to the Secretary within one year after the close of the Society, which takes place on the 31st December 1839, in case of the lapse having occurred any where to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or within two years in case of the lapse taking place any where beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Nor shall any such Certificate or Policy be considered in force, or forming a claim on this Society, where it shall be made to appear that any important circumstance connected with the age, constitution, or general health of the party subscribed on, has been concealed, or misrepresented to the Directors

Secretary.

17.—All persons entering the Society on the 1st of January 1835, or at the commencement of any future continuing term, shall pay a half year's Subscription in advance, but subsequent Subscribers shall be required to pay for a like term in advance over and above the premium due for the unexpired portion of the current half year in which they may be admitted into the Society.

18.—All Subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission), shall be paid within fifteen days of the time at which they become due. If not paid within that time, interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the due date of payment shall be added, and any Member who shall not have paid his Subscription, together with the said interest, within one month of the day on which such Subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his share or shares.

19.—It shall however rest on the discretion of the Directors to permit renewal after a longer lapse of payment, on receiving such explanations and proofs as may satisfy them, that the parties failing to pay at due date were prevented by circumstances beyond their control, together with proportionate interest, as aforesaid, for any additional delay that may have occurred.

20.—In all cases it shall rest with the Directors to judge, whether, with reference to the circumstances of situation and distance, the interval which may have elapsed between the date of any Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and the time of their presentation, be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such Certificate and Affidavit accordingly. In no case, however, is the party subscribing to have any claim on the Funds of the Society in the event of the life insuring between the date of the Certificate and the date on which the applicant may be admitted a Member as above, unless where the Directors may, at the request of such applicant, have originally permitted the Subscription to take effect from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit of Health, which it shall at all times be in their discretion to do, on the terms of Subscription being paid up. In the event, however, of a person dying between the dates of his Certificate and Affidavit of Health and admission, and the insurance on his life not effected from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit, the amount of premium paid for such insurance shall be refunded.

21.—Any Member or Shareholder shall be at liberty, at any time, to pay up his Subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment and the close of the current term of the Society, or for any part thereof, and in the event of the lapse of the life subscribed on, such Member, or his representatives, shall be entitled to receive back any part of the subscription money so paid up which would not have been due at the time of the lapse taking place; forfeiting however, to the Society, all interest which may have intermediately accrued thereon.

22.—Any Member desiring to transfer his interest in any Share or Shares which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so by an endorsement to be written on the original Certificate, which endorsement, however, shall not be valid until the Certificate bearing the name shall have been produced to the Secretary, and the transfer duly registered by him in a General Book of Registry to be kept in the office of the Society.

23.—As often as a sum exceeding *Sicca Rupees Five Thousand* shall be collected in the hands of the Treasurers, it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or in Loans secured by a deposit of Government Paper, to be granted under the control and authority of the Directors, it being clearly understood that in all cases of loan, the saleable value of the deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All Public Securities purchased for the Society, shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the order of the Secretary.

24.—The person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life in this Society, shall, on making application to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of Four Thou-

and Sixteen Rupees on each Whole Share, Two Thousand Rupees on each Half Share, or One Thousand Rupees on each Quarter Share, which he or they may have held, or be entitled to, on the lapsed life, provided, that in the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Funds of the Society will admit of so large a payment being made. Should the Directors think, however, that the Funds will not allow of an immediate payment of this amount, then such sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper, and the balance of the prescribed advance shall be paid so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the Funds will safely admit of it.

25.—Arrears of Subscription, or any other sums due to the Society by the holders of, or parties beneficially interested in any Policy, Share or Shares on a lapsed life, shall be deducted from the amount of the advance;—and any Certificate, Policy, or Share or Shares shall in like manner be always considered responsible for any debt, the said parties concerned, may owe to the Society.

26.—After the expiration of the first quinquennial term of the Society, the Funds formed from the Subscriptions received during the next or second term, shall in the like manner accumulate and be invested for the purpose of division under the same rules of management as are applicable to the first quinquennial period, and so on, in perpetuity, or till the Society shall be dissolved.

27.—Within one month and fifteen days after the 31st December 1839, the accounts of the New Laudable Society shall be made up, and the existing Funds divided by the number of Shares held on lives subscribed upon in this Society which may have lapsed between its commencement and its close, or may be ascertained previous to the 15th day of February 1840, provided however that the dividend receivable by the parties entitled to benefit by such lapses, shall not, when added to the advance already paid them, make a total exceeding the proportion of sa Rs. 6,000 for each whole Share, sa Rs. 3,000 for each Half Share, or Sa Rs. 1,500 for each Quarter Share, unless it shall appear to the Directors, after the lapse of one year's experience of the Society, and be confirmed at the half yearly Meeting of the Shareholders to be held in January 1836, that the sum may be extended, with perfect safety, to Sa Rs. 7,000 on each lapsed Share, besides leaving a surplus for survivors, in which case the final payments shall be extended to Sa Rs. 3,900 for each whole Share, sa Rs. 1,950 for each Half Share, and Sa Rs. 750 for each Quarter Share.

28.—After completing the above sum of Sa Rs. 6,000 or Sa Rs. 7,000, as shall be hereafter decided on, any surplus which may exist, shall be set apart, and made over, or paid rateably to the holders of Policies or parties beneficially interested in Policies on the lives of survivors on 31st December, 1839, at midnight, according to each party's interests therein, and on application to the Secretary.

29.—The Directors to be at liberty, on the application of the party or parties entitled to benefit by the lapse of lives in this Society, to discount, if they shall see fit at any time, the ultimate dividend on Shares; and in cases where fractional Shares are held, in the same ratio, at such rate of interest per annum as they may think fit for the general interests of the Society to charge.

30.—With respect to any lapses of lives occurring before the 31st of December, 1839, at midnight, but not ascertained at the period of making up the final accounts of the first term of the Society, they shall be taken as falling upon the general funds of the next term, and so on, for each subsequent period of expiry and extension of the association; the same principle ruling against the first term of the New Society in the case of unascertained lapses on a division of the funds of the Seventh Laudable and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies.

31.—A Meeting of the Members of the New Laudable Society shall be called half yearly, by public advertisement, and with at least a week's previous notice, as soon after the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year as practicable, and not later than the 26th of January or 26th of July respectively, when a statement of the funds of the Society, Books, Accounts, Securities, &c. shall be laid before them by the Secretary and Directors, and no accounts which shall upon have been approved by the Directors, and submitted to such meeting and passed, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the extent of 500 Rupees or upwards.

32.—At such half yearly and all other Meetings of the Society, every shareholder, wherever resident, shall be entitled to give his voice on any point or question before the Meeting, voting accordingly, and votes to be taken personally or by proxy, or other written authority, signed by the party beneficially interested in the Society as a Policy or Shareholder.

33.—In conducting these stated Meetings, or any other Meetings connected with the business of the Society, or in the settlement of any question relative to the concerns of the Society which may be proposed for the decision of the Members at large, a Member holding ten or more shares on any one life, shall be entitled to three votes, one holding from five to nine Shares to two votes, and one holding any number of Shares less than five, to one vote only. Members holding Shares on different lives shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the number of Shares which they hold on each life; but any member holding only a fraction of a share shall not be entitled to vote.

34.—A majority of votes at any Meeting at which two-thirds of the Society shall be represented, shall be conclusive upon all subjects, even to the removal of any of the Directors, Secretary or Treasurers. In ordinary matters, and in conducting the general business of the Society at such Meetings, save where special provisions are set forth in these Regulations, the voice of the majority present shall be conclusive and binding on all.

35.—In the case of a person transferring his Policy or Policies, or subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the transfer or subscription is made, shall be considered a member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners or other bodies of individuals may hold one or more shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by deputation of one of their number, or by proxy, on all matters thereto relating.

36.—Any three of the Directors, or any ten Members having individually an interest to the extent of one share or more each in the Society, to be at liberty to convene a Meeting by public advertisement with 7 days' notice; but no Resolution passed at such extraordinary Meeting shall be conclusive, unless the purport of it has been specified in the advertisement convening such meeting.

37.—Nine persons residing in Calcutta, Members or Shareholders in the Society, or as many whose services can be secured, provided there be not at any time fewer than six, shall be nominated Directors of the New Laudable Society by the majority of Members at each meeting in January, chosen, if it can be conveniently done, as follows:—

- One from the Civil Service
- One from the Military Service.
- One from Merchants.
- One from the Legal Profession.
- One from the Tradesmen of Calcutta.
- One from Natives, and
- Three from any class of Society.

38.—The business of the Directors shall be, to superintend, direct and control the management of the Funds, to examine the Secretary's Accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to control the current business of the Society, but not at variance with the fundamental Regulations, which can be altered only by a majority of the Members at a General Meeting convened for that specific purpose.

39.—No person shall be considered qualified for the Direction, who does not hold at least one share in the Society, unless a majority of the whole of the Shareholders shall specially vote or his election, notwithstanding his holding less than one Share.

40.—All the Directors shall go out annually, but be considered eligible for immediate re-election.

41.—In case of the office of a Director becoming vacant, a General Meeting of Members, or Shareholders shall be forthwith called by the other Directors for the purpose of electing a successor, and the appointment to be filled up in conformity with the choice of a majority of votes at such meeting; but in case of two fifths of the Shareholders not being there represented, another Meeting shall be called by the Directors, with 14 days' notice, to confirm or set aside the election, and the resolution of such second Meeting shall be conclusive, if confirmatory of the proceedings or decision of the first.

42.—The Directors shall have the privilege of choosing their own Medical Adviser, and remunerating him out of the Funds of the Society for his services, on the scale paid formerly by the Laudable Societies.

43.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend at the place where the business of the Society shall be carried on at Calcutta, and at all the Meetings of the Society, and enter and write down the proceedings thereof, provide and prepare all Policies, provide and keep proper Books and Accounts, manage, transact and carry on the whole of the business of the Society, under and subject to the direction of the Committee or Directors for the time being, or the major part thereof, from time to time; and shall find and provide a fit and convenient room for the said Committee, and for the General Meetings of the Members or Shareholders, and an office for himself and Assistants; and shall further find and provide the Clerks, Sircars and other servants necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Society, and bear and pay the wages of such Clerks, Sircars, &c. as aforesaid, in consideration of the commission and allowance made him for that purpose.

44.—In case of the office of Secretary becoming vacant, it shall be filled up by the Directors, and their appointment is to be submitted to the body of Shareholders for their confirmation at the next half yearly General Meeting.

45.—Until the Directors shall so nominate a successor, one of their number shall be authorized by his colleagues to act as Provisional Secretary, with all the powers of that functionary.

46.—The Secretary shall be permitted, as a compensation for his services, to draw the allowances now made him by the existing Laudable Societies, viz. a commission of one per cent. on all receipts in account or realizations, with a fixed allowance of Sixteen Rupees Three Hundred per month for establishment, and a fee of One Rupee on each Certificate of Admission and on the Registry of each Assignment of Shares, out of which, he shall defray the expenses of Office Rent, Clerks, Peons, Cash-keeper, Collectors and Stationary all others, to wit, Advertisements, Printing and Law expenses, and extra contingencies, to be borne by the Society.

47.—The Secretary and Treasures shall act, in all cases, according to the orders of the Directors, or a majority of them.

J. CULLEN, Secretary.

December 29, 1834.

Oriental Life Insurance Company.*

This *Joint Stock Company*, was instituted at Calcutta, on the 29th of Jan. 1822, for the purpose of granting Policies for fixed sums on the lives of individuals, enjoying good health; on whose demise the said Company oblige themselves to pay the sum assured to their heirs, executors or creditors, within 3 months.

Adverting to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in the country, for whose benefit Life Insurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of Dividend, and commonly protracted term of payment, inseparable from the nature of the existing institution for that purpose; it was, in January, 1822, resolved to establish a *Joint Stock Company*, to grant Policies for fixed sums on approved Lives, and in cases of Lapse, to pay the sum assured, within a short period, after proof.

The persons who associated themselves for the above purpose, were chiefly the Members of the Agency and Mercantile Houses of Calcutta, and of the principal establishments of the sister Presidencies, who thus offered to those, who might be desirous of effecting Life Insurances, the security of the greater part of the Commercial body of India, under the designation of the "*ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.*"

Instructions for Persons intending to effect an Insurance on their Lives in the

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1.—The person on whose Life the Insurance is desired to be effected, must wait on his usual medical attendant, in the King's or Company's service, with a request to draw up a report on the state of his health, in which every particular is to be stated that may guide the Medical Examiner of the Insurance Company in judging of the nature of the proposed risk. Medical reports on the health of applicants are not liable to be perused by any one but the Medical Examiner and the Committee.

2.—In case the party has not had occasion to be attended in a professional capacity by any Medical man, at the station where he resides, it will be advisable for him to apply to the most eminent surgeon or physician within reach.—The report of a gentleman of known ability must always be more satisfactory than that of a person to whose name and qualifications the Medical Examiner is a stranger.

3.—In the statement given to the Medical Officer, great care must be taken, that no omission is made, as negligence in this respect may eventually render the Policy void, in pursuance of one of the clauses which is to that effect.

4.—The affidavit of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a Magistrate, or where there is no Magistrate, by the Commanding Officer of the station as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Medical Officer for examination, whether the medical report be at the time actually drawn out or not.

5.—If a Policy be granted, the ordinary Premium required by the Insurers may be modified according to the opinion formed, relative to the goodness of the Life on which the risk is proposed to be taken. But whether the risk be altogether declined, or a higher rate of premium than usual be required, the Committee and Medical Examiner as well as the Agents, are prohibited from offering any explanations or entering into any correspondence on the subject.

6.—The declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the Affidavit, which are hereto annexed, must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the Medical Report, as speculums as possible.

The following are the General Terms on which Insurances are effected by the company.

The Agents of the Company are authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age from 16 to 60, and for any amount, from One to sixty Thousand Rupees, in even sums of Hundred Rupees; the sum insured to be payable three months after proof of lapse. Insurance in the case of absences, will be computed from the date of the certificate of health unless otherwise required. Persons insured may assign their Policies, unless when taken on their own lives.

Policies can be renewed without a fresh Certificate of Health for a further term of 3, 5, or 7 years, provided application is made, and the Policy forwarded to the Agents for the Society, twelve months before the period at which it would finally expire.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

It is proposed that the Oriental Life Insurance Company, though at present constituted for only seven years, shall be prolonged from time to time; or that, at the date of its expiration, a new Company shall be formed on the same principles, which will renew the risks of the old Company, on terms to be mutually agreed upon.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

Examiner of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of

I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said
 § Here the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation.
 Dated at this Day of 18 Surgeon.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Name to be inserted at length do hereby make oath and declare, that I have truly and faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, answered all such questions as have been put to me by Surgeon of relative to my habits, constitution, and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation in any respect—I further swear, that I have not since infancy been subject to fits, that I have had the small pox or cow-pox, that my age does not at this time exceed years and months, that I have been about years, and no more, resident in India, that my present rank, occupation, or profession, is that of
 § The affidavit is to be signed in the presence of the Magistrate.
 and that my usual place of abode is Sworn to, and signed at this day of 18 before me, Magistrate.

To Messrs. and Co.
 GENTLEMEN Agents to the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

request that you will grant a Policy on the Life of for the sum of Sicca Rupees
 * In cases where it for is not intended to for a months, with leave to renew the same months to months for
 renew this Policy. years. The prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health, this clause may be given with transmitted.
 omitted
 2, 4, or 6. GENTLEMEN,
 Your obedient servant,

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To enable the Oriental Life Insurance Company to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required that the proposed queries, replies should be furnished by a Medical gentleman in the King's or Company's service, or of other persons of certain professional acquirements. It is also requested that the whole, when filled up and signed, may be forwarded to the applicant to be forwarded to the Secretaries.

QUERIES

REPLIES.

- Name of applicant?
- Does the Applicant labour under any disease?
- Does it appear from the inquiries within the knowledge of the at the applicant has been maturity that is of or that is liable to

ant's general ap-
 1813

